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## The Financial Situation

ITHE President would confine his lexicographical excursions to the nautical field, to which it is understood he has given a good deal of attention, he probably could speak with substantial authority and the public would be saved considerable confusion of thought. If in the domain of national policy he were to content himself with careful exposition of what he is trying to do and what he believes ought further to be done without attaching popular labels to his programs, he would be dealing with public questions in a straightforward, forthright way that might command admiration even from those who disagree with him as to objectives to be sought and methods to be employed. When, however, as in Maryland on Labor Day, he undertakes to define the "liberal" as one who whole-heartedly expouses New Deal policies and programs, he opens himself to the charge of political subtlety and disingenuous leadership. In other circumstances the matter might safely be passed by as an instance of mere philological infidelity of no great consequence, but the word "liberal" is in this country at present affected with a species of popular emotionalism which exposes us all to the danger that leaders with strangely illiberal ideas may succeed in obtaining and holding followers merely on the strength of their false claims of "liberalism."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that for several centuries after the Middle Ages there were no " 'Mr. A's' of this life" who wishfully believed that improvement could come from individual initiative or local initiative without the help of government, or who wanted no improvement at all if they could not have it without government action. Those in charge of public affairs during that long stretch of years, on the contrary, were more like unto "Mr. B" who put his shoulder under the load and gave active study and active support to working out methods, in cooperation with government, for the solving of the problems and the filling of the needs of that day. History, however, does not call the "Mr. B's" of that time "liberals." "Mercantilists" is the word used to describe them. Their doctrines came forth from the mists of the Middle Ages, and they were not very effectively

## Fundamental ${ }_{\alpha}$ Change, Not Clarification, Needed

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in calling on Labor Day for a "substantial and not merely a clarifying amendment" to the National Labor Relations Act, said in part:
"Under this law we have created a great governmental machine. The National Labor Relations Board, with its regional offices, its examiners and its nation-wide personnel, presents a ponderous machine. Day by day it presents a ponderous machine. Day by day it authority.
"It has the power to shape the boundaries of unions. It can and will make a labor movement to fit its own ideas. It can determine if and when a strike exists. It can and does decide when a labor agreement is valid or invalid.
"It has taken over many of the functions of unions themselves. It is an extra-judicial body in that its judgment or findings as to fact are beyond reach of question and irreviewable. Its authority as to facts is final. It is a power unto itself. It can make or break either an employer or a trade union."

At another point he added:
"Associated employers and organized workers should find it possible, aye, extremely desirable, today voluntarily to agree on a basis of mutual recognition and through this formula set up a program for voluntary industrial relations and mutual cooperation, requiring a minimum of interference on the part of government.
"In that way and by that method we shall free both industry and labor from the dangers that beset both in the rapidly growing power of the State and in the usurping of rights and privileges essential to individual freedom, determination and judgment. Then, too, by that formula we shall avoid the trends and tendencies so noticeable in the Old World, where freedom and democracy are merely a fancied dream, where repression is the lot of the many and dictatorship the fortune of a few."

Occasions not infrequently occur when we find ourselves in disagreement with the American Federation of Labor and its officials, but we heartily commend this thoughtful analysis of Mr. Woll to the careful attenful analysis of Mr.
tion of our readers. find ourselves in disagreement with the
disputed until 1776, when the appearance of the "Wealth of Nations" laid the basis of what economic historians call the great school of economic liberalism. To the historian Adam Smith was the No. 1 economic liberal of the world; to the President evidently he is to be dubbed the No. 1 conservativesor reactionary.

## Labels Unimportant

Those who have taken pride in the advocacy of policies embodying economic freedom and rejecting economic favoritism, and in the faith that they have always held in the virtues of individual initiative and self reliance under conditions which impose a fair field and no favors, need feel no shame or discomfort at now being labeled "conservative" or "reactionary" by the President, who evidently either is ignorant of history or is contemptuous of its teachings. The truth of the matter is that the word "liberal" has been so perverted in recent years that it would be just as well if the citizen of the United States who insists that we adhere to our American way of doing things, and who cannot bring himself to divorce his thinking from ordinary commonsense, were to discard his former label in favor of some other. The "liberal" of today, if we accept popular ideas on the subject, is for the most part the "crackpot" of Governor Smith's vocabulary. He is, of course, the Charley McCarthy of the President, if we accept the New Deal definition of "liberalism."

Perhaps it is in a degree a counsel of perfection, but it seems to be the fact that we should get along better if we troubled ourselves less about labels of this description and fixed attention more closely and persistently upon the real content of programs proposed. It really is a matter of little importance whether a given set of doctrines or policies be labeled in this way or that. The really important thing is the plan of action itself. We Americans have a world -wide reputation of being intensely practical. We might well apply our pragmatism to our politics in much larger degree than we have of late apparently been inclined to do. Not. that we do not have enough and to spare of circus parades passing as political realism. What we need is a divorce of politics from catch-words, hypocrisy,
and buncombe. The essence of the President's complaint seems to be that there are many men and women in the country, some of whom are wont to think of themselves as "liberals," or at least wish to have themselves thought of as "liberals," who have steadfastly refused, and still refuse, to help him contrive schemes like those embodied in existing agrarian legislation, the recently enacted wages and hours measure, the now defunct National Industrial Recovery Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the holding company law, and a dozen others of a like sort, for the purpose of solving new problems in new ways. Such citizens will not even support any of these devices, or any others like them, he complains-and this despite admission that things are not what they ought to be, and have not been for a long time.
It appears to be inconceivable to the President that remedies for existing ills, or programs for improvement of conditions, could possibly be compounded that did not embody a structure of elaborate controls, subsidies and restrictions with the Federal Government at the helm. He seems to feel that if an individual is unable conscientiously to support programs of this general nature, he stands self-convicted of indifference to the welfare of the country. Yet the plain fact is that there is no want of able men of wide experience who would, even at heavy personal sacrifice, quickly answer any invitation to assist in formulating workable programs to combat the evils and fill the needs, as far as they are real, of which the President so often complains and of which they are well aware. What they are unwilling to do is to play a part in the drafting of plans which confound confusion, and which one after the other pile Pelion upon the Ossa of the political and economic deficiency of the situation as it exists today. The trouble is that this type of adviser is not wanted. He is labeled a "conservative," which in the President's vocabulary appears to be a synonym for "Bourbon," and he is invited to join the opposition, by whom, unfortunately, he is not always more warmly welcomed than at the White House.

## The "Mr. B's"

The "Mr. B's" are as numerous, and being "liberals" are welcomed with open arms. Some of them are really liberals-and often find that the Washington atmosphere is not congenial to them. Many, of course, are no more liberal (or conservative, for that matter) than is the ordinary, garden variety of lobbyist. They are delighted with the opportunity to help formulate new remedies for new problems if remedies (at the expense of taxpayers) for their problems seem to be in prospect, or if the remedies provide an advantage for them over some other group with antagonistic interests. There are many of this type in Washington-probably there never were more there. In addition, further, are the "crackpots," many of whom doubtless are sincere fanatics while many are dreamers little, if at all, in touch with reality. With this strange aggregation of "liberals" responsible for it, the President's New Deal could hardly be other than the queer hodgepodge of loosely legislated sentiment, special privilege, and old fashioned skullduggery that it is.

But since the President has taught so many people to ask those not in sympathy with the New Deal the typical stage question: "What would you do?",
a mere recital of these more or less obvious truths does not seem to be sufficient. On the contrary, it appears necessary to be constantly repeating, even at the risk of tiresomeness, the likewise rather obvious reply to such critics and the cross examiners. In one sense, to be sure, the President is right in saying that we are today faced by "new problems" which must be solved in "new ways." We have often remarked that the rudiments of the New Deal could be found in Mercantilism, the doctrines of the Physiocrats, and the popular ideas embodied in the New Era of the $1920^{\prime}$ s, but it is greatly to be doubted if the world has ever witnessed such a strange admixture of all these follies as that exemplified in the schemes that have been given effect in Washington since the middle of 1933. The immediate problems of today are those created by the New Deal, and in degree, if not in kind, they are really something new under the sun. The indicated remedies, although long ago expounded by the liberals of history, are unfortunately all too "new" to this generation of politicians and public officials. In this sense-but in no other-we are beset with "new problems" which demand "new solutions."

The Real Problems
Turning now to some of these problems and their natural solution, one of the first among them is one that is always distasteful to the "liberal" of the President's definition. It is the problem of avoiding those "rocks of loose fiscal policies" which the President himself has said are strewn with the wrecks of "liberal movements." The Social Security Board at Washington only yesterday announced that the cost of relief in this country during the month of July amounted to the sum of $\$ 258,748,000$. After five years of "new remedies" it is found to be necessary to take from those who have at the rate of more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ annually to provide for those who have not! This figure, moreover, does not include administrative costs, which are more than substantial. At the close of business September 6 the Federal deficit for the fiscal year stood above $\$ 747$,000,000 , and the public debt above $\$ 37,630,000,000$ exclusive of contingent liabilities which are huge and mounting steadily. No more urgent problem faces the United States today than that of getting its household finances in order. It is an old, old problem, but one that is relatively new to us.

Does this "new problem" require a "new solution"? Apparently the President thinks so, since he has advocated further spending to increase the "national income" so that we can stand taxes heavy enough to provide the funds for the spending. Such an idea is, however, patent nonsense. The solution, and the only solution, lies in curtailment of expenditures. It is an old and prosaic solution, however new it may be to the New Deal, but there is no escape from it. Nor is the solution impossible or inhumane, as most of the professional social workers in Washington so often allege. Eliminate the subsidies, the waste in relief, the boondoggling, and the excess load of functionaries on the Federal payroll, and an excellent beginning will have been made not only toward re-establishing the solvency of the national government, but toward placing the unfortunate upon a footing from which they can reestablish their own independent position in the economic community. Naturally any such "new"

## Financial Chronicle

fiscal remedy is out of the question in the absence of other "new" remedies. Planned economy in general would have to be abolished and forgotten. We could no longer tell the farmer how much corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco and other products he might raise, and buy his obedience. We should be obliged to leave labor and capital to get along without the services of any such elaborate mechanism of mischief as the National Labor Relations Board, but we have in the past got along well enough without it and can do so again. Much of what is known in Washington as "social security" (but which is not security either social or other) would have to go by the board. So also with a thousand and one other "new" and costly playthings of this "modern" age, but so far as they have any value we can supply ourselves with them at much lower cost. In fine, if we wish to find the solution of our "new problems" we must again become a really liberal nationadopt, not new but old solutions. If the President wishes help in the formulation of programs for the purpose he need call for it in a straightforward way.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

SOME sizable changes are recorded this week in the banking statistics, owing to such major influences as the estraordinary gold inflow from Europe, large Treasury disbursements and the usual increase of currency in circulation over the Labor Day frolic. The gold movement has attained perturbing proportions, with the addition to the monetary gold stock reported at $\$ 102,000,000$ for the week ended Sept. 7, raising the aggregate to $\$ 13,237,000,000$. The Treasury continued to add the metal to its inactive gold fund, and payment for the gold, together with the increasing disbursements of the spending-lending program, decreased the Treasury general account balance with the Federal Reserve Banks by $\$ 158$,884,000. Although currency in circulation advanced $\$ 76,000,000$ in the statement week, much of the Treasury outlay found its way into member bank reserve balances, which moved up $\$ 90,273,000$. Excess reserves over legal requirements increased $\$ 90,000,000$, and are estimated officially at $\$ 3,030$,000,000 . This super-abundance of credit resources still awakes no echo in the commercial lending of member banks. The weekly reporting banks in New York City experienced a decrease of $\$ 13,000,000$ in business loans during the week ended Sept. 7. Brokers loans on security collateral fell $\$ 17,000,000$ in the same period.
Banking statistics soon will be affected sharply by the Treasury borrowing of $\$ 700,000,000$ announced on Thursday, for it is clear that banks will pay cash for a good part of their purchases and this will mean a gain in the Treasury general account balance and a drop of member bank reserves. The current condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, combined, naturally contains no reflection of this matter, since payment for the new securities will be made only on Sept. 15. Gold certificate holdings of the regional banks are reported down $\$ 1,494,000$ in the week to Sept. 7 , to $\$ 10,630$,919,000 . Other cash fell sharply on the currency increase, and total reserves were off $\$ 29,799,000$ to $\$ 10,995,710,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up $\$ 43,086,000$ to $\$ 4,212,348,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks fell $\$ 65,333,-$ 000 to $\$ 9,147,028,000$, with the account variations
consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 90,273,000$ to $\$ 8,269,124,000$; a decrease of the Treasury general account by $\$ 158,884,-$ 000 to $\$ 561,364,000$; an increase of foreign bank balances by $\$ 10,797,000$ to $\$ 136,737,000$, and a decline of other deposits by $\$ 7,519,000$ to $\$ 179,-$ 803,000 . The reserve ratio fell to $82.3 \%$ from $82.4 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks receded $\$ 76,000$ to $\$ 7,068,000$. Industrial advances fell $\$ 75,000$ to $\$ 15,824,000$, while commitments to make such advances dropped $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 13,539,000$. Open market holdings of bankers bills were unchanged at $\$ 537,000$, and holdings of United States Treasury securities were similarly motionless at $\$ 2,564,015,000$.

## Government's Cotton Report

ASLIGHTLY smaller cotton crop, $11,825,000$ bales, was held in prospect on September 1 by the Department of Agriculture. A month earlier the forecast was for a crop of $11,988,000$ bales. Private forecasters' average estimate, available several days before the Government's figure, was only 2,000 bales different from the official report and so the Department's figure was no surprise to most of the trade. Some however looked for a small increase in the Government figure, their expectations being based on the fact that the average private estimate was larger than it had been on August 1. The report had little effect on the markets, but following its release prices did show a few points rise.

The September 1 condition is ordinarily much lower than August 1 and this year this was particularly the case, condition dropping to $65 \%$ of normal from $78 \%$ a month earlier; last year the drop was to $75 \%$ from $81 \%$ and the ten year average decline was from $69 \%$ to $59 \%$. Nevertheless, as the figures show, the September 1 condition of $65 \%$ is well above the average. Abandonment of acreage this year has been less than average and there remained in cultivation on September 1, $26,449,000$ acres compared with $26,904,000$ on July 1. Last year 34,001,000 aeres were harvested and in the ten years 1927. 36 , an average of about $36,500,000$ acres were picked.
The yield per acre in the latest report is placed at 214.1 pounds per acre compared with 217.9 pounds in the August 1 report. It is still nevertheless a very substantial yield and has only been exceeded in five years since 1866, including last year when the record output of 266.9 pounds per acre was achieved. The ten year average yield was only 179.8 pounds per acre and the total yield therefore of the harvested area, which was almost $40 \%$ greater than this year, averaged $13,201,000$ bales, only $1,376,000$ bales more than expected to be produced this year. Last year's harvest, which was a record, aggregated $18,946,000$ bales.
Boll weevil infestation and, to a smaller extent, leaf worm activities are blamed for the reduction in the Government's estimate since August 1. Virginia is said to have suffered more heavily from weevils than in any previous year but this fact loses significance when it is noted that the Virginia crop averages only about 40,000 bales.

## Government Grain Report

TATE yesterday afternoon the Sept. 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture was released in Washington. As commonly expected there was a slight decline in prospects in general, during August,
brought about by hot weather, lack of rainfall, insects, etc. But, it is still believed'crop yields on the whole will be better this year than in all recent years except 1937. The corn crop forecast was reduced to $2,454,526,000$ bushels from $2,566,221,00{ }_{4}$ bushels, a month earlier. This should occasion no surprise for private estimates issued earlier this month reached approximately the same conclusion. A crop of the size now in prospect is not as large as the $2,644,995,-$ 000 bushels produced in 1937 but exceeds by about $150,000,000$ bushels the average annual production in the ten-year period 1927 to 1936 . Although prospects for the national corn crop did not suffer greatly in August, in a few States heavy losses were recorded. The indicated crops in Nebraska and South Dakota were reduced nearly $50 \%$ and in parts of Kansas and Missouri heavy declines were also noted.

The Spring wheat crop estimate of $251,514,000$ bushels, compared with $267,531,000$ bushels a month earlier, is also in line with general expectations. The average of the private calculations of this crop, available more than a week ago placed the lowest at $247,787,000$ bushels. As is usual, the Winter crop forecast of Aug. 1 is unrevised in the Sept. 1 report and remains $688,458,000$ bushels. The two wheat crops are therefore expected to yield $939,972,000$ bushels which if achieved will be the third largest in history. The larger crops were produced in 1915 and 1919. Early in the season this year's crops promised to exceed even the $1,008,637,000$ bushels harvested in 1915 but each month has shown some falling off in prospects.

A wheat crop of the size now forecast is nearly $200,000,000$ bushels above average domestic consumption and reasonable export expectations so that the carryover from last year's crop of about $175,000,-$ 000 bushels should be more than doubled by next June 1.
The forecast of the oat crop was reduced to 1,034 ,347,000 bushels from $1,041,009,000$ bushels estimated as of Aug. 1 and compares with last year's harvest of $1,146,258,000$ bushels in 1937.

## The New York Stock Market

THE universal uncertainty with respect to the international difficulties stemming from Central Europe kept the New York stock market on tenterhooks this week, and net results consisted of a modest decline of prices. There was little new in the domestic situation to affect the trend, and all attention was concentrated on the dread issue of war or peace in Europe. When the diplomatic position seemed to suggest a peaceful solution of the German-Czech problem, prices were moved timidly higher. The more unsavory reports occasioned equally cautious liquidation. The news was unfortunate at all times, with only occasional rays of light filtering through the lowering war clouds, and it is hardly a matter for surprise that the net effect on securities prices was to lower quotations modestly. If it were not for a general conviction that a solution of the European troubles somehow will be achieved peacefully, stock prices doubtless would have tumbled far more. Wall Street recalled uneasily the flood of liquidation that developed in 1914 and forced the closing of the New York Stock Exchange for the latter part of that year. There seems to be no likelihood of equally drastic results
if war now should break out in Europe, bit the possibilities suggest great caution.
The degree to which care and circumspection were exercised this week is best indicated by the modest trading. When the market reopened on Tuesday, after the Labor Day suspension, turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was only 415,360 shares, and movements were mostly downward. Slightly more favorable news on Wednesday restored a little optimism, and prices advanced on a turnover of 892,660 shares. Trading Thursday and yesterday again turned extremely dull, and the downward drift of prices left the figures for leading stocks a little lower for the week as a whole. To the modest extent that domestic affairs entered into the matter, the influence was adverse. Although this is the season for business improvement, few signs of real gains are visible. Preparations for better things, nevertheless, are being made cheerfully, especially in the motor industry, and stocks of these companies reflected occasional buying. Some of the utility shares were better maintained than others, while railroad stocks continued to suffer from the ills that afflict the transportation business.
In the listed bond market the main trend also was downward. The offering by the United States Treasury of $\$ 400,000,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1952 and callable 1950 , and $\$ 300,000,00011 / 8 \%$ notes due June 15, 1943, was well received, and Mr. Morgenthau was able to announce closing of the subscription books late Thursday, only a few hours after the books were opened. The terms were generous, however, as contrasted with available yields on outstanding obligations, and both for this reason and because of the European situation, prices of existing issues drifted lower. High-grade corporate bonds gave up fractions under the same general influences. Among the more speculative domestic bonds the trend was quite like that in stocks. Foreign dollar issues held up well, in view of the parlous reports from Europe. Commodity markets steadied, after some wide upward and downward swings early in the week, and closings yesterday represented only small changes for the week. But commodity prices remain exceedingly low, and do not contribute to optimism. In the foreign exchange markets the effects of a vast capital movement from Europe to the United States were apparent, but the funds clearly are going into bank balances and not into investment fields. For the week ended Wednesday night, our monetary gold stocks advanced no less than $\$ 102,000,000$, almost all of which represented imports or perhaps earmarkings in Europe for the account of our stabilization fund. Sterling exchange fell sharply last Monday, and after a slight mid-week rally dropped yesterday to a fresh low for recent years. Other European currencies fell with sterling.

On the New York Stock Exchange 53 stocks touched new high levels for the year while four stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 24 stocks touched new high levels and nine stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $\mathbf{1 \%}$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 357,390 shares; Monday was Labor Day and a holiday; on Tuesday the sales were 415,360 shares; on Wednes-
day, 892,660 shares; on Thursday, 569,920 shares, and on Friday, 702,990 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 44,685 shares; on Tuesday, 71,160 shares; on Wednesday, 111,695 shares; on Thursday, $91,02 \mathrm{o}$ shares, and on Friday, 102,980 shares.

The impetus given the stock market on Friday last lost none of its force on Saturday and prices opened higher in reasonably active trading to end the short session with gains ranging from fractions to two points. Monday was Labor Day and a holiday on the country's exchanges. A lower trend developed on Tuesday and equities eased from fractions to about $11 / 2$ points. The holiday provided traders ample time to study the political situation abroad, and judging from the market's action, they elected to remain in the background for the present. The market on Wednesday evidenced much confusion as a result of the conflicting reports on the Czech crisis. Stocks opened dull and irregular, with only fractional gains recorded at the morning session. Early in the afternoon, on the strength of a good report on the Czech-German problem, trading increased and equities spurted forward, approximating gains of three points, only to fall back again when an unfavorable report was circulated later in the day. Nevertheless, the pressure of selling was not in itself sufficient to erase entirely the previous advances, and prices closed the day from one to two points higher. Traders on Thursday retired to the side lines to await further clarification of the foreign political situation and stocks, after a lower opening, firmed up a bit, only to later subside and close at the day's low levels. Little change was noted in yesterday's transactions, and equities continued to move in their extremely dull and narrow way. General Electric closed yesterday at $411 / 4$ against $421 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $253 / 4$ against $263 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $61 / 2$ against $65 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $281 / 4$ against $281 / 2$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $861 / 2$ against 88; International Harvester at 60 against $613 / 4$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 71 against $723 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $461 / 4$ against $477 / 8$; Woolworth at $451 / 4$ against $451 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1431 / 2$ against 143. Western Union closed yesterday at $271 / 2$ against 29 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1761 / 2$ against 178; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1311 / 4$ against $1313 / 4$; National Cash Register at $257 / 8$ against 27; National Dairy Products at $127 / 8$ against $131 / 8$; National Biscuit at $243 / 4$ against 25; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $353 / 4$ against 36 ; Continental Can at $391 / 2$ against 41 ; Eastman Kodak at $1731 / 2$ against 175; Standard Brands at $71 / 8$ against $71 / 2$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 100 $1 / 2$ against 103 $1 / 4$; Lorillard at $191 / 2$ against $201 / 8$; Canada Dry at $167 / 8$ against $181 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $173 / 8$ against $173 / 4$, and National Distillers at $233 / 4$ against $243 / 4$.

The steel stocks closed lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 58 against $591 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 78 against 73; Bethlehem Steel at $571 / 8$ against $587 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 37 against $37 \%$. In the motor stocks, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $31 / 2$ against $35 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $461 / 2$ against $481 / 4$; Chrysler at $725 / 8$ against $741 / 2$, and Hupp Motors at $11 / 8$ against $11 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at

28 against $283 / 4$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $451 / 2$ against $451 / 2$, and B. F. Goodrich at $231 / 8$ against 24 . The railroad shares also ended the week with losses. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $191 / 2$ against $191 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $347 / 8$ against $357 / 8$; New York Central at $173 / 4$ against 18; Union Pacific at 88 against $871 / 2$; Southern Pacific at $171 / 2$ against $181 / 8$; Southern Railway at $121 / 2$ against $131 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $111 / 4$ against $11 \frac{1}{8}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 53 against $531 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $141 / 4$ against $151 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $221 / 4$ against $221 / 2$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $323 / 4$ against $341 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 46 against 483/4, and Phelps Dodge at $351 / 2$ against 36 .
Trade and industrial reports again suggested this week that the gains established in June and July are being maintained, but not greatly extended. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at $39.9 \%$ of capacity against $44.0 \%$ last week and $71.6 \%$ at this time last year. Part of the decline is to be attributed to Labor Day shut-downs. Production of electric energy for the week ended Sept. 3 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,148,954,000$ kilowatt hours against 2,134,057,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 2,230 , 982,000 kilowatt hours at this time last year. Carloadings of revenue freight totaled 648,039 cars in the week to Sept. 3, which is the highest level so far reached this year. The Association of American Railroads reports that this represents a gain of 27,528 cars over the preceding week, and 153,500 cars for the same week of 1937.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $613 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $521 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $503 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $245 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $23 \% / \mathrm{c}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.08c. as against 8.23c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.85 c . as against 16.27 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $101 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $191 / 4$ pence per ounce, unchanged from Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.82$ 1/16 as against $\$ 4.853 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.707 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. as against $2.721 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

IRREGULAR downward movements of securities on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers reflected, this week, the political crisis that continued with regard to the Sudeten German area of Czechoslovakia, and the various decisions of the Powers as to the stand they expect to
take on the question of war or peace. Light dealings were the rule at London, Paris and Berlin, but even small offerings sufficed to unsettle the markets, for buyers were cautious and inclined toward aloofness. There was, moreover, a heavy accentuation of the capital flight toward the United States and a corresponding pressure upon the European currencies in the foreign exchange markets. Sterling exchange was especially weak last Monday, and the softness was unrelieved in later sessions. Other European units joined the downward movement in terms of the dollar, and currency fears were added to the apprehensions about war. Nor were trade and industrial developments in Europe encouraging. Business in Britain is holding up fairly well, but the French situation remains parlous. Commodity prices were weak in all markets early this week, notwithstanding the war fears. The lack of interest in essential commodities is, indeed, a favorable offset to the interminable rumors that Europe is about to be locked again in a mortal struggle.
Hardly any business was done on theLondon Stock Exchange last Monday, for the tendency of British investors to sit tight in a crisis was in evidence. The closing of the New York market for observance of Labor Day contributed to the dulness, as did the precipitate drop in sterling exchange. British funds slowly receded owing to lack of interest, and industrial stocks also sagged. Commodity shares weakened on the downward movement of cereals and other agricultural products. The international group was neglected. Sentiment improved to a degree on Tuesday, on the hope that the Czech problem can be solved without resort to warfare. Giltedged issues and industrial stocks showed modest strength, and a good tone developed also in copper, rubber and other commodity issues. International securities progressed on the better outlook for peace. Uncertain conditions prevailed Wednesday at London. After a weak opening, gilt-edged issues rallied, and industrial stocks followed much the same course, with small net losses the rule at the finish. Mining stocks receded, while international securities were uncertain. The London market turned downward Thursday, with small losses the rule among both gilt-edged and speculative industrial stocks. Copper, rubber and oil issues drifted lower, but a little interest was expressed in Anglo-American trading favorites. Prices drifted slowly lower at London yesterday, with all groups affected. Little business was done, as political reports were gloomier.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was on a small scale, Monday, with the European crisis inclining all interests to a cautious attitude, while the weakness of francs in terms of the dollar also occasioned uneasiness. Rentes and bank stocks drifted slightly lower, while larger recessions developed in French equities and international securities. Although business again was restricted on Tuesday, the tendency was toward better levels, owing to the improved political reports and rumors. Modest buying brought fractional advances in rentes, while bank stocks led the equities group to slightly higher fig. ures. International issues remained in eclipse. The tone was heavy in most departments of the French market, Wednesday. Rentes closed with small gains and losses, but recessions were the rule among

French bank and other equities. The gloomy international situation occasioned modest liquidation of related securities. Another despondent session on Thursday was relieved toward the end by an official denial that mobilization was contemplated. Despite the late rally, however, prices were off in all groups of securities. Rentes dipped fractionally and larger losses appeared in French equities and international securities. In a dull session yesterday, levels slowly receded. Small offerings drove all prices lower.

Small losses were the rule on the Berlin Boerse in the initial session of the week, with the international situation of less importance than on other markets, merely because the German controlled press does not print the actual news. Shipping stocks showed small gains, but other issues drifted 1 to 2 points lower. Another downward movement on Tuesday was halted late in the day by patriotic speeches at the Nuremberg festival of the Nazi party. Small losses again were the rule at the end, however, and in a few specialties the losses ranged to 5 points. Fixed-interest securities were quiet and steady. Irregular movements on Wंednesday left the price structure little changed. Most issues closed with small advances, and fixed-income securities participated in the tendency. The Boerse was dull on Thursday, with minor losses the rule. A few industrial stocks showed gains, but such movements were exceptional. Fixed-interest issues joined the drift to lower levels. Changes were modest in a quiet session at Berlin yesterday, but the tone was better than in other markets.

## Central Europe

$\mathrm{N}^{0}$OT for a moment was there any real relaxation of the European war scare this week as the curious and many-sided international contest regarding the Sudeten German minority of Czechoslovakia continued. The apprehensions that some unfortunate incident might precipitate a conflict which everyone dreads waned a little at times, and waxed at others, but were fanned at all moments by the uncertainties as to Government policies in virtually every European country. Official statements on the developments were few and far between. Nor were the brief statements very illuminating when they appeared. But rumor and conjecture were quite as plentiful as real information was scarce, the effect being so weird that even a mere editorial in a London newspaper seemed indicative of the issue of war or peace. In place of the enlightenment to which the peoples are entitled as the politicians hazard many lives, almost all moves of real significance were conducted in the profoundest secrecy. The game of artificial strains, induced crises, influences and counter-influences was played furiously by all European governments, and there is some reason to believe that the United States Government joined in.

The elements of the European crisis remained the same, and it is still uncertain whether a genuine answer now will develop to a problem that has been prominent for five months. With a mixture of cunning and patriotism that unquestionably appeals to the German people, Chancellor Hitler is making the most of the discontent of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia. It is hardly to be doubted that the ultimate aim of the German leader is to clear the way for economic and perhaps political penetration
of Southeastern Europe, and the detachment of the Sudeten area from Czechoslovakia is necessary for this purpose. The demands of the Su deten Germans at Prague would have far less than their immediate significance, if it were not for Herr Hitler's backing and the threat of German military might. France remains quietly insistent upon aiding Czechoslovakia in the event of a German attack, and Russia is bound to follow suit. The British attitude remains mysterious, with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain obviously determined to keep it so for whatever value his uncertainty may have in the game of international pressure. Lord Runciman, the "unofficial" British mediator between Prague and the Sudeten Germans, remained in the Czech capital, with his entourage.

Complicating the situation, and adding greatly to the war fears, was the usual Nuremberg party conference of the German Nazis, which always is held at this time of year. It is obvious that Herr Hitler would like to be able to proclaim still another "victory" before this gathering ends next Monday, with the customary speech on foreign policy. So pressing did this danger appear to some governments that reserves steadily were called to service in ever greater numbers, and every move of this kind by one country stimulated counter moves elsewhere. Thus, Germany sent 50,000 extra troops to her new Siegfried line along the French border, and France promptly ordered a heavy increase of the forces distributed along her Maginot line, a few kilometers away. England ordered her fleet into the North Sea for war games, and Germany countered with naval maneuvers in a different part of the North Sea. The customary martial note prevailed at the Nazi Congress in Nuremberg, but the displays seemed even more ominous than usual in the light of the international crisis. Meanwhile, negotiations were continued between the Czech regime and the Sudeten leaders in an atmosphere of high tension. Konrad Henlein and his Sudeten associates scurried frantically from Prague to Nuremberg and back again, as Herr Hitler sought to extract every possible concession from those who are making the actual decisions. And to all appearances it was in London that the question of the Sudeten minority was being decided. If diplomatic precedent is any guide, it is certain that many more matters than the Sudeten question are being discussed in the private conversations, and in more senses than one the problems of Europe's future may now be at issue.

After a long stalemate in the actual negotiations between Prague authorities and the Sudeten German leaders, conversations were resumed late last week. This was disclosed in a 53 -word official statement by Lord Runciman, which revealed nothing else. A degree of optimism prevailed on this slim basis, however, in all capitals save London. In Berlin the thought of warfare was scouted, and in Paris the situation was viewed calmly. Last Monday the news from Prague was that most of the eight demands laid down by Herr Henlein many weeks ago would be conceded by the Czech Government. Definite proposals would be placed before the Sudeten German deputies in the near future, a brief official statement indicated. In fairly authoritative Prague reports it was stated that "strong British pressure" had induced the Czechs to concede
virtually everything demanded by Herr Hitler and the Sudetens, while preserving the appearance of restraint on a few points. Early on Wednesday the Sudeten spokesmen declared that the Czech proposals would be accepted as a basis for negotiations, but an unfortunate incident intervened and brought negotiations to a halt. Several Sudeten German deputies were assaulted by Czech police in the town of Maehrisch-Ostrau, and the Sudetens hastily broke off all conversations and indulged in an excited campaign of propaganda against the Czech authorities. A whip allegedly was used on one of the Sudeten representatives, and the Prague Government promised an immediate investigation, with punishment for the guilty.

Of the numberless rumors and incidental developments, few are worthy of mention. From Nuremberg came reports that Herr Hitler counseled the Sudeten spokesmen now this way and now that, with the aim of gaining the greatest possible benefit for himself in the conflict. Much was made in the German press of the "horsewhipping incident," and it was freely rumored that the Nazis hoped this would impress upon Great Britain the inability of the Czechs to control their attacks on the minorities. On Wednesday Herr Hitler talked for a while with the French Ambassador to Berlin, and remarked that he hoped no mother would have to weep because of his decision. In the London "Times" of Wednesday an editorial appeared to the effect that Prague might do well to consider handing its troublesome Sudeten minority over to Herr Hitler and thus ending the dispute and the threat to European peace. Because the London "Times" frequently expressed the views of the British Foreign Office, this suggestion created an international sensation, which the British authorities did their best to counteract in the next day or two. It was made plain that the editorial did not reflect the publiclyadmitted views of the Chamberlain regime. War fever was whipped up so high that labor groups in England and France began to assure their respective governments of support in the crisis. Mass demonstrations took place in the Sudeten German area on Thursday for union with the Reich. It was announced in Prague that President Edouard Benes would speak over the radio today, to explain the proposals laid before the Henlein group. Matters reached such a stage on Thursday that Herr Hitler actually was portrayed in some reports as endeavoring to restrain the Sudetens. In a semi-official manner the Italian Government made clear that it sided with the Reich, at least for the time being.

## League of Nations

THAT there is still a League of Nations is attested by a Council session that started yesterday, as a preliminary to the Assembly gathering which always takes place in September. The current Central European spectacle and the wars in Spain and China have so far eclipsed the Geneva organization that its political activities can hardly be regarded as important, although economic studies, refugee work and similar tasks appear to fall within its scope. Council meetings usually are routine in advance of the larger Assembly gathering, and few important Ministers are expected at Geneva before next week. The presence of the British and French Foreign Ministers then will
depend upon the course of the crisis in Central Europe, although both Lord Halifax and Georges Bonnet are desirous of proceeding to Geneva. In the Assembly session next week it is hoped that some progress can be made toward Covenant changes that will conform to realities. A new interpretation is especially necessary for the sanctions provisions to which even small nations are objecting. Whether the Central European affair will come before the Assembly officially is not yet clear, but the crisis assuredly will dominate the proceedings. There may be more protests from the duly constituted Spanish Government against foreign intervention in the civil war, and in all likelihood China will present a serious case against Japan. Little more can be expected from all this than another demonstration of the futility of the League, as now constituted and dominated.

## French Reforms

KEEN international interest prevailed this week with respect to Premier Edouard Daladier's attempt to modify the French social reform program by decreeing longer working hours in defense and allied industries than the 40 hours held the limit under Left Front enactments. This question well may have a bearing on the European crisis, for the various "surprise" movements by the German Nazi regime invariably developed when France was occupied with internal political developments of a precarious nature. The proposed modification of the law for a 40 -hour week occasioned intense resentment last month, when M. Daladier first brought up the question. Dock workers at Marseilles brought the matter to a head at the start of this week by engaging in a strike against the longer hours that Premier Daladier considered necessary for the salvation of France. But the Premier acted without hesitation to insure the line of communications from the French colonies in North Africa. He directed on Wednesday that the longshoremen of Marseilles be placed under military control and discipline, and the strike movement collapsed in these circumstances. That M. Daladier was correct in his estimation of affairs was demonstrated late the same day when the General Confederation of Labor announced that its $5,000,000$ members would cooperate in strengthening the national defense. The statement provided assurance against any assumption in Berlin that French internal schisms might make German aims against Czechoslovakia the more readily realizable.

## Spanish Civil War

WITH all of Europe absorbed in the Central European incident, international aspects of the Spanish civil war were less in evidence this week than for many months past, and there was little apparent fear that a general war may develop from the Iberian strife. This is likely to be nothing more than a passing phase, however, for the Italian Government is believed to be extending its aid to the insurgent regime of General Francisco Franco. During an insurgent air raid on the loyalist port of Alicante, moreover, a British ship was bombed on Tuesday. There was one decidedly heartening rumor about Spanish affairs which circulated in London, Wednesday. This was to the effect that

General Franco will resign his leadership of the insurgent regime and permit a more moderate spokesman to take the helm. No confirmation of such intentions so far is available. Loyalists and insurgents continued their fraticidal strife throughout the week, with the insurgents apparently more inclined to take the offensive. The effort of the Franco faction to drive the loyalists out of the salient on the south bank of the Ebro River was continued, but only modest successes attended the move. In southwestern Spain the lines were unchanged. A development of potentially great sig. nificance was a resumption by the insurgents, Thursday, of their drive toward Valencia, which was interrupted by the July offensive of the loyalists on the Ebro front. It is not yet clear whether this represents a major change in insurgent tactics, and perhaps an augmentation of military strength, or merely a foray to obscure other incidents.

## Sino-Japanese War

STUBBORN fighting by the Japanese invaders of China resulted in small gains this week in the drive toward Hankow, but the Chinese defenders resisted with virtually equal determination, and there appears to be little likelihood of early fall of Hankow to the originators of this still undeclared war. Reports from the Far East suggest that the invaders are desirous of taking Hankow by Oct. 1. If the Chinese resistance continues, this aim can hardly be realized, for the Japanese advance of late could better be measured in inches than in miles. There are understood to be four major invading armies converging on the Wuhan area, with their movements opposed by $1,000,000$ Chinese troops spread fan-wise to the north, east and south of the great industrial centers 500 miles up the Yangtze River. Immensely superior in artillery, the Japanese are slowly blasting their way toward the area. The cost of this process is great, and in a very real sense the entire conflict remains a war of economic attrition. One particularly unfortunate aspect of the struggle is the resort by the Japanese to poison gas, a fact that is attested by neutral medical authorities. The Japanese bombings from the air continued, as usual, and an incident similar to the recent senseless destruction of a Sino-American transport airplane was reported last Monday. A transport airplane, owned jointly by Chinese and Germans, was forced down by a vicious attack in which three Japanese fighting airplanes sprayed bullets on the craft, but on this occasion the human freight was undamaged. Japanese promises of the Open Door, notoriously worthless, were illuminated again late last week when the American business community in Shanghai appealed to the State Department for relief from the deliberate efforts of the unscrupulous invaders to throttle all competition by means of "monopolies, trade and travel restrictions, control of commodities; exchange control and currency manipulation."

## Mexican Rejoinder

W ITH the publication last Monday of a note from Mexico City to Washington, it became evident that an impasse has been reached in the diplomatic controversy over agricultural land expropriations in Mexico. The communication,
dated Sept. 2, was the second Mexican note, and it constituted a reply to the second United States document in the exchange that began in July. Statements made last week by President Lazaro Cardenas were followed closely in the note published on Monday, and some of the comments by the Mexican Executive to Congress were quoted in the communication. Demands of the United States Government for effective payment again were refused, and the suggestion by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Mexico set aside sums monthly for such requirements also was rejected. Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay insisted, as well, that the program of redistributing agricultural lands will be continued, even though effective payment cannot be made. The sole concession was an agreement to submit the questions of land values and means of payment to a commission on which both countries would be represented, with an arbitrator to be appointed if no agreement can be reached. "Stripped of nonessentials," a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said, "the note was interpreted as a declaration by Mexico that she stands for abolition, or at least limitation, of the doctrine of just compensation for property seized by any country from aliens, other than enemy aliens, and the substitution therefor of a policy of confiscation."

The Mexican effort to put a good face on the policy of "bald confiscation" was anything but convincing, for it revealed by its omissions the fundamental weakness of the procedure adopted. The simple appeal by Secretary Hull to international justice and decency met no response whatever, but much was made of complicated legal questions of international law. The problem of external property rights was debated at length on the basis of municipal or international law, and the blow struck at the policy of the Good Neighbor naturally was carefully excluded from the communication. One telling point was made, however, in a reference to the repudiation of property rights entailed in the American currency manipulation procedure, which involved the forced exchange by private individuals of gold and gold certificates for depreciated currency. This tart comment was quite similar to the reminder in the Anglo-Mexican exchange that Great Britain remains in default on the war debt due the United States Government, but it does not affect the question at issue. The note makes it clear that Mexico cannot be persuaded to adopt a policy of honesty and justice, and it poses for the United States Government the question of withdrawing from the controversy or utilizing expedients designed to show Mexico the futility of her ways. There is, of course, no question of using force, but economic reprisals could be applied easily. In turn, such pressure might involve a fall of the Cardenas regime, with further developments quite unpredictable. Simple acceptance of the Mexican position, on the other hand, would be nothing less than a signal to other Latin American regimes that confiscations of American property are permissible. The State Department must carry most of the blame for this situation, owing to its easy and prolonged toleration of Mexican practices in recent years. Meanwhile, no progress whatever is being made toward a solution of the larger, but similar, problem of oil property confiscations.

## Chilean Revolt

$\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{I}}$EBELLIONS and palace revolutions in Latin America are so numerous that another incident of this nature causes little surprise. Chile experienced a revolt last Monday, which was attrib. uted to fascist elements in that country, but the movement failed and its description as "fascist" probably is open to dispute and certainly to inter. pretation from the Chilean viewpoint. The revolutionaries invited the fascist charge, however, by adopting the designation of "National-Socialists." Hot-heads in this faction apparently decided that the time was ripe for a coup, because a parade of strength brought out more supporters than had been anticipated. It is clear, however, that they did more harm than good to the cause of General Carlos Ibanez, former President-dictator, and candidate in the presidential election scheduled for next October. Senor Ibanez, who heads the NationalSocialist party, plainly did not approve of the rebel. lion, for he applied for refuge at the headquarters of an infantry regiment as his followers occupied a building opposite the presidential palace and attempted from this vantage point to overcome the Government of President Arturo Alessandri. Loyal troops quickly put down the revolt, at a cost of more than 100 lives, and General Ibanez was held for a court martial. Numerous arrests of Nacista leaders followed, and the Government petitioned the Senate for a grant of extraordinary powers for a period of six months. These incidents were confined to the Chilean capital of Santiago, for there were no reports of unfortunate developments elsewhere.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

T'HERE 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 Sept. 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Established } \end{aligned}$ | Prevoous Rate | Country | Rate $\mathrm{I} n$ Effect Sept. 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Hungary | 4 | Aug, 241935 | 有 |
| Batavia --- | 312 | July 1 1935 | 41/2 | India. | 3 | Nov. 291935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Belgium.-- | 3 | May 301938 |  | Ireland | 3 | June 301932 | 31/2 |
| Bulgaria.-- |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy .- | 413 | May 181936 |  |
| Canada. | ${ }_{4}^{13 / 2}$ | Mar. 111935 | $41 / 3$ | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. $\begin{array}{r}61936 \\ \text { Jan. } \\ 14 \\ 1937\end{array}$ | 3.65 |
| Colombia-- | 4 | July 181933 | 4/2 | Jugoslavia"- | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 61/3 |
| Czechoslo- |  |  |  | Lithuania.- | $51 / 2$ | July 11936 |  |
| vakia. | 3. | Jan. 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Morocco.- | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 41 |
| Danzig---- | 4. | Jan. 21937 | ${ }^{5}$ | Norway - | $31 / 2$ | Jan. 51938 |  |
| Denmark.-- | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | Oct. <br> June <br> 300191936 | ${ }_{2}^{31 / 6}$ | Poland-- | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 | ${ }_{4}^{5} 1 / 2$ |
| Estonla. | 5 | Sept. 251934 | $51 / 2$ | Rumanla | 412 | Dec. 71934 |  |
| Finland | 4 | Dec. 41934 | 43/2 | South Africa | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 |  |
| France | $21 / 2$ | May 121938 |  | Spain |  | July 101935 | 5312 |
| Germany -- |  | Sept. 301932 |  | Sweden_..- |  | Dec. 11933 |  |
| Greece | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan. } \\ \text { Dec. } & 4 \\ 2 & 19367\end{array}$ | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{7}$ | Switzerland | 11/2 | Nov. 251936 | 2 |

## Foreign Money Rates

TN 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 $23 / 4 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Sept. 7 shows a further small gain of $£ 74,053$ in gold holdings which brings the total up to $£ 327,834,631$ compared with $£ 328,026,397$ a year ago. As, in addition, circulation contracted $£ 318,000$, there was an increase of $£ 392,000$ in reserves. Public deposits rose $£ 4,393$,-

000 while other deposits decreased $£ 5,007,809$. Of the latter amount, $£ 3,484,125$ was from bankers accounts and $£ 1,523,684$ from other accounts. The proportion of reserves to liabilities rose slightly to $30.1 \%$ from $29.7 \%$ a week ago, and compares with $25.2 \%$ last year. Loans on government securities decreased $£ 725,000$ and loans on other securities, $£ 269,660$. Of the $£ 269,660$ decline in other securities, $£ 15,961$ was from discounts and advances and $£ 253,699$ from securities. No change was made in the $2 \%$ bank rate. Below we show the various items with comparisons for previous years:
bank of englands comparative statement

|  | Sept. 7 (1988. | Sept. 8 \% ${ }^{1937}$, | Sept. 9, 1936 | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}^{1935}$ 11, | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}^{\text {che }}$ 12, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{f}{480,115,000}$ | 489,148,069 | 445,591,159 | 400,256 |  |
| Publio depo | 32,151,000 | 11,969,223 | 20,360,390 | 16,035,710 | 16,523,524 |
| Other deposits-..... | \| ${ }^{126,111,843}$ | (1051,957,611 | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{137,596,300}$ | ${ }_{91036114}^{128,878,880}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{139.980,577}{ }_{103}^{1030}$ |
| Onder | ${ }_{34,852,399}$ | 10, 3655 | 37,768,310 | 37, 842, 786 | ${ }^{1036,810,498}$ |
| Govt.securitles | 101,336,000 | 107,142,301 | 83,503,337 | 84,549,999 | 84,884,164 |
| Other securite | 426 | 26,151,515 | 30,67 | ${ }_{12}^{24,650,948}$ | 16,487,234 |
| Disct. \& adv | 5.353.7 | 5,121.241 | 10,549,206 | 12,418,834 | 6,263,099 |
|  | ${ }^{24,718,000}$ | 21, ${ }_{38,878,328}$ | 20,125,548 | 12,232,114 | ${ }_{73,392,434}^{10,24,135}$ |
| Coin and bullion- | 327,834,631 | 328,026,3 | 247,618,953 | 134,227,096 | 192,438,395 |
| Proportion of reserv to liabilities | . $1 \%$ | .2\% | 9,20\% | 24\% |  |
| Bank rate.... | 2\% | 2\% |  | 2\% |  |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Sept. 1 showed an expansion in note circulation of $2,695,000,000$ francs which brought the total outstanding up to $101,759,823,010$ francs, compared with $90,001,893$,460 francs a year ago. Credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted, and creditor current accounts declined $7,000,000$ francs, $494,000,-$ 000 francs and $2,151,000,000$ francs, respectively. The Bank's gold holdings again showed no change, the total remaining at $55,808,328,520$ francs. Advances against securities recorded an increase of $148,000,000$ francs, while bills bought abroad and temporary advances to State remained unchanged. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities is now at $46.44 \%$, last year it was $52.01 \%$, and the year before $58.39 \%$. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | Changes for Week | Sept. 1, 1938 | Sept. 2, 1937 | Sept. 4, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings | Francs <br> No change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 55,808,328,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{55,717,532,724}{\text { Francs }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 54,184,984,686 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals abroad | 7,000,600 | 17,6C8,721 | 15,557,684 | 8,278,256 |
| bills discounted.- | -494.000,000 | 8,001,000,000 | 7,743,217,637 | 6,678,413,861 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | No change | 743,000,000 | 897,480,296 | 1,239,408,359 |
| Adv. agalnst securs. | +148,000,000 | 3.602,415.606 | 3,945,433,905 | 3,567,997,989 |
| Note circulation. | +2,695,000,000 | 101759823,010 | 90,001,893,460 | 34,610,828,885 |
| Credit current acets. | -2,151,000,000 | 18,423,341,558 | 17,119,552,989 | 8,189,791,721 |
| c Temp. advs. With- out int. to State. | No change | 40,133,974,773 | 26,018,126,645 | 11,828,423,000 |
| Propor'n of gotd on |  |  |  |  |
| hand to sleht liab. | -0.21\% | $48.44 \%$ | $52.01 \%$ | $58.39 \%$ |

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes blils discounted abroad. c Au-
horized by convention of June 18, 1936, laws of June 23, 1936, convention of thorized by convention of June 18, 1936, laws of June 23, 1936, convention of
June 30, 1937, and decree of June 29, 1938. The Iast increased the June 30, 1937, 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 $18.050,000,000$ alranance of $20,000,000,0$
trancs 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; prlor to Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg .
of gold to the franc.

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the first quarter of September showed a contraction in note circulation of $179,000,000$ marks, which brought the total down to $6,689,200,000$ marks. Notes outstanding a year ago totaled $4,936,489,000$ marks and the year before $4,386,636,000$ marks. Reserves in foreign currency, bills of exchange and checks, advances and other daily maturing obligations recorded decreases, namely 101,000 marks, $270,256,000$ marks, $6,695,000$ marks and $84,943,000$ marks respectively. No change was shown in the Bank's gold holdings, the total remaining at $70,773,000$ marks. An increase appeared in silver and other coin of $3,408,000$ marks, in invest-
ments of 12,000 marks, in other assets of $11,688,000$ marks and in other liabilities of $1,880,000$ marks. The reserve ratio is now at $1.1 \%$, compared with $1.53 \%$ last year and $1.67 \%$ the previous year. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | Sept. 7, 1938 | Sept. 7, 1937 | Sept. 7, 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Retchsmarks |  | Retchsm | Reichsmarks |
|  |  |  |  | 443,000 |
| Ot which depos. abr'd.-- Res've in for'n currency | No change ${ }_{\text {-101,000 }}$ | 10,587,000 | 20,052,000 | $22,529,000$ $5,678,000$ |
| Bills of exch. \& checks.- | -270,256,000 | 6,378,099,000 | 5,105,055,00C | 4,570.206,000 |
| Silver and other coid | +3,408,000 | 133,337,000 | 140.683,000 | 119,090.000 |
| Advances | 6,695,000 | 28.542,000 | 40.614,000 | 49,336,000 |
| Investm | +12,000 | 847,890,000 | 403,662,000 | 528,126,000 |
| Other aysets Liabilities- | 1,688,000 | $1,149,361,000$ | 737,947,000 | 563,242,000 |
| Notes in circulation | -179.000,000 | 6,689,200,0c0 | 4,936,489,000 | 4,386,636,000 |
| Oth. daily matur. oblig. | -84,943,000 | 948,002,000 | 665,092,000 | ${ }^{662,600,000}$ |
| Other liabilities--- ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | +1,880,000 | 311,258,000 | 259,195,000 | 230,324,000 |
| curr. to note circul'n. |  | 1.1\% | 1.53\% | 1.67\% |

## New York Money Market

MONEY market operations in New York were mostly routine this week, although considerable attention naturally was paid the $\$ 700,000,000$ of deficit financing by the Treasury, in the form of $\$ 400,000,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1952 , callable 1950 , and $\$ 300,000,000$ additional $11 / 8 \%$ notes due June 15, 1943. The bonds and notes were in eager demand despite the low yields, as there is no effective demand for commercial loans and banks need earnings assets. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates were continued from last week, with little business done. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held again at $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans were offered at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances is still in the doldrums. Prime bills are scarce and few transactions have been reported. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances remain unchanged at \$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 Sept. 9 | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preto } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston.- | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 |  |
| New York-1 | ${ }_{11 / 2}^{1 / 2}$ | Aug. 27, Sept. 41937 4, 1937 | $1_{2}^{1 / 2}$ |
| Cleveland. | $13 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond | 1312 | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta, | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago-- | $13 / 3$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls | $113 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapoils- | $13 / 2$ | Aug. 24, ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}$ 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas_-.- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco........ | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues under severe pressure, ruling at all times well under old dollar parity of $\$ 4.8665$. In Tuesday's trading cable transfers fell to $\$ 4.821 / 4$. The flight of foreign funds into gold and dollars is chiefly responsible for the current pressure on sterling. The range this week has been between $\$ 4.817 / 8$ and $\$ 4.8413$-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range last week of between $\$ 4.841 / 2$ and $\$ 4.877-16$. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.81$ 15-16 and $\$ 4.847 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.84$ 9-16 and $\$ 4.871 / 2$ a week ago.

The flight of foreign funds from sterling and into gold and dollars seems to have exceeded all bounds. As far as observers can trace the exchange controls, both American and British, are not conspicuously active in the market. They seem less concerned with pegging the dollar-sterling rate at any given level than with eliminating excessive fluctuations in any one day.

There can be no doubt that the foreign trade situation is adverse to the pound. Declining exports from the sterling countries have been accompanied by a fall in American imports, and this cannot fail to affect the primary trends of the respective currencies. However, it should be recalled that London interests went into the market early this summer to meet the accumulating balances due forimports from the United States and the western hemisphere. Tourist traffic has now practically ceased and represents a demand for dollars rather than sterling or other foreign currencies. In other words commercial exchange requirements play only a minor part in the current market.

An important factor is the bear speculation against sterling, which finds its basis in exaggeration of the influence of the change in trade balances. It would seem that the British authorities in these circumstances have decided not to defend too energetically the old dollar-pound parity, which in fact has at present little more than historical value. It is believed in some quarters that this speculation will be intensified now that the pound has fallen so readily below former parity.

Undoubtedly the foreign exchanges are completely under the influence of political developments in Europe. The weakness of sterling has adversely affected all other foreign exchange quotations with the exception of the belga and a few South American units arbitrarily held in relation to the dollar by strict exchange control.

The price of gold in London reached successive new highs during the past few weeks and on Tuesday, Sept. 6, made another new high of $144 \mathrm{~s} .21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. The British exchange control steadily supplies the incessant demand for gold, but at dollar equivalents, which make it practically certain that gold will be
taken for private and arbitrage account for shipment to New York.

Since the latest rush into gold began on July 26 more than $\$ 140,000,000$ of gold has been engaged for shipment from London to New York and such shipments up to Sept. 26 were largely responsible for increasing the United States gold stock to $\$ 13$,$210,862,077$. The official market gold takings absorbed by Continental hoarders and speculators since July 26 reached a total of $£ 47,750,000$. While gold hoarding has been in progress in London since 1931, the total acquisitions in any one month have seldom amounted to $£ 10,000,000$.

London seems to be taking the present decline in sterling with equanimity. The general opinion in London seems to be that sterling is still overvalued and some market observers predict a depreciation to $\$ 4.80$ or even to $\$ 4.60$. The present calmness respecting exchange is in strong contrast to the situation which existed in May, 1935 when the pound last plunged from close to $\$ 5.00$ to below its dollar "parity." Then the event caused widespread concern and precipitated a crisis in the gold bloc currencies which continued in varying degrees of intensity until 18 months later, when the French franc and the currencies of Switzerland and The Netherlands finally went off gold.

It seems illogical to compare current prices of sterling with the parity of $\$ 4.8665$ which was its parity when sterling was on gold and the United States dollar was the undevalued pre-Roosevelt dollar. In terms of the present devalued dollar a comparable sterling equivalent would be nearer $\$ 3.00$. There appears to be practically no indication that sterling will be officially devalued and pegged to such a degree. Probably the Washington authorities would not consent to such a depreciation and the tripartite currency agreement would be destroyed. Nor is it likely that the large number of countries now adhering to sterling would consent to a corresponding degree of depreciation in their units. It is true that there would be the same number of pence in the shilling and the same number of shillings in the pound, just as the dollar still contains 100 cents and the three-cent franc has 100 centimes.
The Bank of England continues to value its gold holdings at around 84s. an ounce as it did prior to the suspension of gold seven years ago. When gold was suspended on Sept. 21, 1931 official London thought the measure would be only temporary, and that gold payments would be resumed within six months or a year. Redemption, stabilization, or steadiness in exchange seems at this time as remote as ever.

Open market money continues abundant in London. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%$. Two-, three-, and four-months' bills are $9-16 \%$ and six-months' bills are $19-32 \%$. All the gold on offer in the London market continues to be taken for "unknown destination," but currently, this is accepted as meaning chiefly for transfer to the United States on private account. On Saturday last there was available at the fixing hour, $£ 757,000$, on Monday $£ 1,861,000$, on Tuesday $£ 1,367,000$, on Wednesday $£ 1,446,000$, on Thursday $£ 1,888,000$, and on Friday $£ 951,000$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Sept. 7, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of 'New York, as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-SEPT. 7 , INCLUSIVE

| Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 40,313,000$ from England | None |
| Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account |  |

Decreasei $\$ 4,376,000$
Note-We have been notified by the San Francisco Reserve Bank of the release of $\$ 1,986,000$ of gold from earmark for foreign account.
We have been notified also that approximately $\$ 1,718,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 1,662,000$ came from Australia and \$56,000 from China.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday there were no imports on exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that $\$ 1,480,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco of which \$797,000 came from China, $\$ 667,000$ from Australia and $\$ 16,000$ from New Zealand.
Canadian exchange is moderately firm. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $19-64 \%$ and a discount of $1 / 8 \%$.
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


## LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE


Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was off from Friday's range. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.843-16 @ \$ 4.8413-16$; cable transfers $\$ 4.841 / 4 @ \$ 4.847 / 8$. On Monday, Labor Day, there was no market in New York, but in London, sterling moved lower. On Tuesday sterling showed exceptional ease. The range was $\$ 4.821 / \delta @ \$ 4.83$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.821 / 4 @ \$ 4.83$ 1-16 for cable transfers. On Wednesday sterling was slightly firmer on official support. Bankers' sight was \$4.82 3-16@\$4.83 5-16; cable transfers \$4.821/4@ $\$ 4.83$ 7-16. On Thursday sterling was relatively steady. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.82$ 5-16@\$4.83 1-16; cable transfers $\$ 4.823 / 8 @ \$ 4.83$ 3-16. On Friday the pound continued to display an easy undertone. The range was $\$ 4.817 / 8 @ \$ 4.8413-16$ for bankers' sight and \$4.8115-16@\$4.847/8 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.82$ for demand and $\$ 4.82$ 1-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills closed at $\$ 4.81$ 11-16, 60 -day bills at $\$ 4.8015-16$, 90 -day bills at $\$ 4.805 / 8$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.8011-16$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.81$ 7-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.81 11-16.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French fiscal and economic situation shows no change from recent weeks. The French exchange control has kept the franc since the middle of August extremely steady with reference to the pound, and is ruling currently around 178.31 francs to the pound. The relation of the franc to other currencies seems to give the control little or no concern. Consequently as the pound declined in terms of the dollar; the franc likewise moved downward, going on Tuesday as low as $2.705-16$ cents, as compared
with the theoretical de facto parity of 2.79 cents established last May.

The French business situation cannot be said to show any improvement. Strikes have been spreading in a number of industrial districts owing chiefly to opposition to Premier Daladier's plans for modifying the 40 -hour week in the interest of greater production. In order to protect the movement of goods to and from the French colonies the Government was obliged a few days ago to militarize the port of Marseilles because of the continued Saturday and Sunday strikes of the longshoremen.

French commodity prices continue to rise slowly, but steadily. The commodities gold index stood at 41.2 on Aug. 25, against 40.9 during the two preceding weeks.
The French import balance amounted to $1,223,-$ 000,000 francs in August, compared with 1,215,000,000 francs in July and with 1,320,000,000 francs in August a year ago. In each of the three months preceding July the import balance exceeded 1,500,000,000 francs. In the first eight months imports into France amounted to $32,172,000,000$ francs, compared with $38,409,000,000$ francs in the same period last year, while the value of exports amounted to $17,862,000,000$ francs; compared with $19,839,-$ 000,000 francs in the first eight months of 1937.
The Belgian currency as during past weeks continues to move contrary to the leading exchanges. Spot belgas ranged this week between 16.84 and 16.91 cents. Par is 16.95 . The Belgian exchange benefits from the fact that it is like the dollar linked to gold and is therefore in some demand abroad.

Each weekly statement of the Bank of Belgium shows some increase in gold holdings. The Bank's statement for Sept. 1 showed gold stock of 3,084,500,000 belgas, with a ratio of gold to notes at $71.79 \%$ and a ratio of gold to sight liabilities of $66.82 \%$.
M. Georges Janssen, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, replied categorically last week to questions at the Bank's annual meeting that the Belgian authorities were not negotiating with anyone regarding the sterling bloc, so that the "monetary status of Belgium remains exactly the same as it was last May, when there was some pressure against the belga and this suggestion was then raised." The suggestion that the Government should abandon the gold standard and link the belga with sterling is not conspicuously popular at the present stage of trade recession.

Despite the relative firmness of spot belgas in terms of the dollar, future belgas are at the most severe discount of any European currency. These discounts reflect in large measure the fears of speculators that the Brussels authorities may yet be compelled to revise their monetary policies. On Sept. 7, 30-day belgas were at seven points from the basic cable rate, while 90 -day belgas were at a discount of 29 points.

The German so-called free or gold mark has been ranging this week between $40.011 / 2$ and 40.12 , as compared with par of 40.33 . However, the interior currency, the blocked mark, which also has a par of 40.33, continues at a severe discount. Commercial registered marks are currently quoted at 16.47.

All official comments on the German economic situation are expressed in the most optimistic terms, but financial and industrial leaders in Germany are convinced that the strain on the coun-
try's economic structure is now nearing a definite danger point. There is a general feeling that a major crisis may be postponed for a year or two, but that only a radical reversal of governmental policies can prevent the eventual alternatives of currency devaluation or a confiscatory capital tax.
Capital made available to public and private borrowers in 1937 was $3,991,000,000$ marks, more than double that loaned in 1935, but of the total more than $80 \%$ was absorbed by Reich borrowings. Savings bank deposits have increased from 10,000 ,000,000 marks in 1933 to $17,000,000,000$ marks in July, 1938, but the portfolios of both banks and insurance companies are loaded with government paper.

During the first six months of this year the Reich accumulated an import trade balance of $114,000,000$ marks, against an export surplus of $192,000,000$ marks in the same period of 1937, a serious drain on the Government's meager supply of gold and foreign exchange.

Circulation of all classes of currency has reached $8,935,000,000$ marks, although only a year ago Dr. Schacht's journal stated that $7,000,000,000$ marks was dangerously high.

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


The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 178.31, against 178.32 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.70 7-16, against 2.72; cable transfers at 2.70 7-16, against $2.72 \frac{1}{4}$. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.84 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.84 for cable transfers, against $16.881 / 4$ and $16.881 / 4$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.07 for bankers' sight bills and 40.07 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.05 and 40.05. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against 5.26 and $5.261 / 4$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at $3.453 / 8$, against $3.453 / 8$; on Bucharest at $0.741 / 2$, against $0.741 / 2$; on Poland at 18.87 , against 18.87; and on Finland at $2.131 / 2$, against 2.15 . Greek exchange closed at $0.881 / 2$, against $0.891 / 4$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war is ruling easier in terms of the dollar, due chiefly to the link between these units and sterling. The Holland guilder is especially soft, having moved down on Wednesday to $54.011 / 2$, as compared with dollar parity of 68.06 . The greater weakness in the guilder is due largely to seasonal payments on commercial account. At the same time there has been a conspicuous movement of Dutch funds into gold and dollars.

For the major part the movement of Amsterdam funds into dollars represents withdrawals of the funds of other nationals from the banks of Holland. The movement into dollars is also due to the same outward flow of foreign deposits from Amsterdam, but is more largely influenced by Dutch interest in American
securities. During the past few weeks Amsterdam reported heavy sales of gold in the form of both bullion and coin. The Holland control has been active in the foreign exchange market abroad. Indicating the determination of the Holland control to maintain a strict link with sterling for the present, the control gave the pound active support throughout the week. However, the activity in all Dutch markets was notably diminished because of the celebrations attendant upon the Queen's jubilee.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.03 , against 54.40 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.03 , against 54.40 ; and commercial sight bills at 53.98 , against 54.35 . Swiss francs closed at 22.62 for checks and at 22.62 for cable transfers, against 22.80 and 22.80 . Copenhagen checks finished at 21.52 and cable transfers at 21.52, against 21.66 and 21.66. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.85 and cable transfers at 24.85 , against $25.011 / 2$ and $25.011 / 2$; while checks on Norway finished at 24.22 and cable transfers at 24.22 , against $24 . \overline{38}$ and 24.38 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is relatively inactive and presents no new features of importance. Where these currencies are not held in rigid control by the exchange authorities they are inclined to move in close relationship to dollarsterling quotations and have consequently been inclined to ease throughout the past few weeks.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 32.13 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.36 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32.13 , against 32.36 . The unofficial or free market close was 25.30 against $25.50 @ 25.60$. 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 $203 / 4$, against $213 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries displays an easier undertone. For the past few weeks Japanese yen have been ruling at new lows. The same condition prevails with respect to the Indian rupee and the Hongkong dollar. The greater ease in the Far Eastern currencies must be attributed to the pressure on sterling, to which these units are attached either legally or through official control operations.

On Sept. 6 it was learned that shipments of Chinese silver coin from London to New York have been resumed in order to obtain dollar exchange for China. It was unofficially estimated that current shipments aggregate approximately $15,000,000$ ounces valued at current prices at about $\$ 6,450,000$. Previously shipments have been made in $10,000,000-$ ounce lots.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.11, against 28.31 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $30.20 @ 305-16$, against $30.40 @ 301 / 2$; Shanghai at $171 / 8 @ 173 / 8$, against $173 / 8$; Manila at 49.85 , against 49.85 ; Singapore at $561 / 8$, against $565 / 8$; Bombay at 35.93, against 36.14; and Calcutta at 35.93, against 36.14 .

## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27.83 | 328,026 | 247,618,953 | 194,227,096 | 192,438 |
| France -- |  | 293,250,172 | 433,479,877 | 576,455,46! | 856,791 |
| Germany | 3,C08,60C | 2.493.000 | 2,145.950 | 3,258,950 |  |
| Spain | c63,687,000 | 7 | 88.00200 | 90.777 .000 |  |
| Nether | 123,378 |  |  |  | 68,549, |
| Nat. Be | 87,086,006 | 102,341,000 | 106,484,000 | 98,974,0 | 75,633,000 |
| Swltzer | 113.472,000 | 83,206,000 | 50,546,000 | 46,807,00 | 64,20 |
| weden | 29,303,00 | 25,437,000 | 24,110,000 | 19,884,0 | 5,461 |
| Den | 6,539.000 | 6,549,000 | 6,533,000 | 7,394,00 | 7,3 |
| Nor |  |  |  | 6,602,00 |  |
| Total w |  |  |  | 148.145,515 |  |
| Prev.week | 881,429,38 | ,066.631,35\% |  | 148.126 | 1,2f1,4 |
| a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, 1atest figures avallable. 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 avallable. Also first report since Aug. 1, 1936. <br> The gold of the Bank of France was revalued on July 23, 1937, at 43 milligrams of gold 0.9 fine, equal to one franc; this was the second change in the gold's value within less than a year, the previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26, 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 $65.5 \mathrm{mgs} .$, approximately 125 francs equaled $\Sigma_{1}$ stering at par; on basis of 49 mgs. , about 165 francs equaled $£ 1$ sterling, and at 43 mgs ., there are about 190 francs to $£ 1$. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Is Mr. Roosevelt Losing His Grip?

In his speech at Denton, Md., on Labor Day, President Roosevelt offered a new explanation of what he meant by the terms conservative and liberal. In order to do so he had to sketch some historical or political background. He began by declaring that "for a dozen years or more prior to 1933 the Federal Government had not moved forward at all," that "life was out of balance . . . and government had failed completely to recognize that important social needs called for action. In a nation-wide effort to catch up with lost time," he continued, "a whole series of new undertakings had to be launched in 1933. . . . During this process there were, of course, many people both in private life and in public life who did not like to do the things that had to be done. They admitted the existence of certain abuses-yes. But in their hearts they wishfully believed that improvement could come from individual initiative or local initiative without the help of government. If improvement could not come without government action, then they wanted no improvement at all. People who feel and think like that are what I call 'conservatives' and even 'reactionaries.' And people who feel that the past ought to be brought up to the present by using every legitimate instrument to do the job, government included, those people I call 'liberals' or 'progressives.'" A little later in his speech, having rung some changes on these definitions with special reference to the Democrats, he went on to declare that "the Democratic Party will live and continue to receive the support of the majority of Americans just as long as it remains a liberal party. As the leader of that party, I propose to try to keep it liberal."

Mr. Roosevelt has never been happy when he attempted definitions, but he has never been less happy than in this his latest effort. Passing over the gross perversion of history which can see no progress whatever by the Federal Government for a dozen years or more before Mr. Roosevelt took office, it should be apparent to everybody who knows anything about American party history that the basis of the distinction which Mr. Roosevelt drew between conservatives or reactionaries and liberals or progressives is not in fact a basis at all. There has never been an American party that rejected all participation of government in what Mr . Roosevelt calls "improvement," nor has any influential body of opinion ever taken such a position. The
preamble of the Constitution, not to mention the rest of the instrument, completely negatives the contention. The controversy over a strict or loose construction of the Constitution which led to the first alignment of parties, and which continued until long after the Civil War to be prominent in party debates and declarations, had nothing whatever to do with the question of whether or not government should contribute to the satisfaction of social needs. The only question was under what circumstances, to what extent and in what manner government should act. There were fields of government action which the Constitution assigned to the United States, there were other fields which were left to the States. Within their respective spheres, however, the Federal Government and the governments of the States were not only competent to act but were expected to act. Time and circumstances enlarged the Federal sphere and materially restricted that of the States, but there is no evidence that anybody whose opinion was worth considering, either before or after 1933, "wanted no improvement at all" if it "could not come without government action."
The "liberalism" which Mr. Roosevelt expressed his intention to keep alive in the Democratic Party connotes something very different from the feeling "that the past ought to be brought up to the present by using every legitimate instrument to do the job, government included." It is a liberalism that concedes to him the exclusive right to determine what instruments it is "legitimate" to use and how they shall be used. Under the Constitution, to be sure, he is only the head of one of the three coordinate branches of the Federal Government, and over the States, in the sphere reserved to them, he has no constitutional authority whatever, but he has not hesitated to crack the whip over Congress as if that body were under obligation to do his bidding, and he has openly assailed the Supreme Court for its alleged reactionary attitude and called, happily without success, for legislation under which the Court could be packed with members likely to support his policies. Within the past few months he has gone farther and attempted, in speeches in various parts of the country and in informal remarks elsewhere, to insure the defeat by the voters of the States of candidates for the Senate or House who had balked at taking orders from the White House or of whose willingness to conform he was in doubt, and to bring about the election of others upon whose unquestioning support he could rely. The main purpose of the speech at Denton was to support the candidacy of Representative David J. Lewis, a New Deal choice, for the Senate in place of Senator Tydings, and to that end the definitions of liberal and conservative were doubtless intended to contribute.

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement that he intended to keep the Democratic Party "liberal," taken with recent intimations that he would prefer to see Republican "liberals" or "progressives" rather than Democratic "conservatives" or "reactionaries" in Congress, suggests that the liberalized party, while perhaps retaining its historic name, will be in fact considerably transformed. Whether Mr. Roosevelt intends to cut loose and form a new party is as yet, perhaps, doubtful, but he seems to be in a fair way to disrupt the Democratic Party as at present constituted by magnifying personal government and
emphasizing class distinctions and antagonisms on the lines laid down in his speech at Denton.

Early in his Denton speech Mr. Roosevelt made an undisguised appeal to farmers and industrial wage earners. It was "a narrow interpretation" by "unthinking people," he said, that regarded Labor Day as set aside "in special honor of those who work at a trade in mills and factories and railroads and mines." The day "belongs just as much to those who work with head and hand on the farms of the Nation. There is no distinction between those who run farms or work on farms and those who work in industry." Having affirmed this community of interest, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded at once to drive the class wedge. "America has always had-and America still has," he said, "a small minority who assume that there are not enough good things to go around to give the minority all it wants and at the same time to give the rest of America a humane and modern standard of living. Even today that minority is shortsightedly sure that its interests must lie in exploiting all who labor on the farm as well as in the mill and the mine." There is, he declared, a growing community of interest among "all common men and women . . . whether in factory or on farm," but as this "becomes apparent to those who live on farm and in city, the strategy of the coldblooded few to divide and conquer, to make common men blind to their common interests, becomes more active."

Whether as a political or an economic move, Mr. Roosevelt's effort to invest farmers and industrial wage earners with "a growing community of interest" was singularly inept. The position of farmers in relation to their work and the distribution of their product is radically different from that of industrial workers, and the difference has been repeatedly recognized in New Deal legislation. Politically, a farmer-labor combination has never appealed to either group in this country with force enough to produce an important political party, and there are no signs that the idea has any more support now than it ever had. Moreover, while it is possible that Mr. Roosevelt, if he undertakes to make over the Democratic Party into an organization in which unquestioned obedience to his orders will be the test of loyality, may draw substantial support from the farmers for the simple reason that their votes will have been bought and paid for with government subsidies, there is no likelihood, on the basis of the present outlook, that organized labor will follow him en masse. The dissatisfaction with Administration policies that is to be found among wheat growers and cotton planters is mild in comparison with the outspoken criticism by the American Federation of Labor of the Wagner Act and its administration by the Labor Relations Board, or with the opposition of the Federation to the American Labor Party which John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization are widely believed to control. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party, in the days of their greatest efficiency and power, could ever count upon a solid farmer or labor vote, and Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of spending money like water for the farmers and doing his utmost to make labor "top dog" in industrial relations, will have to be vastly more successful than he has been with industry, trade, employment and general prosperity before he can make
himself master and lord of the farmer or labor vote.
Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of his flirtation with Republican liberals, can of course hardly be planning to deliver the election of 1940 to the Republicans. Yet stranger things might happen than that his course as Democratic Party leader should result in exactly that. He has already alienated conservative Democrats, partly by his economic and social policies and partly by his arbitrary ways and greed for personal power, and the list of one-time advisers and supporters who have parted company with him is a long one. The results thus far of the "purge" make it pretty clear that he has no such ability to influence voters as he evidently thought he had, and the inner circle at Washington is reported to be much disquieted over his loss of prestige and the prospect of sharply increased opposition in the next Congress. If the Republican leaders have any effective sense of the realities of the present political situation and the irritation which Mr. Roosevelt's interference in elections in the States has stirred up, they will lose no time in coming forward with a constructive program which conservative Democrats ${ }^{\text {² }}$ as well as intelligent and convinced Republicans can support. It will not be easy for a good many patriotic Democrats to forsake their party and vote a Republican ticket, but a few more speeches of the kind that Mr. Roosevelt has been making will be all that is needed to convince them that, in any party which he dominates, there is no place for them.

## Will Relief Costs Ever Decline?

A survey of the trend of governmental expenditures for relief and public assistance over the past five years, together with a realistic evaluation of developments pointing to additional increases, justifies raising the question whether relief costs will ever go down even if unemployment returns to a "normal" level.

It is necessary to state that total public outlays for relief during the first half of 1938 exceeded the sums expended for such purposes in all of 1933 before one can comprehend clearly the serious problem in plied by the raising of the question. It will be recalled that unemployment in 1933 averaged between 14,706,000 and $11,000,000$ according to estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, and in 1938 has ranged between $10,907,000$ and $11,367,000$. Yet, according to the Social Security Board, the Federal and local governments spent $\$ 1,048,856,000$ for relief in all of 1933 and $\$ 1,400,000,000$ during the first six months of 1938. Since it is doubtful that relief outlays will go down in the remainder of the year, regardless of the trend of business, the total of such public outlays for the calendar year may be expected to reach a sum treble the 1933 level, when unemployment on the average was $20 \%$ greater.
To account for this seeming paradox-mounting relief costs and smaller unemployment it is necessary to consider the nature of the outlays making up the total relief burden. Consideration of each type of such expenditures, moreover, will enable one to perceive clearly just what the probable trends for the future are.
The major factor accounting for the staggering relief outlays and also the chief reason for their expansion since 1933 is work relief, as currently carried on by the Works Progress Administration. The low

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level of relief expenditures in 1933 is explained by the fact that public relief at that time consisted almost exclusively of payments in cash or kind. With the advent of the Civil Works Administration, and then the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, work relief began to expand, but the totals did not reach really alarming proportions until the creation of the Works Progress Administration in 1935.

Just what work relief as carried out by the Works Progress Administration implies is strikingly revealed when one finds that expenditures of the Works Progress Administration alone, without consideration of the other types of relief outlays, amounted in 1936 to $\$ 1,449,000,000$, or $40 \%$ more than the total of all outlays in 1933, a year when unemployment was $40 \%$ smaller. The huge expenditures of the Works Progress Administration pushed total relief expenditures of all governments combined to a record total in that year (prior to 1938), despite the fact that unemployment was smaller than for any year since 1930.

But Works Progress Administration outlays do not account for all of the total, nor are they the only explanation of the increase in total relief outlays. In 1936, for example, total public outlays for relief amounted to $\$ 2,618,000,000$, of which the $\$ 1,449$,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration was less than $60 \%$. Obligations assumed by State and local governments for general relief extended to cases in that year amounted to $\$ 436,793,000$. Yet when the Works Progress Administration was started, many State and municipal officials thought that the Federal agency would carry all of the relief burden! Expenditures of the Civilian Conservation Corps amounted in 1936 to $\$ 292,000,000$. More significant for the future, however, was the fact that expenditures for payments to the aged, the blind and dependent children came to $\$ 216,223,000$ in that year. It is to this latter item that some attention must be devoted, because its significance is realized by few.
Only a few States had enacted laws providing for public assistance to these three groups before the adoption of the Social Security Act in 1935. In fact, total expenditures under these State programs in 1933 amounted to only $\$ 72,701,000$. After the enactment of the Federal law, with its subsidy of $50 \%$ of all outlays under approved State programs, however, development was rapid. From the small total cited in 1933 , the figure rose to the $\$ 216,000,000$ already mentioned for 1936 and to $\$ 396,970,000$ in 1937. As additional States qualified their assistance programs this year, the total for the first six months has exceeded $\$ 247,000,000$, and it may safely be assumed that expenditures under the joint FederalState programs this year will amount to $\$ 500,000,000$, or considerably more than five times the 1933 expenditure for this category of relief and assistance.

What of the future of outlays under this type of program? It should be noted, first, that the program is only now reaching "maturity." The Social Security Board announced in the past month that the last of the 48 States had completed a satisfactory program for assistance to the aged. A number of States have yet to enact programs for the blind and dependent childred. Thus, even if no tendency toward "liberalizing" these programs develops, total outlays under such programs will expand for some years to come. Each month also, according to the Social Security Board, even those States which have had
laws for several years report a larger number of recipients of assistance and larger payments per recipient.
Moreover, will not these plans be liberalized? The experience in Colorado and the current agitation in California and other States for generous pensions suggest that the programs which now give average payments per person ranging from $\$ 4.74$ in Mississippi to $\$ 32.30$ in California, with a national average of $\$ 19.26$ monthly, will indeed be liberalized. In view of the startling increase in such disbursements since 1933, there seems in fact to be every reason to expect that outlays under these programs will soon exceed the Works Progress Administration disbursements.
Relief extended by States and localities does seem to fluctuate fairly closely with the trend of business. The total of such expenditures fell from $\$ 436$,000,000 in 1936 to $\$ 408,000,000$ in 1937. (The 1936 total was swelled somewhat owing to the fact that the Works Progress Administration was not able to fulfill its promise of employing the employables until well along in the year.) They have risen sharply in 1938 with the increase in unemployment; for the first half of the year they amounted to some $\$ 258$,000,000 , and seem likely to exceed the 1936-1937 level unless business improves very rapidly in the months ahead.
Mr. Harry Hopkins has announced that the Works Progress Administration would provide jobs for part-time workers in the South to augment their incomes. This additional function for that Federal agency indicates that Works Progress Administration expenditures may mount for some time to come regardless of the course of business. We have seen that expenditures under the public assistance programs of the Social Security Act will increase sharply in coming years, even though business improves. The Civilian Conservation Corps is doubtless a permament rather than a temporary institution. Expenditures for these programs can be counted upon to offset easily any decline in State and local government relief costs attributable to improved business and employment.
Actually, of course, the types of outlays so far considered, as summarized by the Social Security Board, by no means include all of the public outlays for relief. One should add to these totals the billions spent for public works during the period. Consideration should be given also to the hundreds of millions given the farmers for compliance with crop curtailment and soil conservation programs and in the form of parity payments. Prospects that outlays of this type may be contracted in the near future are none too bright.
But even if it be denied that such expenditures belong under a classification of relief and assistance, there remains at least one such outlay to be considered. Unemployment insurance as established by the Social Security Act has by now been started in some 28 States. Although half the States have not been paying benefits during most of this year, the total so distributed may reach $\$ 400,000,000$ this year, according to the Social Security Board. What the figure may be in 1939 and 1940, when all State laws are in operation, few would care to estimate, but the total in the next recession will certainly be double the amounts paid out this year.
The relationship of total relief expenditures to the trend of business can be seen by the following figures
of the Social Security Board which are compared with the Federal Reserve Board Index of Production.
 * Six months only.

## A Europe with Nerves on Edge

Not since the fateful days at the end of July and beginning of August, 1914, when the issue of peace or war was hanging in balance, has the political tension in Europe been so great as it has come to be during the past few days. The apparent failure of Viscount Runciman to bring the Prague Government and the Sudeten Germans to an agreement, the interruption of negotiations between the Czech and Henlein groups, the massing of French troops on the German border and of German troops on the French border, and the meeting of the National Socialist Party congress at Nuremburg at which Chancellor Hitler is expected to make an important declaration of German policy, have all combined to intensify national feeling, increase international apprehension, and create an atmosphere in which a trivial incident rightly timed might, in the opinion of many observers, cause an explosion. The continued anxiety at London notwithstanding early reports of progress in an adjustment of the controversy in Czechoslovakia has added materially to the general nervousness, for the British are not given to expressing apprehension unless the grounds of apprehension are apparent and weighty. The course of events is summarized elsewhere in this issue, but some of the incidents and some general aspects of the situation invite comment.
Notwithstanding the restraining influence which the French military display may have upon Germany, the fate of Czechoslovakia appears at the moment to be in the hands of Germany and Great Britain. There is no longer any doubt, if indeed there has been any real doubt at any time, that Henlein, the Sudeten leader, has been guided in his policy by Hitler. For the continuance of negotiations until the breakdown on Wednesday, accordingly, barren though they have been of results, Hitler is entitled to a due measure of credit. The situation at this point tends to confirm the view that, while Hitler doubtless covets the German part of Czechoslovakia and expects to have it, he will avoid, if possible, taking it by force. For his attitude there are several explanations. Provocative politically as his policies have been, and energetic as he has shown himself in developing Germany's armament, Hitler has evinced no interest in a foreign war, but, on the contrary, has repeatedly proclaimed his desire for peace. He knows, moreover, that Germany is not ready for a war of large extent or long duration, that it has no allies upon whose aid it could surely count, and that world opinion would be mobilized against it if it assumed the role of an aggressor. The experience of Austria shows that annexation can be accomplished by political means which, however reprehensible from the point of view of political morality, involve no action which, in international law, can be regarded as war.

The position of Great Britain, on the other hand, is difficult to appraise. When the controversy with the Sudeten Germans first took a serious turn and the continued existence of Czechoslovakia as an independent State seemed gravely threatened, the

Chamberlain Government refused to give any assurance of physical aid in case Czechoslovakia were attacked. In spite of strong political pressure, that position was maintained. The inference drawn from the refusal of any commitment was that, painful as the disappearance of a European Power through conquest or absorption by another might be, it was better that a small State should cease to exist than that Europe should be plunged into a bitter and devastating war. There were reports, meantime, of British pressure at Berlin in behalf of moderation and at Prague in behalf of concessions, but their exact nature was not made public. When Viscount Runciman was chosen to use his good offices in Czechoslovakia, it was announced, with transparent disregard for the facts, that his mission was a private one, but that thin disguise deceived nobody. If the tone of the German press was an accurate reflection of the Government attitude, the Runciman mission was by no means cordially welcomed, but its efforts were at least tolerated.
Meantime there has been no material change in the British Government's position. The semi-official tone has been stiffer, some emphatic representations are reported to have been made to Chancellor Hitler or held in readiness for communication, and intimations have been dropped that if Germany used force Great Britain might use force also. The maneuvers of the British fleet in the North Sea may have been planned as a hint that the British navy is ready. As far as is known, however, the Chamberlain Government is still unwilling to use force to prevent the absorption by Germany of the part of Czechoslovakia occupied by the Sudeten Germans, or perhaps of the whole country, provided the absorption is not carried through by armed force. If force is employed or plainly threatened, the Government is apparently prepared to reconsider its policy, but whether it will even then be disposed to do more than protest remains to be disclosed.
This is the situation as it appears at the moment from the outside. What is the situation within Czechoslovakia itself?

While the excitement occasioned by a reported attack by Czech police on a German deputy appears, on investigation, to have had slight foundation in the facts of the case, it has been used by Henlein partisans to intensify the hostility of the Sudeten Germans to the Czechs. Under the circumstances the negotiations, which were abruptly broken off when the incident became known and which Hitler is reported to have ordered Henlein to resume, seem likely to proceed under more strained conditions than before. To add to the difficulty, Viscount Runciman is reported to be greatly irritated by negotiations carried on behind his back by the British Government, through the British Minister at Prague, directly with the Prague Government. The main interest, however, centers in the concessions which Prague is prepared to make to the Sudeten Germans. As outlined at considerable length on Wednesday, for the first time, in a dispatch from Prague to the New York "Times," the proposed concessions give the German minority an extraordinarily wide autonomy; so wide, indeed, that Czech opinion is seriously disturbed at the prospect of a State a fourth of whose population would be enjoying practical independence. Broad as the concessions are, however, they appear not to be acceptable
to the Henlein party, and on that point the issue remains joined about as it has been since the controversy first broke out.

For the Prague Government the alternatives that are presented are hard ones. It could, conceivably, put its program of concessions into operation notwithstanding the refusal of the Henlein party to accept it, and use such force as was necessary to insure its operation and suppress disorder. An open and systematic use of force, however, would give Hitler the opportunity of intervention which he is believed by many to desire, and while the physical configuration of the Sudeten region would aid the Czech defense and the Czechs would doubtless fight, the conquest of the Sudeten area by Germany could hardly be doubtful. It is a climax of this kind, susceptible of explanation by Germany in terms that would make Czechoslovakia the aggressor, that the British Government seems anxious to prevent. The other alternative is to cede the Sudeten area to Germany. The British Foreign Office has been at pains to deny that such a solution of the problem, clearly pointed to in a widely read editorial in the London "Times," is favored by the British Government, but the impression nevertheless appears to be general that unless the Prague Government can be induced to grant all that Henlein asks, territorial changes will not meet with British opposition.

We have, then, the pretty clear prospect that, unless the Czechs concede more or Henlein, with Hitler's approval, consents to accept less, Czechoslovakia will be dismembered. For that tragic outcome, if it occurs, a heavy responsibility will rest upon the Chamberlain Government. The burden of responsibility is somewhat eased, however, by the likelihood that an assurance of British military and naval support for Czechoslovakia, if it had been given when the controversy first became acute, would merely have strengthened the arrogant temper which the Prague Government has often shown when Germany was an issue, and made it less probable that substantial concessions to the German
minority would be accorded. The root of the difficulty, as has more than once been pointed out in these columns, is in the arbitrary assignment of racial and linguistic minorities by the Peace Conference to the jurisdiction of arbitrarily constituted new States with the object of preventing for all time the recovery of Germany. On the other hand, the British Government cannot reasonably expect that a transfer of territory, even if it were made by negotiation and not by force, would do more than postpone an ultimate war. The absorption of the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia by Germany would doubtless accord very well with Hitler's plan of bringing all German groups, and no others, into the Nazi fold, but the subject condition in which the rest of Czechoslovakia would be left would put out of the question the hope of any long continued peace.

The advocates of American mixture in European or world quarrels appear to be active in efforts to bring the United States into the Czechoslovak imbroglio, not as a direct participant but as a great Power which, standing for the moment in the background, can be counted upon to place its resources at the service of Great Britain and France in the event of a war with Germany. The extraordinary speech which Ambassador Bullitt was reported to have made at Bordeaux on Sept. 3, and which the American Embassy at Paris has since "corrected" notwithstanding the insistance of the Associated Press correspondent who reported the speech that the report was correct as published, is an example of the kind of talk that keeps alive the mischievous notion that, if European troubles beckon, the United States will respond. Dramatic and serious as the Czechoslovak situation is, it is not one that calls for American interference or diplomatic advice, while any attempt to arouse support for AngloAmerican cooperation on the ground that Great Britain should be supported in its efforts to prevent a general European war implies a very imperfect understanding of the actual situation.

## The Course of the Bond Market

On Thursday the Treasury Department offered $\$ 400$, 000,000 of $21 / 2 \%$ bonds, due $1950-52$, and $\$ 300,000,000$ of $11 / 8 \%$ notes, due 1943 , which were largely oversubscribed. In addition, there was an exchange offer of these issues for some $11 / 4 \%$ notes which mature Dec. 15. During the day outstanding Government bonds lost some ground, closing from $1 / 32$ to $8 / 32$ of a point lower. The corporate bond market has been rather soft this week, but no large losses have been seen in any one section.

Fractionally higher prices have been the rule in the highgrade railroad bond group. Cincinnati Union Terminal C 5s, 1957, at $1095 / 8$ were up $7 / 8$; Union Pacific 1st $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$, have gained $1 / 8$ at $1101 / 2$; Kansas City Terminal 4 s , 1960 , have advanced $1 / 4$ to 107 . Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have displayed weakness but resolved into a mixed trend toward the close. Louisiana \& Arkansas 5s, 1969, have advanced 1 to 80 ; Delaware \& Hudson $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1943$, have dropped $21 / 2$ points to $50 \frac{3}{4}$; Illinois Central $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, have lost 1 at 38. Defaulted railroad bonds have displayed a mixed trend.

Price movements in the utility bond group have not been well defined and fluctuations have been rather narrow, even among speculative issues. High grades have been generally firm, although certain obligations of California utilities displayed a softening tendency. Second grades
held up well until Thursday and Friday, when some issues lost ground. American \& Foreign Power 5s, 2030, have lost $31 / 4$ points this week, closing at $481 / 2$; International Tel. \& Tel. 5s, 1955, have declined $21 / 4$ to $673 / 4$; International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, have fallen $23 / 4$ to 75 ; American Power \& Light 6s, 2016, have lost 7 at 78; Electric Power \& Light 5 s, 2030, at $671 / 2$ were off $21 / 2$.

Industrial bonds have exhibited a slightly easier tone this week. In the steel group, the Youngstown Sheet \& Tube 4s, 1961, have falled $21 / 8$ points to $1005 / 8$. Oil issues have been fractionally lower. On the other hand, building bonds have improved, the Walworth 4s, 1955, rising 1 to $66 \frac{1}{2}$. Meat packing issues have been almost unchanged, the Wilson $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$, closing at $1011 / 2$, the same as a week ago. Among miscellaneous bonds, Remington Rand $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1956, have declined $17 / 8$ to 101 .

Among foreign bonds Czechoslovakian issues revealed early strength, although in later dealings part of their gains was relinquished. Except for Breda 7s, which rose 6 points, Italian bonds have continued weak, while Japanese Government issues have firmed up slightly. Improvement in Uruguayans marked trading in South American issues which on the whole experienced only fractional changes.

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

| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { U.S.S. } \\ \text { Gonds } \\ \text { Bonds }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \\ \text { tice } \\ \text { Corp. } \end{array}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * <br> by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aaa | ${ }^{\text {Aa }}$ |  | Baa |  |  |  |
| Sept. 9- | 111.85 | 97.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 98 | ${ }_{115.57}^{115.78}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 |  | 115.57 | 107 | ${ }_{97} 9$ | 77 | ${ }_{83.46}$ |  | 4 |
|  | 112.08 | 98. | 115.57 | ${ }_{107.69}$ | 97. | 77.83 | 19 | 103 | 110.24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. ${ }_{1} 6$ | 112. | 98 | ${ }_{116.00}^{115}$ | 107.88 | ${ }_{98}$ | 78.70 | 84.01 | ${ }_{104}^{103.30}$ |  |
| 12 |  | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | ${ }_{115.57}^{115.58}$ | ${ }_{107}^{107.69}$ | ${ }_{9}^{97.95}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\bigcirc{ }^{5}$ | 112.16 | ${ }_{98.45}$ | 115.78 | 108.08 | i97.61 | 78.58 | ${ }_{83.46}$ | ${ }_{104.30}^{104.30}$ | ${ }_{110.83}^{10.83}$ |
| July 29 | 11 | 98.45 | 115 | 107 | 97.45 | 78.82 | 83.46 |  | . 83 |
| 22 | ${ }_{112}^{112.04}$ | ${ }_{96.94}^{97.95}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{115.35}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{96.28}^{97.11}$ | 78.17 | 82.70 80.96 | ${ }_{103.74}^{104.11}$ |  |
| - ${ }^{8} \mathbf{1 - -}$ | 112 | ${ }_{95.28}^{96.28}$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ | ${ }_{105.98}^{106.73}$ | ${ }_{94.97}^{95.78}$ | ${ }_{73.76}^{75}$ | 79.70 78.20 |  |  |
| 24-- | 111.80 |  | 114.09 | 105.22 | 93.21 |  |  |  | ${ }_{108.46}$ |
| 17-. | 112.01 | 91.35 | 113.07 | 104.48 | 91.35 | 66.99 | ${ }_{71.36}$ | 101.58 | 107.69 |
| 10-- | ${ }_{11212}^{12.05}$ | ${ }_{94.01}^{93.69}$ | 114.72 | ${ }_{106.92}^{106.54}$ | ${ }_{94.01}^{93.37}$ | 69.8 | 75.82 |  |  |
| May $27 .-$ | 111.77 | 93.85 | 114.72 | 107.30 | ${ }_{93.85}^{93}$ |  | ${ }_{76.53}$ |  | 108.46 |
| ${ }^{20}$ |  | 95.46 | 15 | 108.0 |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{109.44}$ |
| 13. |  | ${ }^{96}$ | 1115.1 | 108 |  | 73 | ${ }_{7}^{81.22}$ | ${ }^{0.12}$ |  |
| 29. | ${ }_{111.42}^{11.54}$ | ${ }^{95} 5$ | 51 | ${ }_{106.92}^{107.69}$ | ${ }_{93}^{95 .}$ | 69. |  | ${ }^{01.76}$ | ${ }_{108.27}^{108.85}$ |
| ${ }^{22}$ | 111.4 | ${ }_{91}^{92}$ | ${ }^{113.89}$ | 105.79 | ${ }_{92}^{93}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 18. |  | ${ }_{91}^{91 .}$ | 111 | 104 |  |  |  | 97.78 |  |
| $\stackrel{8}{1-8}$ |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | ${ }_{104.30}^{105.04}$ |
| 25-- | 110.34 | ${ }_{93}^{99}$ |  | 100 | ${ }_{93}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 18. | 110. | ${ }_{94}^{93 .}$ | ${ }_{115.35}^{114.72}$ | ${ }_{109.05}^{107.11}$ | ${ }_{95.46}^{93.37}$ | 68.17 69.78 | 76.76 <br> 80.08 | ${ }_{99.48}^{99.14}$ |  |
| 4 4- |  | ${ }_{97}^{96}$ | 115 |  |  |  | 84.41 | 100.00 |  |
| 18 | 110.21 | 96.44 | 15.57 | 109.24 | ${ }_{96}^{97.28}$ | ${ }_{73.20}$ | ${ }_{84.55}^{85.65}$ | ${ }_{98.80}^{9.48}$ |  |
| 11. | 110 | 96.1 | 78 | 109.05 | 95.95 | 72.43 | 84.14 | ${ }_{98.62}$ | 107.69 |
| 4. | 110 | 94.81 | 14.51 | 108.27 | 94 | 71.15 | 81.61 | 98.45 | ${ }^{106.92}$ |
|  |  | 94.33 | , 72 |  |  |  |  |  | 107.69 |
| 14- | 10.52 | ${ }^{96.81}$ | 16.00 | 109.05 | ${ }^{96}$ |  | ${ }_{83} 83.37$ | 100.18 | ${ }_{109.05}^{109.05}$ |
|  | 10 | 97.81 | ${ }_{116.21}^{16.64}$ |  | ${ }_{97.28}^{97.61}$ | ${ }_{74.89}^{75}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{100.53}$ | ${ }_{108.46}^{109.24}$ |
| High 1938 | 112.42 | ${ }^{98.80}$ | 116.64 | 110.24 | 98.28 | 78.82 | 87.21 | 104.48 | 11.03 |
| Low 1938 | 109.58 | ${ }^{888.80}$ | ${ }_{118}^{112.45}$ | (102.66 | 89.10 | -62.73 | ${ }_{101}{ }_{10}{ }^{1.15}$ | ${ }^{96.11}$ | 104.30 |
|  | 107.01 | 94.81 | ${ }_{109.84}^{10.1}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {94.49 }}$ | ${ }_{71.46}$ | ${ }_{83.60}$ | ${ }_{96.28}^{06.17}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 113 | 110 | 100.00 | 83.46 | 93.69 | 101.06 |  |
| ept.9' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) $\dagger$
(Rased on Individual Clostng Prices)

| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Avertly } \end{gathered}$ |  | 120 Domesttc Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aa | Aa | A | Baa | RR. | P. $U$. | Indus. |
| Sept. 9 | ${ }^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.18$ | 3.58 | ${ }_{4}^{4.15}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.56}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.09} 5$ |  | 3.47 3.46 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.11}$ | - ${ }_{3.19}^{3.18}$ | ${ }_{3.57}^{3.58}$ | ${ }_{4.13}^{4.13}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.53}$ | 5.07 5.07 | 退3.78 |  |
|  | 4.11 | ${ }_{3.19}^{3.19}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.58$ | 4.14 | 5.52 | 5.08 | ${ }^{3} 78$ | 3.46 |
|  | ${ }_{4}$ | - | 3.5 |  | 5.52 |  |  | 3.45 |
|  | 4.11 | 3.19 | ${ }_{3.58}$ | ${ }_{4.14}^{4.14}$ | 5.53 | 5.10 | 3.78 | ${ }_{3.45}^{3.45}$ |
|  | 4.11 | 3.19 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{3.58 \\ 3.57}}$ | 4.13 | 5.55 | 5.11 | ${ }^{3.78}$ | 45 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.07}$ | 3.17 | - ${ }_{3.58}^{3.57}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.10}$ | ${ }^{5.45}$ | 5.04 | 376 | 42 |
|  | ${ }_{4.10}^{4.10}$ | 3.19 ${ }_{3}^{3.19}$ | ${ }_{3.58}^{3.58}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.12}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.52}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.11}$ | ${ }^{3.76}$ | -3.44 <br> 3.43 |
|  | 4.09 | 3.18 | ${ }_{3.56}$ | 4.14 | ${ }_{5.46} 5$ | 5.08 | ${ }_{3.76}$ | ${ }_{3.42}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weekily } \\ & \text { July } 29-1 \end{aligned}$ | 4.09 | 3.19 | ${ }^{3.57}$ | 4.15 | 5.44 | 5.08 | 3.76 | 42 |
| 22 | 4.12 | ${ }_{3}^{3.20}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.62$ | 4.17 | ${ }_{5}^{5.50}$ | 5.13 | ${ }_{3}^{3.77}$ | ${ }^{3.47}$ |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.18}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.23}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.62}$ | 4.22 | ${ }_{5}^{5.66}$ | ${ }^{5.37}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline .79}}$ | 3.49 |
|  | ${ }_{4.28}^{4.22}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.26}$ | 3.63 <br> 3.67 |  | ${ }_{5.87}^{5.75}$ | ${ }_{5.49}^{5.37}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.83}$ | ${ }_{4.51}^{3.49}$ |
|  | 4.37 | ${ }^{3.26}$ | 3.71 | 4.41 | 6.09 | 5.69 | ${ }^{3.88}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.54}$ |
| 17 | ${ }_{4.38}^{4.53}$ | - 3.23 | ${ }_{3.64}^{3.75}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.40}$ | ${ }_{6.23}^{6.52}$ | ${ }_{5.69}{ }^{6.09}$ | ${ }_{3.89}^{3.91}$ | ${ }_{3.54}$ |
| 1 | ${ }_{4.36}^{4.38}$ | 3.22 | ${ }_{3.62}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.36}$ | ${ }_{6.24}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.65}$ | ${ }_{3.90}$ | 3.53 |
| 27 | 4.37 | 3.23 | 3.60 | 4.37 | 6.28 | 5.63 | 3.93 | 3.54 |
| 20 | 4.21 | - 3.20 | - ${ }_{3}^{3.56}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.21}$ |  | ${ }^{5.45}$ | 3.88 | - |
| ${ }^{13} 6$ | ${ }_{4.28}^{4.21}$ | 3.21 3.24 | 3.58 | ${ }_{4}^{4.29}$ | ${ }_{6.02} 5$ | ${ }_{5.42}$ | ${ }_{3.90}$ | 3.52 |
| April 29 | 4.38 | 3.26 | 3.62 | 4.37 | 6.28 | 5.61 | 3.98 | ${ }^{3.55}$ |
|  | 4.43 | ${ }_{3}^{3.27}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.68}$ | 4.43 | ${ }^{6.32}$ | 5.69 | 4.03 4.13 | -3.56 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ | 3.33 <br> 3.33 | 3.79 3 | $\stackrel{4}{4.55}$ | ${ }_{6.53}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.75}$ | 4 | ${ }_{3.72}$ |
|  | 4.70 | -3.34 | ${ }_{3}^{3.85}$ | 4.68 | 6.92 | ${ }_{6}^{6.11}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.23}$ | 76 |
| ar. 25 | 4.49 <br> 4.41 | - | - ${ }_{3.62}^{3.62}$ | 4.46 <br> 4.40 | - 6.62 | ${ }_{5}^{5.761}$ | $\stackrel{4.09}{4.05}$ | 3.63 3.57 |
| 11 | ${ }_{4}^{4.31}$ |  | ${ }_{3.51}^{3.51}$ | 4.27 4 | 6.24 | ${ }^{5.34}$ | 4.03 | 3.54 |
| 4 | ${ }_{4}^{4.18}$ |  | -3.49 <br> 3.49 | 4.17 4.17 | 5.88 5.81 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{5.91}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.00}$ | - 3.54 |
| 18 | ${ }_{4}^{4.16}$ | 3.18 3.19 3 | 3.49 3.50 3.50 | ${ }_{4.22}^{4.17}$ | ${ }_{5.92}$ | ${ }^{5.00}$ | ${ }_{4} 4.07$ | ${ }_{3.56}$ |
|  | 4.23 | 3.18 | ${ }^{3.51}$ | 4.24 | 5.99 | 5.03 | 4.08 | 3.58 |
|  | 4.31 | ${ }_{3}^{3.24}$ | ${ }^{3.55}$ | ${ }^{4.33}$ | 6.11 | 5.22 | 4.09 | 82 |
| . 28 | 4.34 4.20 | 3.23 3.17 | 3.59 <br> 3.51 <br>  | ${ }_{4}^{4.19}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 6.23 \\ & 5.91\end{aligned}$ | 5.37 5.09 | ${ }_{3}^{4.98}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4.12}$ | ${ }_{3.14}$ | ${ }_{3.47}^{3.15}$ | ${ }_{4} 1.14$ | 5.72 | 4.89 | 3.97 | 3.50 |
|  | 4.14 | 3.16 | 3.46 | 4.16 | 5.77 | 4.86 | 4.02 | 3.54 |
| 193 | 4.70 | ${ }_{3}^{3.34}$ | 3.85 | 4.68 | ${ }_{6}^{6.98}$ | ${ }^{6.11}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4.75}$ | $1{ }^{6}$ |
| High 193 | ${ }_{4.31}$ | ${ }_{3.47}$ | ${ }_{3.60}$ | ${ }_{4.33}$ | ${ }_{6} 6.08$ | 5.07 | 4.22 | 3.76 |
| Low 1937 | 3.64 | 3.07 | 3.27 | 3.74 | 4.46 | 3.92 | 3.66 | 3.34 |
| Sept, 9 , 1937 | 3.96 | 3.29 | 3.45 | 4.00 | 5.08 | 4.38 | 3.94 | 3.54 |
| Sept. 9, 1936.-- | 3.80 | 3.18 | 3.42 | 3.95 | 4.63 | 4.11 | 3.83 | 3.46 |

*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 yleld averages, the latter being the truer pleture of the bond market
$\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was publisned in the issue of July 23, 1938, page 488.

## The New Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of August and for the First Eight Months of the Calendar Year 1938

The record of new financing in this country during the month of August shows a grand total of $\$ 415,474,381$, comprising $\$ 65,687,881$ of State and municipal issues, $\$ 335$,836,500 of corporate securities, $\$ 450,000$ United States Possessions, and $\$ 13,500,000$ Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental agency emissions. The month's grand total compares with $\$ 465,520,168$ put out in July and with $\$ 511,497,398$ floated in June. In May the grand total was $\$ 219,719,172$; in April it was $\$ 352,592,019$; in March it was $\$ 245,747,393$; in February it was $\$ 200,518,612$, and in January it was $\$ 121,544,413$. For the benefit of the reader, we mention here that our compilations, as always, are very comprehensive and include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding, investment and trading companies, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also Farm Loan and publicly-offered governmental agency issues.

The private sale of bond issues by borrowing corporations direct to large institutional investors continued to be an important phase of the market for capital in the month of August. During this month 14 corporate emissions for a total of $\$ 117,513,000$ were closed privately or semi-privately. In the month of July our records show that a total of 12 corporate issues, aggregating $\$ 44,492,000$, were so placed. During the month of June 16 different issues, amounting to $\$ 85,385,000$, were placed privately or semi-privately. In the month of May four issues amounting to $\$ 18,700,000$, were also placed privately. During the month of April nine issues aggregating $\$ 17,117,780$ were placed privately. In the month of March seven issues amounting to $\$ 61,035,000$ were so placed. In the month of February two issues totaling $\$ 35,000,000$ were also placed privately, and in January last two small issues totaling $\$ 401,000$ were reported as having been placed privately. This makes a grand total of $\$ 376,543,780$ in corporate securities, covering 64 separate issues, placed privately or semi-privately, in the first eight months of 1938, and compares with $\$ 367,-$ 915,000 of corporate securities, comprising 77 different issues, so placed in the corresponding period of 1937.

United States Government issues appeared in the usual order during the month of August. The month's financing comprised five Treasury bill issues sold on a discount basis.

## Features of August Corporate Financing

Making further reference to the new corporate offerings announced during August, we observe that public utility issues accounted for $\$ 219,347,000$, which compares with $\$ 55,649,000$ for that group in July. Industrial and miscellaneous issues totaled $\$ 113,341,500$ in August, as against $\$ 124,956,831$ in July. Railroad financing during August amounted to $\$ 3,148,000$. There were no railroad offerings in the month of July.
The total corporate securities of all kinds put out during August was, as already stated, $\$ 335,836,500$, of which $\$ 332,445,000$ comprised long-term issues and $\$ 3,391,500$ represented stock flotations. The portion of the month's corporate offerings devoted to refunding operations was $\$ 211,140,930$, or more than $62 \%$ of the total. In July the refunding portion was $\$ 51,545,325$, or more than $28 \%$ of the total. In June the refunding portion was $\$ 95,034,000$, or more than $32 \%$ of the total. In May the refunding portion was $\$ 25,691,650$, or more than $41 \%$ of the total. In April the refunding portion was $\$ 66,500,000$, or more than $84 \%$ of the total. In March the refunding portion was $\$ 57,-$ 643,000 , or about $70 \%$ of the total. In February the refunding portion was $\$ 62,325,590$, or about $61 \%$ of the total, and in January the refunding portion was $\$ 3,773,300$, or about $71 / 2 \%$ of the total. In August a year ago the amount for refunding was $\$ 57,194,072$, representing ,more than $52 \%$ of that month's total.

The largest refunding issue sold during August, 1938, was as follows: $\$ 33,000,000$ Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st mtge. $31 / 2$ s, series I, June 1, 1968, the proceeds of which are to be used entirely for refunding. Other important issues were: Two offerings by the Indianapolis Power \& Light Co. The first being $\$ 32,000,000$ 1st mtge. 33/4, Aug. 1, 1968, and the other $\$ 5,500,000$ serial $3 \%, 31 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ notes, Aug. 1, 1939-48, the proceeds of both issues to be used entirely for refunding: two issues by the Toledo Edison Co., the first for $\$ 30,000,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, July 1, 1968, and the other $\$ 6,500,000$ debenture 4s, July 1, 1948', both issues providing $\$ 28,396,600$ for refunding; $\$ 27,982,000$ New York Steam Corp. 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, July 1, 1963 , of which $\$ 26,943,500$ went for refunding purposes; and $\$ 20$,-

000,000 Lone Star Gas Corp. 15-year debenture 31/2s, Aug. 1, 1953 , the proceeds of which provided $\$ 8,175,460$ for the retirement of the company's preferred stock and $\$ 7,364,440$ for refunding purposes.
The largest corporate offering of the month was $\$ 33$,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, series I, June 1, 1968, priced at $1031 / 2$, to yield about $3.32 \%$. Other sizable corporate offerings worthy of mention were: \$32,000,000 Indianapolis Power \& Light Co. 1st mtge. $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, Aug. 1, 1968, offered at par; $\$ 30,000,000$ the Toledo Edison Co. 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Joly 1, 1968 , priced at $1011 / 2$, to yield about $3.42 \%$; $\$ 27,982,000$ New York Steam Corp. 1st mtge. $31 / 2^{\mathrm{s}}$, July 1,1963 , offered at par; $\$ 25,000,000$ Phillips Petroleum Co. conv. debenture $31 / 25$, Sept. 1, 1948, priced at par; and $\$ 20,000,000$ Lone Star Gas Corp. 15-year debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Aug. 1, 1953, floated at 102, to yield about $3.33 \%$.

Included in the month's flotations was an offering of $\$ 13,400,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $1 \%$ consolidated debentures dated Aug. 15, 1938 and due in one year, offered at a slight premium over par value.
During the month there were but two offerings carrying a right to acquire stock on a basis of one kind or another, namely:
$\$ 3,000,000$ Affiliated Fund, Inc., 10-year convertible debenture 58, Jan. 1, 1948, convertible into common stock at any time up to the tenth equal to twice the average net asset value of the shares during the calendar .
$25,000,000$ Phillips Petroleum Co. convertible debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Sept. 1 ,
1943, and at $\$ 55$ per share from that date to sept. 1,1948 .
The following are changes in our published figures which occurred in June, 1938

LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES

## Add <br> Classification Publle utility Panc utility $\quad \$ 1,000,000$ Public Service Electric \& Gas Co. 1st \& ref. M 31/s, June 1, 1966. $\$ 7,000$ IIlnols Zinc Co. bonds 3,750,000 Glldden Co. bonds 350,000 Atlantle City Ambassador <br> Iron, steel, coal, \&c. Other, indus. \& mfg. J,and, buildings, \&c. Hotel Corp. 1st. M. $5 \%$. 9 year loan New cap. Refunding New cap.

The following is a change in our published figures which occurred in July, 1938:

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES
Classification
Alocation
of Proceeds
Add

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OII } \\
& \$ 600,000 \text { Panhandle Producing \& } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Retg. Co. } 5 \text {-yr. } 5 \% \text { con } \\
\text { sec. notes due } 1943
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The following are changes in our published figures which occurred in August, 1937:

> LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES

Add
Add
Add
$\quad$ Classification
Public utility
Public utllity
Public utility
Public utility

Add
Other indus. \& mfg.

Other indus. \& mfg,
757,920 Corp. cap, stk. (no par) Refunding
Because of the importance and magnitude of United States Treasury issues, we furnish below a summary of the new securites sold during the first eight months of the current year and give particulars of the different issues.

## New Treasury Financing During the Month of

 August, 1938Acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill on July 28 announced a new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 3 and will mature on Nov. 2, 1938. Tenders for the bills totaled $\$ 289,356,000$, of which $\$ 100,315,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.984 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.062 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,021,000$ of similar bills, provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,021$,
On Aug. 4, Mr. Magill announced a new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 10 and will mature on Nov. 9, 1938. Applications to the issue totaled $\$ 303,121,000$, of which $\$ 100,025,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.989 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.044 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,109,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 49,916,000$ as additional debt.
Mr. Magill on Aug. 11 announced a new offering of $\$ 100$ 000,000 or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 17 and will mature on Nov. 16, 1938. Subscriptions to the offering totaled $\$ 285,722,000$, of which $\$ 100,493,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.988 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.047 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,269,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 50,224,000$ as additional debt.
Mr. Magill on Aug. 17 announced a new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills. The
bills were dated Aug. 24 and will mature Nov. 23, 1938. Applications to the issue totaled $\$ 245,680,000$, of which $\$ 100,057,000$ was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.988 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.048 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,409,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 49,638,000$ as new debt.
On Aug. 25 Mr . Magill announced a further new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills. The bills were dated Aug. 31 and will mature Nov. 30, 1938. Tenders to the issue totaled $\$ 251,175,000$, of which $\$ 100$,506,000 was accepted. The average price for the bills was 99.988 , the average rate on a bank discount basis being $0.047 \%$. This financing provided for the refunding of $\$ 50,020,000$ of maturing bills, leaving $\$ 50,486,000$ as additional public debt.

Baby bond sales during the month aggregated $\$ 37,203,346$. Total sales of this type of securities during the first eight months of 1938 have amounted to $\$ 391,790,614$.
In the following we show in tabular form the Treasury inancing done during the first eight months of the year of 1938. The results show that the Government publicly disposed of $\$ 4,936,804,714$ in that period, of which $\$ 4$,$043,615,100$ went to take up existing issues and $\$ 893,189,614$ represented an addition to the public debt. For August by itself the disposals aggregated $\$ 538,599,346$, of which $\$ 250,828,000$ represented refunding and $\$ 287,771,346$ constituted new public debt.
united states treasury financing during the first eight MONTHS OF 1938
(Detailed figures for first six months appeared in fssue of the "Chronicle" dated July 9, 1938, page 183) public financing


* Average rate on a bank discount basls
- Use of Funds

| Dated | Type of Secut ity | Total Amount Accepted | Refunding | New Indebtedness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First six months |  | $\frac{\mathbf{8}}{3,953,914,491}$ | $\frac{\$}{3,392,224,100}$ | $\underset{561,690,391}{\mathbf{\$}}$ |
| July 6 | 91 -day Treas. bills | 100.001,000 | 100,001,000 |  |
| July ${ }^{13}$ | 92-day Treas, bills | $100,214,000$ | $100,214,000$ $100,124,000$ |  |
| July 27 | ${ }_{91-\text { day }}$ Treas. bills | 100,224,000 | 100,224,000 |  |
| July 1-3 | U. S. Savings bonds | 43,727,877 |  | 43,727,877 |
| Total |  | 444,290,877 | 400,563,000 | 43,727,877 |
| Aug. | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,315,000 | 50,021,00 | 50,294,000 |
| Aug. 10 | ${ }^{91-d a y ~ T r e a s . ~ b i l l s ~}$ | 100,025,000 | $50,109,000$ | 49,916,000 |
| Aug. 17 | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,493,000 | $50,269,000$ | 50,224,000 |
| Aug. 24 | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,057,000 | 50,409,000 | 49,648,000 |
| Aug. Aug. 1-31. | 91-day Treas, bills | $100,506,000$ $37,203,346$ | 50,020,000 | $50,486,000$ $37,203,346$ |
| Tota |  | 538,599,346 | 250,829,000 | 287,771,346 |
| Grand |  |  | ,043,615,100 | 3,189,614 |

* INTERGOVERNMENT FINANCING

| 1938 | Issued | Retired | Net Issued |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First six months tot | $1,467,706,000$ | $\frac{\mathbf{S}}{1,018,785,000}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{448,921,000}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { July }}$ Certificates |  |  |  |
| Notes... | $135,708,000$ | $1,000,000$ | $\mathbf{x 1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ $135,661,000$ |
| Total | 135,708,000 | 1,047,000 | 134,661,000 |
| Aupust- |  |  |  |
| Notes.-- | 52,900,000 | 2,048,000 | 50,852,000 |
| Total | 134,900,000 | 2,548,000 | 132,352,000 |
| Total eight | 38,314,0 | 1,022,380,000 | 115,934,000 |

* Comprises sales of special series certificates and notes, certices sold to Adjusted Service Certificate Fund and Unemployment Trust Fund, and notes to Old Age Reserve Account, Railroad Retirement Account, Civil Service Retirement Fund, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, Canal Zone Retirement Act, Alaska Railroad Retirement Fund
In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1938 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, hus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.
Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new cpiatal flotations during August, including every issue of any kind brought; out in thatlmonth.

Volume 147
Financial Chronicle
1555
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS

| Total |
| :---: |
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| ${ }^{18,019,000} 50000000$ |
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|  | $\frac{259888.431}{}$ 1934


H OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS

| New Capilal |
| :--- |
| Refunding |
| Total |



ed by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.
CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN TH


| [107 puedo |  |  |  |  |
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Volume 147
Financial Chronicle
1557
DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING AUGUST, 1938

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

## RAILROADS

$\$ 1,640,000$ New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. Co. equip. trust
4 s . Aug. 1, 193-48. New equipment. Awarded to Evans,
 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
F. $1,508,000 \begin{gathered}\text { Seaboard Airline Ry. Co. class A equip. trust } 4 \mathrm{~s}, \text { series GG. } \\ \text { New equipment. }\end{gathered}$ New equipment.
Co. of America.
\$3,148,000
PUBLIO UTILITIES
$\$ 400,000$ California Water \& Telephone Co. 1st M. 5s. series N,
 Co., Chicago.
$33,000,000$ Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st M. 31/s, series I. June 1, 1968. Refunding and for other corporate, purposes. Price,

 Other' underwriters. Were: Baco, Whippie \& Co. BancCo.; Coffin \& Bur, Inc, 'Goldman, Sachs \& Oo'; Hayden,
Stone $\&$ Ho.; Hemphin, Noyes \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; The Illinoois Comp of Cicago; Ladenburg, Thawmann \& Co.
W. C. Langley \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Paine, Webber \&. Co. E. H. Rollins \& Sons; Schroder Rockefeller \&\& Co;
J. \&. W. Seligman \& Co Stern Wampler \& Co; Stone \&
Webser
 Allyn \& Co; Ames, Emerich \& Co; Alex. Brown \& Sons;
H. M. Byllesty \& Co; Paul H. Davis \& Co; Dominick \&
Dominick. Estabrook \& Co Graha Parsons \& Co. Hall

 Baker \& Co.j. E. B. Baker \& Co. Raker, Weeks. \& Arrarden:





3,000,000 Diamond State Telephone $\mathbf{C o} .3 \%$ debentures, Aug. 1 ,
1968. Placel privately at $981 / 2$ with a small group of insurance and savings institutions.
$10,000,000$ Gulf States Utilities Co. 1st M. \& ref. As, series C, Oct. 1,
1966. Refunding. retire current debt, and other corporate


 Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co.; H. M. Bylesby \& Co., Inc.,
and White, Weld \& CO.
14,350,000 Hackensack W
32,000,000 Hackensack Water Co. refunding bonds. Refunding.
Placed privately with a group of insurance companies.
 Lemman Brothers: The First Boston Corp.; Gilore. Forgan





 Richards \& Shepard.inc: The Illionois Co oco op Chicago.; Jackson E. Curtis; Otis \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Riter \& Co.;
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. Schoollkopf. Huton \& Pomeroy,
Inc. Stern Brothers \& Co ; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Bartlett, Knight \& Oo. Baer, Stearns \& Co. © Bosworth, Chanute,
 Jaffray \& Hopwood; Schwabacher \& Co.; I. M. Simon \& Co.;
Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Wells-Dickey Co., and Gavin Li Payne
$5.500,000$ In Indianapolis Power \& Light Co. serial $3 \%$. $31 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$
notes, Aul . 1, $1939-48$ Refunding Priced from $1011 / 2$ to
$98:$ to jield from 98 to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $4.25 \%$. Underwritten by offering
houses and other underwriters as above. house and other underwriters as above.
$20,000,000 \underset{\text { Rotie Star Gas Corp. }}{\text { Lone }}$. 15-year debenture 31/2s, Aug. 1, 1953 . Rente prefrred stock, refunding, retire current debt, and
provide working capital
Offieced
by Mellon Securities, 102 ; to orfered by Mellon Securities, Corp. Other underwriters;
were: Smith, Barney \& Co.; The First Boston Corp, were: Smith, Barney \& Co., The First Boston Corp
Kider, Peaboy \&e Co.. Blyth \& Co, Inc. Bonhrigh
Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc. Inalsev, Sriart \&
 Co. W. Dean Wingley \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Shields
\& Do.
LOeb \& Co.
-27,982,000
New York Steam Corp. 1 st M. $31 / \mathrm{ss}$, Tuly 1, 196 ? Re- ${ }_{\text {Rending and provide for other corporate purposes. }}$ Price funding and provide for other corporate purposes. Price,
100 ; to yield $3.5 \% \%$ O Offered by Morgan Stanley \& Co,



 $\&$ Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Lee., Higger, Pean Corp.
Mellon Securities Corp.; F. S. Moseley $\&$ Co.; Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.;. ', \& \& W. Seligman \& Co.; Stoon \&
Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask \& Co., and White, Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask \& Co., and White,
Weld \& Co.


10,000,000 Public Service Electric \& Gas Co. 1st \& ref. M. 31/s nly 1, 1968. Property additions and improvements. Price \& Co., Inc., and Bonbright \& Co., Inc. Other underwriters were:- Brown Harriman $\&$ Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corp.,
and Smith, Barney \& Co.
30,000,000
The Toledo Edison Co. 1st M. 31/s, July 1, 1968. RePrice, $1011 / 2$; to yield about $3.42 \%$ Offered by The First Boston Corp. Other under writers were, Halsey, Stuart \&
Co. Inc.: Smith, Barney \& Co. Harris, Hall \& Co. Inc.
 Co.. Inc.; Brown Harriman $\mathcal{L}$ Co., Inc. Goldman, Sachs $\& 0$ Co. Stone \& Webster and Blodget., Inc.; Mellon Securitios
Corp.; Lehman Brothers: White Weld \& Co. H. M. Byllesby Corp.; Lehman Brothers; White, Weld \& Co.; H. M. Byllesby Bancamerica-Blair Corg.i Centrai Republic Co.; Coffin \& Burr. Inc.: Hayden, Miiler \& Co. Hayden, Stone \& Co.:
 Inc; The Securities Co., of Miiwaukee. Inc. A. A. Allyn \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; Bodell \& Co.; Granbery, Marache \& Lord; Starkweather \& Co.j Whiting, Weeks \& R. L. Day \& Co.: Estabrok \& Co. Co. Jackson \& Curtis:
Kinsch, Monell \& Co., Inc.; Pacific Co. of California, and Paine, Webber \& CO .
6,500,000 The Toledo Edison Co. debenture 4s, July 1, 1948. Refunding, retire notes, and provide additional working capital
Price, 100 ti
to yield about $3.90 \%$. Entire issue underwritten and offered by The First Boston Corp.
$17,000,000$ West Penn Power Co. 1st M. 31/s, series J, Aug. 1, 1968 . Refunding, repay short-term bank loans originally incurred to finance construction program, and provide for additions
and betterments. Placed privately on yield basis of $3.00 \%$ with a group of six insurance companies.
9,515,000
${ }_{31} 1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$. Dischicharge open indeber Co. 12 -year debenture Placed privately at 1013 with Metrosolitan Life Insurance

## 219,347,000

$\$ 10,000,000$ Crucible Steel Co. of America 10 -year debenture 41/s. and provide additional working capital. Offered by Hall gatren \&t Co.; Brown harriman aco., nc., and Byth \& Co. Inc. Other underwriters were: A. A. Becker \& Co., Inc. \& Co., Inc.: Schoellikopr, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc.i. Granbery, Marache \& Lord ; Hemphind OTHER INDUSTRIAL ANDTMANUFACTURING
$\$ 10,000,000$ Celanese Corp. of America 10 -year debenture 414s, 1948. Development of changes desi
operations. Placed privately.
$6,000,000 \begin{gathered}\text { National Cash Register Co. debenture 31/8, Aug. } 1,1953 . \\ \text { Retire domestic bank loans. Placed privately with an }\end{gathered}$
6,000,000 Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Del.) 1st M. 33is, Oct. 1, 1953, Refunding and provide working capital. Placed privatel
with Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
500,000 Publication Corp. $5 \%$ mortgage loan, 1938-48. Financing of new plant. Placed privately.
Society of the United States.
2,000,000 Wod Preserving Corp. 10 -year $4 \%$ loan, 1948. Retir indobtedness of company and subsidiaries and accuire stock
of subsidiaries. Placed privately with an insurance company.
$\overline{\$ 24,500,000}$
oIL
$\$ 25,000,000$ Consolidated Oil Corp. 12-year bonds. Retire preferred
 Ohpany Co sertal notes, 1939-45. Retire $6 \%$ \% preferred
 $25,000,000$ Phillips Petroleum Co. conv. debenture 312s, Sept. 1. Price. Refunding and provide additional working capital
Pield $3.50 \%$. Convertible into common stock at $8471 / 1 /$ per share prior to Sept. 1, 1943 , and at $\$ 55$ per share from that date to sept. 1 , 1948, Offered by company to hrolders of its common stock. Underwritten by First Boston Horp.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Blyth \& \& O.,. İ., Hallgarten \& Co.; Harris, Hall \& Co.arne; Hayden, Stone \& Co., \& Co.; Bond \& Goooninin, Inc.; H. M. Bylleshy \& Co., Inc. \& Anderson; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Laird, Bissell \& M Meeds; W. C. Langley \& Co.; Speyer \& Coo;
G. H. Walker \& Co. Dick \& Merle-Sith; Francis Bros. \&. Co.; Laird \& Co.. Laurence M. Marks \&C Co.i. G. M.-P.
Murphy \& Co.; Otis \& Co.; Riter \& Oo., and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. LAND, BUILDINGS, \&c.
$\$ 125,000$ Norbertine Fathers (Green Bay, Wis.) serial debentuer Price on application.
Peffered by Preiss,
Restate mortgage.
Wibbing $\&$ Co. St. Louis. Mo.
375,000 Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta (Ga. $3 \%, 31 / \%, 31 / 2 \%, 33 \%$ and $4 \%$ serial notes, $1939-53$,
General corporate purposes. Price, 100 ; to yield from $3 \%$ 800,000 Stephiens College (Columbia, Mo.) $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref. M. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $41 / 2$ s, $1939-48$. Refunding and provide for construction
of new building. Price, 100; to yield from $4 \%$ to $4.50 \%$. Offer by Dempser-Tegeler \& Co.. St. Louis, Mo. Mo.
Wisconsin Club (Milwaukee, Wis.) 1st M. 5 .

$\$ 1,450,000$
INVESTMENT TRUSTS, TRADING, HOLDING, \&c.
$\$ 3,000,000$ Affiliated Fund, Inc. 10-year conv. debenture 5 s, Jan. 1 , to yield $5.00 \%$. Convertible into common stock at any time up to the tenth day prior to maturity or redemption, if called for palue of the shares during the calendar year in which the \& Co., Inc.

## stocks

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par val
their offering prices
other industrial and manufacturing
$\$ 3,142,500$ Scott Paper Co. 30,000 shares $\$ 4.50$ cum. preferred stock waphout park value. New construction, Prustrour Paper Co., and provide Smith, Barney \& Co. and Cassatt \& Co., Inc. Other under writers were: Janney \& Co.; W. H. Newbold's son \& Co,

249,000 Tim-Bo-Lok Corp. 24,900 shares capital stock, par $\begin{gathered}\text { Construction and } \\ \text { Cquipment of an additional mili. }\end{gathered}$ $\$ 10$ per share. Offered by Hession, Maher \& Griscom, N. Y.
\$3,391.500
FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ISSUES $\$ 100,000$ Denver Joint Stock Land Bank $3 \%$ bonds, dated Sept. 1, yield $3.00 \%$. Offered by $\mathbf{K .}$ K. Wehster \& Co.. Inc., N. $\mathbf{N}$ to
$13,400,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $1 \%$ consolidated
debentures, dated Aug. 15, 1938 and due in one year,
Refunding. Priced at a slight premium over par. of for Refunding. Priced at a slight premium ove
by Chas. R. Dunn, New York, fiscal Agent.

## $\$ 13,500,000$

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING
$\$ 660,000$ Continental Can Co., Inc., 15,000 shares common stock. \& Co., Inc.
670,000 International Shoe Co. 20,000 shares $\begin{gathered}\text { common stock. } \\ \text { Priced at market, about } \$ 331 / 2 \\ \text { per share. }\end{gathered}$ \& Co., Inc., and Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. Offered by Bly 242,000 Marine Midland Corp. 44,000 shares capital stock. Priced $\$ 1,572,000$

## New Capital Issues in Great Britain

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank Limited. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government for purely financial purposes; shares issued to vendor; ; allotments arising from the capitalization of reserve funds and undivided profits; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered; issues for conversion or redemption of securities previously heid in the United Kingdom; short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings; and loans of municipal and county authorities which are not specifically limited. In all cases the figures are based upon the prices of issue.
SUMMARY TABLE OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM [Compiled by the Midland Bank Limited]

|  | Month of August | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Months to } \\ & \text { Aug. } 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year to } \\ & \text { Aug. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919 | £14,807,000 | £123,384, 000 | £166,106,000 |
| 1920 | 9,855,000 | 294,510,000 | 408,667,000 |
| 1921 | 3,059,000 | 134,632,000 | 224,333,000 |
| 1922 | 1,097,000 | 187,871,000 | 269,035,000 |
| 1923 | 1,308,000 | 145,691,000 | 193,489,000 |
| 1924 | 3,649,000 | 131,217,000 | 189,285,000 |
| 1925 | 1,564,000 | 142,455,000 | 234,784,000 |
| 1926 | 1,480,000 | 159,844,00C | 237,286,000 |
| 1927 | 2,230.000 | 196,818,000 | 290,240.000 |
| 1928 | 8,512,000 | 250,948,000 | 368,845.000 |
| 1929 | 3,592,000 | 221,347,000 | 332,917,000 |
| 19 | 6.560.000 | 164,852,000 | 197,254,000 |
| 1931 | 1,666.000 | 77,766.000 | 149,075.0C0 |
| 1932 | 73,000 | 78,157.C00 | 83.057,000 |
| 1933 | 21,208,000 | 96,538,000 | 131,420,000 |
| 1934 | 9,878,000 | 93,898,000 | 130,229,000 |
| 1935 | 6,682,00¢ | - 146,636,000 | 2C2,928,000 |
| 193 | $\stackrel{6,194,006}{ }$ | 139,581,000 | 175.769,000 |
| 1937 | 7,141,000 | 124,863,000 | 202,503.000 |
| 1938 | , 184,000 | 91,423,000 | 137.467,000 |

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS

|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | £16,5¢2,347 | £33,963,149 | £27,614,265 | £7,464,872 |
| February | 12.620,080 | 19,687,120 | 10,671,858 | 19,248,438 |
| March. | $12,386,235$ $4,108,238$ | $6,961,500$ $10,456,037$ | 11,947,382 | 6,038,715 |
| April | 19,727, 811 | 19,505,122 | 11,410,592 | 27,397,880 |
|  | 20,610,166 | 18,410,698 | 24,514,648 | 8,509,247 |
| July | $53,909,166$ | 24,402,925 | 20,305,459 | 15,188,116 |
| August. | 6,682,428 | 6,194,413 | 7,141,184 | 2,184,057 |
| 8 months | £146,636,471 | £139,580,964. | £124,862,513 | £91,423,097 |
| September | 7,719,440 | 9,546,101 | 1,963,697 | ------ |
| October- | $4,706,804$ $12,543,554$ | $26,943,859$ $20,939,125$ | $13,855,183$ $12.400,174$ |  |
| Nocember | 11,217,941 | 20,211,176 | 17,824,624 | -------- |
| Year | £182,824,210 | £217.221.225 | £170.906.191 | ------ |

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS
[Complled by the Midiand Bank Limited]

|  | United Kingdom | India and Ceylon | Other Brit. Countries | Farelon Countries | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6-January | 33,019,000 | 194,000 | $\underset{751,000}{£}$ | £ | $\underset{33,963,000}{£}$ |
| February | 18,502,000 |  | 964,000 | 221.000 | 19,687,000 |
| March | $6,877,000$ $8,795,000$ | 232,000 | 1,356,000 | 84,000 73,000 | $6,961,000$ $10,456,000$ |
| May | 17,196,000 | 27,000 | 2,014,000 | 268,000 | 19,505,000 |
| June | 15,344.000 |  | 2,939.000 | 128,000 | 18,411,000 |
| July | $20,712,000$ $4,346,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,537,000 \\ & 1,770,000 \end{aligned}$ | 153,000 78,000 | $24,403,000$ $6,194,000$ |
| 8 mo | 124,792,000 | 453,000 | 13,332,000 | 1,004,000 | 139,581,00 |
| Septemb | 8,018,000 |  | 1,528,000 |  | 9,546,000 |
| October | 22,730,000 | 451,000 | 3,763,000 |  | 26,944,000 |
| Novemb | 18,271,000 | 30,000 | $2,069,000$ $1,572,000$ | 1,487,000 | 20,939,000 |
| Decemb | 16,997,000 | 155,000 | 1,572,000 | 1,487,000 | 20,211,000 |
| Year | 190,808,000 | 1,090,000 | 22,264,000 | 3,060,000 | 217,221,000 |
| January | 24,802,00 |  | 2,405,000 | 407,000 | 27,614,000 |
| Februa | 8,043,000 | 31.000 | 2,581,000 | 17,000 | 10,672,000 |
| March | 9,756,000 | 34,000 | 1,467,000 | 20.000 | ${ }_{11,947.000}^{11.257,000}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April. } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | 7,135,000 | 1,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,792,000 \\ & 2,097,000 \end{aligned}$ | 20.000 | 11,947,000 |
| June | 22,611,000 | 398,000 | 830.000 | 678.000 | 24.515.000 |
| July | 14,558,000 | 141,000 | 4,481,000 | 1,125,000 | 20,305,000 |
| Augu | 6,503,000 |  | 586,000 | 53,000 | 7,141,000 |
| 8 mont | 101,721,000 | 1,602,000 | 19,239,000 | 2,300,000 | 124,863.000 |
| September | 1,867,000 |  | 96,000 |  | 1.964,000 |
| October | 13,141,000 | 32,000 | 680,000 | 2,000 | 13,855,000 |
| Novem | $11,372,000$ $10,667,000$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,015,000 \\ & 2,273,000 \end{aligned}$ | 13,000 $4,885,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,400,000 \\ & 17,825,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 138,768,000 | 1,634,000 | 23,304,000 | 7,200,000 | 170,906.0C |
| 8-January | 6,520,000 |  | 945,000 |  | 7.465,000 |
| Februar | 13,847,000 |  | 3,000,000 | 2,402,000 | 19,248,000 |
| Marc | 6,305,000 |  | 87,000 |  | 6,392,000 |
| April | 4,728,000 |  | 311.000 |  | 5,039,000 |
|  | 16,149,000 |  | 380,000 | 594 | 8. 509.000 |
| July | 11,202,000 | 27,000 | 3,931,000 | 28.000 | 15,188,000 |
| August | 1,763,000 |  |  | 421,000 | 2,184,000 |
| 8 month | 69,104,000 | 27,000 | 18,847,000 | 3,445.000 | 91,423,000 |

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Yields for Bonds and Stocks

## By David C. Johnson, Caleb Stone, Milton

 C. Cross, and Dr. Edward A. Kircher. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Available in Two Editions: Regular Large Type, \$8,
## and Vest Pocket, $\$ 5$

Data designed to enable investors to determine the yields of bonds and stocks with coupon rates as low as $3 \%$ and, it is said, determine them correctly within .0005 of $1 \%$ is contained in the new book, "Yields of Bonds and Stocks," just published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. In the new and enlarged edition of this popular manual, tables are given for $3 \%, 31 / 4 \%$, and $33 \%$, which means that the book now covers virtually all issues other than United States Government bonds, which are ordinarily bought and sold at dollar prices (as distinguished from yield bases).
"Yields of Bonds and Stocks" is the work of four men: David C. Johnson, Vice-President of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York and President of the New York Steam Corp.; Caleb Stone, Second Vice-President, Prudential Insurance Co. of America; and Milton C. Cross, Assistant

Vice-President, and Dr. Edward A. Kircher, both of Brown Harriman \& Co., New York.

Say the authors:
Since the first editions were published the desire has been frequently Since the first editions were published the desire has been frequently
expressed by users of the tables that the price intervals be further subexpressed by users of the tables that the price intervals be further sub-
divided and the range extended to cover additional coupon rates. Because divided and the range extended to cover additional coupon rates. Because of the ease of interpolations by which yields at iractional prices may found, we felt that the addition of additional prices would adid but chang which has occurred in the level of interest rates in the past three years or Which has occurred in the level of interest rates in the past three years or more has created a situation which the scope of the former edition is the $33 / 4 \%$ coupon rates to those previously included in the tables.
In 1923 the authors published the first series of tables showing the yields afforded by bonds at various prices, maturities, and coupon rates. The scope of the original book, it is stated, was such that it covered practically every bond then in existence. Some two years later a table was added covering a $41 / 4 \%$ coupon rate
As revised, "Yields of Bonds and Stocks" now carries coupon rates from $3 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$ at intervals of $1 / 4 \%$, and from $41 / 2 \%$ to $8 \%$ at intervals of $1 / \% \%$. Prices are given from 45 to 130 ; maturities from $1 / 4$ year to 36 years.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, Sept. 9, 1938.
Business activity continues its upward trend, with the outlook for the coming months increasingly favorable. A surprising number of industrial statisticians expect that business in the months ahead may move forward just as rapidly as it did in July and August. Those holding such a belief naturally expect the upturn in automobile output during the next two months to exert a major stimulating influence. Business activity showed an eighth consecutive
advance, according to the "Journal of Commerce" weekly index of business activity, which rose to 82.0 for the week ended Sept. 3. This figure compares with a revised index number of 80.5 for the week preceding, and represents a drop of less than $20 \%$ under the corresponding 1937 period of 102.1. Car loadings, electric output, steel operations and automotive activity reached record highs for the current year, and bituminous coal production was the heaviest since early spring. Petroleum runs-to-stills declined moderately. Holiday influences may have accounted for a slowing up
in the placing of new steel business in the last week or more, some companies reporting receipt of orders on a smaller basis than for most of August, "Iron Age" reports in its current summary. While August business as a whole gained sharply over that of July, the review points out, the improvement has not been progressive for the last two weeks, "indicating perhaps that gains from this point on may come more slowly. However, the steel industry generally retains its hopeful belief that business will be moderately better over the next month or two." The magazine emphasizes that extremely cautious hand-to-mouth buying now prevalent and the low state of consumers' inventories lead the industry to believe that any fall improvement in sales of finished goods will be reflected in steel buying. Moreover, it is pointed out, the automobile industry will require more steel for the new models within a month, and the requirements for publicly-financed construction projects have yet to be rolled in many instances. Miscellaneous orders still account for a large part of the industry's current operations. The magazine estimates ingot output for the current week at $40 \%$ of capacity, and predicts that next week output may be slightly above the pre-holiday rate of $44 \%$. The electric light and power industry continued its upward trend in the week ended Sept. 3, when it reached a total of $2,148,954,000$ kilowatt hours, a new 1938 peak and the best since the total of $2,202,200,000$ kilowatt hours in the week ended Dec. 18, 1937. The current advance, with but one interruption, began in the third week of July, Previous high production for the year was made in the first week of January, with 2,139,582,000 kilowatt hours. Output for the latest week, according to the Edison Electric Institute, was $14,807,000$ kilowatt hours above the previous week's total of $2,134,057,000$ kilowatt hours, but was still $172,028,000$ kilowatt hours, or $7.4 \%$, below the total of 1937. Chain kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of 1937. Chain store systems during August reported the best dollar sales comparisons with 1937 for any month this year with the exception of April, when the Easter sales volume was recorded, figures of the first 12 chains to report indicate. Motor company officials lately returned from abroad are considerably more optimistic on export prospects. Some even are forecasting that foreign volumes may equal levels maintained in 1937, if war threats disappear. Exports have held up far better than domestic sales, the total so far in 1938 running only about $25 \%$ below last year's level, it is stated. With low temperatures stimulating demand for cold weather staples, the official fall season in retail trade got off this week to a good start, said Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review issued today. "While gains were not general throughout the country, sharp advances in the Northern tier of States-which account for close to half of all retail sales-pushed averages ahead $3 \%$ to $8 \%$," the credit agency said. Against the corresponding week of last year, it was estimated that distribution was off only $1 \%$ to $7 \%$. Automobile production slumped slightly during the current week, due to Monday's holiday, but weekly reports issued today indicated increased activity in the industry. Ward's estimated this week's output at 17,485 units compared with 22,165 last week and approximately 38,000 a year ago. Four major companies were reported having 1939 cars on final assembly lines, and Ford was reported still producing 1938 models. The heaviest influx of foreign gold into the United States from war-jittery Europe since Oct. 9, 1936, was received in the week ended Sept. 2, the Commerce Department reported today. Gold imports in the week ended Sept. 2 totaled $\$ 87,769,152$, adding to the already record-breaking monetary gold holdings of the United States, which stood at more than $\$ 13,200,000,000$. This Government's gold reserves now are in excess of $55 \%$ of the total world monetary gold holdings, authorities state. While the latter part of the week was abnormally cool in Eastern sections, in general, the period was characterized by abnormal warmth over much the greater portion of the country. Rainfall was spotty, except that large mid-Western areas had substantial to heavy falls. According to the Government report, the outstanding feature of the week's weather was the generous to heavy rainfall over a large Western area, much of which had become unfavorably dry. These rains were very beneficial, especially for late pastures and in conditioning the soil for plowing and fall seeding. East of the Mississippi River there is still need for moisture in the Southeast as far north as Virginia and eastern Tennessee, and also in Ohio and locally in the Northeast. Otherwise conditions are generally favorable. There was some light unimportant frost in the interior of the Northeast. In general, crops continued to make rapid progress toward maturity, with corn developing fast and cotton opening rapidly. Farm work made good progress, especially in the Eastern half of the country. In the New York City area the week's weather was ideal, with generally clear skies and decidedly cool. Today it was fair and cool here, with temperatures ranging from 53 to 63 degrees. The forecast was for clear, not quite so cool tonight; partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperatures Saturday. Showers Sunday. Overnight at Boston it was 44 to 66 degrees; Baltimore, 58 to 74 ; Pittsburgh, 54 to 74 ; Portland, Me., 44 to 64 ; Chicago, 60 to 72 ; Cincinnati, 62 to 78 ; Cleveland, 56 to 64; Detroit, 54 to 66 ; Charleston, 74 to 90 ; Milwaukee, 58 to 62; Savannah, 74 to 92 ; Dallas, 78 to 94 ; Kansas City, 78 to 98 ; Springfield, Mo., 70 to 92 ; Oklahoma

City, 74 to 96 ; Salt Lake City, 56 to 80; Seattle, 54 to 70; Montreal, 42 to 58, and Winnipeg, 44 to 62.
Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Sept. 3 Total 648,039 Cars
Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938, totaled 648,039 cars, an increase of 27,528 cars or $4.4 \%$ from the preceding week, a decrease of 153,500 cars or $19.2 \%$ from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 117,092 cars or $15.3 \%$ from the total loadings for the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended Aug. 27,1938 , loadings were $20.8 \%$ below those for the like week of 1937 , and angs were $17.7 \%$ below those for the corresponding week of 1936. Loadings for the week ended Aug. 20, 1938, showed a loss of $23.1 \%$ when compared with 1937 and a drop of $18.7 \%$ when comparison is made with the same week of 1936.
The first 17 major railroads to report for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938 loaded a total of 284,316 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 271,578 cars in the preceding week and 343,673 cars in the seven days ended Sept. 4,1937 . A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recelved from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 3 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1938}^{A^{A u g .27}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 4 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sept. } 3 \\ 1938 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 u g .27 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 4 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry - | 19,385 | 19,814 | 23,863 | 5,134 | 5,004 | 6,074 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR. | 26,962 | 25,515 | 34,657 | 14,553 | 13,686 | 17,598 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 22,271 | 21,166 | 24,824 | 9,537 | 8,761 | 10,917 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 15,018 | 14,401 | 16,994 | 7,544 | 7,020 | 9,426 |
| Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pac. Ry | 15.542 | 19,682 | 16.957 |  | ${ }^{7} 7187$ |  |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 15,542 2.250 | 15,099 | 16,957 | 9,770 1,186 | 9,594 | 11,780 |
| Gulf Coast Lines.---------- | ${ }_{2,370}^{2,250}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,230}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,726}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,186}$ | 1.164 | 1,540 2.085 |
| International Great Northern RR <br> Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR | 2,370 4,773 | 2,379 4,395 | 2,481 5,698 | 1,503 2,574 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,801 \\ & 2,426 \end{aligned}$ | 2,085 2,984 |
| Missouri Pacific RR | 13,808 | 12,982 | 16,684 | 7,319 | 6,767 | 9,262 |
| New York Central Lin | 34,484 | 30,935 | 43,415 | 34,501 | 31,550 | 42,816 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louis Ry -- | 5,104 | 4,899 | 5,375 | 8,864 | 8,115 | 9,772 |
| Norfolk \& Western | 21,224 | 20,886 | 23,848 | 4,300 | 4,275 | 4,239 |
| Pennsylvanta RR | 56,258 | 52,816 | 72,255 | 34,772 | 34,151 | 43,756 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 4,661 | 4,173 | 5,449 | 4,409 | 3,811 | 5,189 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake $\mathbf{E}$ | 4,403 | 4,394 | 7,690 | 4,476 | 4,209 | 7,390 |
| Southern Pacific Lines | 30,397 | 30,482 | 35,016 | 7,873 | 8,232 | 8,567 |
| Wabash | 5,406 | 5,012 | 5,741 | 6,996 | 6,944 | 8,395 |
| Total | 284,316 | 291.260 | 343.673 | 165,311 | 164,677 | 201,880 |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 3, 1938 | Aug. 27, 1938 | Sept. 4, 1937 |
| Chteago Rock Isiand \& Pacific Ry- |  | ${ }^{23,610}$ | ${ }^{27,113}$ |
| Ilinois Central System - .i.a..... | 29,642 12,421 | 27,769 11,715 | 34,226 14.839 |
| Total_...................... | 66,434 | 63,094 | 76,178 |

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Aug. 27 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 27 totaled 620,511 cars. This was a decrease of 162,965 cars, or $20.8 \%$ below the corresponding week in 1937 and a decrease of 320,047 cars, or $34 \%$ below the same week in 1930 .
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 27 was an increase of 22,593 cars, or $3.8 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 244,796 cars, an increase of 9,060 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 65,522 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 151,000 cars, an increase of 1,693 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 18,524 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
coal loaling ams above the preceding
Grain and grain products loading totaled 45,389 cars, a decrease of 388 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,751 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 27, totaled 32,906 cars, a deabove the corresponding week in 1937
Live stock loading amounted to 13,787 cars, an increase of 1,728 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 192 cars below the correspondthe week of Aug. 27, totaled 10,396 cars, an increase of 1,593 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 424 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Forest products loading totaled 30,889 cars, an increase of 864 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 7,354 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Ore loading amounted to 25.517 cars, an increase of 555 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 47,389 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Coke loading amounted to 4,767 cars, an increase of eight cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,995 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 | 2,256,423 | 2,714,449 | 3,347,717 |
| Four weeks in Februa | 2,155,451 | - ${ }^{2,763,457}$ | $3,506,236$ <br> 3,529 |
| 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 | $3,794,249$ $\mathbf{7} 66182$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,492,300 \\ 919 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Week of Aug. ${ }^{6}$ | 584.050 | 766.182 | 919,781 |
| Week of Aug. 13 | 589,561 | 773.782 | 904,157 |
| Week of Aug. 20 | 597,918 620,511 | 777,150 783,476 |  |
| Week of Aug. 27 | 620,511 | 783,476 | 940,558 |
| Total | 18,895,240 | 25,132,668 | 30,443,505 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings 1938. During this period only 16 roads showed increases for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 27, when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED AUGUST 27

| Ralltoads | Total Revenue Frelght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recolved from Connections |  | Ralltoads | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recerved <br> from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 193 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Eastern Distric Ann Arbor $\qquad$ | 579 | 550 | 537 | 924 | 1,131 | Southern District-(Concl.) <br> Moblle \& Ohio. | 1,809 | 1,952 | 1,719 | 2,089 | 1,820 |
| Bangor \& Aroostoo | 572 | 1,183 | 800 | 206 | ${ }^{1} 303$ | Nashville Chatanooga \& St. ${ }^{-}$ | 2,530 | 2,578 | 3,000 | 2,078 | 2,066 |
| Boston \& Mcine. | 6,747 | 8,429 | 8,300 | 7.793 | 9,068 | Norfolk Southern...........--- | 1,191 | 1,037 | -954 | 1,113 | 1,097 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Iouls.- | 1,585 | 1,750 | 1,618 | 1,679 | 2,133 | Pledmont Northern--.-.-.-.-.-- | , 324 | $\bigcirc 362$ | 429 | , 818 | 1,002 |
| Central Indiana |  |  | 36 |  |  | Richmond Fred. \& Potomac... | 304 | 359 | 371 | 2.493 | 2,584 |
| Central Vermont | 1,229 | 1,348 | 1,448 | 1,671 | 2,095 | Seaboard Air Line ............- | 7,993 | 8.748 | 7,873 | 3,165 | 3,767 |
| Delaware \& Hudson....-.-.--- | 4,518 8,080 | 5,222 9,376 | 5,801 10,183 | 5,946 4,993 | 6,884 5,995 | Southern System_.....-.-.----- | 18,830 493 | 21,138 | $\begin{array}{r}21,207 \\ 458 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 12,393 | 14,203 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 8,080 479 1,78 | 9,376 513 | 10,183 371 | 4,993 | 5,995 | Wennessee Central...-.-.-.---- | $\begin{aligned} & 499 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | 457 200 | $188$ | $\begin{aligned} & 538 \\ & 714 \end{aligned}$ | 658 <br> 845 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Iron | 1,656 | 2,551 | 2,686 | 795 | 1,245 | Winston-Salem Southbound.-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detrolt \& Toledo Shore 1 | 158 | 360 | 296 | 1,884 | 2,594 | Tota | 91,650 | 102,393 | 102,978 | 54,052 | 61,525 |
| Erie. | 11,290 | 13,391 | 12,994 | 10,417 | 14,765 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Wes | 2,746 | 4,180 | 2,878 | 5,209 | 6,834 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehlgh \& Hudson Riv | 181 | 188 | 161 | 1,518 | 1,722 | Chicago \& North Western... | 16,570 | 21,456 | 19,847 | 9,594 | 10,822 |
| Lehlgh \& New Engla | 1,647 | 1,585 | 1,735 | 972 | 897 | Chicago Great Western. | 2,612 | 2,940 | 2,691 | 2,297 | 2,883 |
| Lehlgh Valley | 7,472 | 8,104 | 10,297 | 6,218 | 7,822 | Chicago M11w. St. P. \& Pacifle- | 19,439 | 21,568 | 21,668 | 7,187 | 8.548 |
| Maine Central | 2,317 2,831 | 3,090 | ${ }^{3,113}$ | 1,437 | 1,914 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha- | 3,554 | 4,626 | 4,077 | 3,675 | 4,478 |
| Monongahela | 2,831 1 1886 | 4,051 | 3,806 | 206 | 282 | Duluth Missabe \& I. R- | 7,678 | 20,942 | 16,389 | 143 | 420 |
| Montour | 1,786 30,935 | 2,612 41,631 | 2,407 39 | 28 31,550 | 30 | Duluth South Shore \& Atla | 736 | 1.242 | 1,342 | 340 | ${ }_{7} 491$ |
| N. Y. N. H. | 8,460 | 10,258 | 10,495 | ${ }_{8,951}$ | 10,544 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern | 4,660 | 9,048 | 6.956 | ${ }^{3} 141$ | 7,692 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 1,310 | 1,216 | 1,753 | 1,567 | 1,534 | Great Northern. | 19,882 | 29,746 | 20,9i8 | 2,736 | 3,491 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 4,899 | 5,560 | - 4,978 | 8,115 | 9,405 | Green Bay \& We | -569 | ${ }^{243}$ | 20,550 | , 513 | +599 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. | 4,475 | 7,064 | 7,240 | 4,128 | 6,584 | Lake Superior \& Ishpe | 702 | 3,821 | 2,696 | 65 | 88 |
| Pere Marquette.. | 4,173 | 5,636 | 4,824 | 3,811 | 4,833 | Minneapolis \& St. Louls | 1,959 | 2,236 | 1,920 | 1,583 | 1,709 |
| Plttsburgh \& Shawmu | 198 | 341 | 229 | 20 | 28 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 6,363 | 8,492 | 7,437 | 2,095 | 2,687 |
| P1ttsburgh Shawmut \& North*- | 280 | 295 | 394 | 146 | 279 | Northern Pacific | 10,573 | 12,769 | 11,416 | 3,124 | 4,402 |
| Plttsburgh \& West Virginia | 893 | 1,149 | 1,284 | 1,291 | 1,896 | Spokane Internat | ${ }^{357}$ | 357 | 371 | 308 | 436 |
| Rutland | 571 | 650 | 664 | 771 | 928 | Spokane Portland \& Seattle. | 1,871 | 1,691 | 1,510 | 1,493 | 1,652 |
| Wabash --7-..- | 5,012 | 5,663 | 5,770 | 6,944 | 7,958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheeling \& Lake | 3,413 | $4,585{ }_{*}$ | 4,587 | 2,403 | 3,579 |  | 97,993 | 142,025 | 120,170 | 38,806 | 50.593 |
| Total | 120,516 | 152,554 | 151,445 | 121,782 | 152,913 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. | $\begin{array}{r}19,814 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array} 161$ | 23,201 3,405 | 21,462 3 3 185 | 5,004 1,906 | 6,027 2,244 |
| Akron Canton \& You | 446 | 533 | 589 | 655 | 779 | ${ }^{\text {Alton.---7-7-7- }}$ | +161 | 3,405 | 3,185 |  | 2,244 |
| Baltimore \& Ohto | 25,515 | 33,179 | 32,765 | 13,686 | 17,592 | Chicago Burlington \& Quinc | 14,401 | 16,709 | 16,825 | 7,020 | 8,355 |
| Bessemer \& Lake | 3,279 | 6,789 | 6.249 | 1,457 | 3,219 | Chicago \& Illinols Midiand. | 1,593 | 2,222 | 1,378 | 687 | 1,017 |
| Buftalo Creek \& Gaule | 353 | ${ }^{390}$ |  | 7 | 7 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific- | 12,191 | 13,100 | 12,836 | 7,197 | 8,546 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 991 | 1,328 | 1,368 | 15 | 15 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinols | 2,201 | 2,870 | 2,729 | 2,083 | 2,391 |
| Central Rr. of New | 5,019 | 6,518 | 7,129 | 9,423 | 10,592 | Colorado \& Southern | 807 | 890 | 1,138 | 1,430 | 1,801 |
| Cornwall | ${ }_{233}^{625}$ | 577 | 708 | 41 | 44 | Denver \& Rio Grande Western. | 3,303 | 4,454 | 4,409 | 2,545 | 3,504 |
| Cumberland \& P | 233 | 249 | 324 | 30 | 39 | Denver \& Salt Lake. | 515 | 684 | 961 | 27 |  |
| Ligonier Valley | 81 | 82 | 104 | 29 | 27 | Fort Worth \& Denve | 1,079 | 1,083 | 839 | 1,006 | 1,045 |
| Long Island. | 752 | ${ }^{618}$ | 861 | 2,111 | 1,894 | nulinois Terminal. | 1,834 | 2,116 | 1,875 | 1,107 | 1,660 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore Lines. | 1,186 | 1,330* | 1,564 | 1,399 | 1,480 | Missourl-Ilininols. | 316 | 751 |  | 337 | 371 |
| Pennsylvania Sy | 52,816 | 68,647 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 67,823 | 34,151 | 45,508 | Nevada Northern | 1,238 | 1,834 | 1,579 | 102 | 104 |
| Reading Co- | 11,197 | 14,278 | 15,290 | 13,283 | 15,633 | North Western Pacifi | 882 | 1,039 | 1,164 | 412 | 496 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 5,604 | 17,497 | 13,598 | 2,601 | 7,157 | Peorla \& PekIn Unton | 18 | 168 | 191 |  | 17 |
| West Virginia Nort |  |  |  |  |  | Southern Pacifle (Pacifi | 24,883 | 25,730 | 24,310 | 4,712 | 5,632 |
| Western Maryland | 2,859 | 3,569 | 3,241 | 524 | 6,021 | Toledo Peoria \& West | 247 | 233 | 282 | 1,120 | 1,344 |
| Total | 110,986 | 155,611 | 15 | 83,412 | 110,007 | Unlon Pacific Syste | 14,397 | 15,633 | 15,560 | 7,590 | 9,327 |
|  |  | 155, |  |  |  | Wai | 1,874 | 1,975 | 1,802 | 2,309 | 2,497 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohlo | 21,166 | 25,322 | 25,039 | 8,761 |  | Total | 105,385 | 119,094 | 113,220 | 46,677 | 56,545 |
| Norfolk \& We | 20,886 | 23,406 | 23,651 | 4,275 | 4,554 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian | 4,149 | 4,688 | 4,224 | 923 | 1,081 | Southweste |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 46,201 | 53,416 | 52,980 | 13,959 | 16,315 | - Burlington-Rock Isia | 124 | 180 | 190 | 190 | ${ }_{213}^{281}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines. | 2,230 | 3,012 | 2,334 | 1,164 | 1,693 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | International-Great Northern.- | 2,379 | 2,644 | 2,447 | 1;801 | 2,092 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 195 | ${ }_{73} 23$ | 270 | 161 | 165 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gul | 192 | 191 | 199. | 854 | 1,296 |
| Att. \& W. P. -W. RR. of Ala-- | 643 | 736 | 805 | 1,245 | 1,219 | Kansas Clity Southern. | 1,825 | 2,197 | 2,328 | 1,504 | 2,166 |
| Atlanta Blrmingham \& Coast-- | 599 | 730 | 887 | 601 | ${ }^{635}$ | Louislana \& Arkansas.- | 1,794 | 1,690 | 1,529 | 1,114 | 1,127 |
| Atlantlic Coast Line | 8,101 | 9,066 | 8,450 | 3,927 | 4,398 | Louislana Arkansas \& Texas..- | 142 | 192 | 211 | 467 | 547 |
| Central of Georgla ........i- | 3,817 | 4,537 | 4,290 | 2,063 | 2,426 | Litchfield \& Madison. | 276 | 159 | 262 | 775 | 971 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 414 | 396 | 382 | 907 | 995 | MIdiand Valley | 677 | 903 | 838 | 268 | 294 |
| Clinchfield Columbus \& Green | 1,276 | 1,427 | 1,231 | 1,483 | 1,830 | Missouri \& Arkansas* | 154 | 217 | 217 | 298 | 311 |
| Durham \& Southern | ${ }_{173}$ | 344 152 | 425 | 347 <br> 544 | ${ }_{456}$ | Missouri-Kansas-Texas Line | 4,395 | 5,315 | 5,021 | 2,426 | 2,781 |
| Florlda East Coast | 391 | 486 | 429 | 542 | 516 | Quanah Acme \& | 13,010 93 | 16,051 | 16,843 | 6,767 | 9,222 |
| Gainsville Mldiand | 32 | 35 | 47 | 91 | 110 | St, Louls-San Franci | 6,591 | 8,487 | 9,287 | 3,813 | 4,285 |
| Georgia | 1,051 | 901 | 934 | 1,360 | 1,406 | St. Louls Southwestern | 2,382 | 2,834 | 2,414 | 1,838 | 2,301 |
| Georgia \& Florida. | 354 | 548 | 620 | 365 | 412 | Texas \& New Orlea | 7,205 | 8,694 | 7,529 | 2,885 | 3,085 |
| Guif Mobile \& Northern | 1,676 19 19 | -1,908 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,955 \\ 23,197\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}934 \\ 8.876 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,210 11,706 | Texas \& Pacific- | 3,881 | 4,966 | 4,677 | 3,178 | 4,026 |
| Llinols Central System | 19,465 19,252 | 22,012 | 23,197 | 8,876 | 11,706 | Whehlta Falls \& Southern | 198 | 276 | 263 |  | 49 |
| Macon Dublin \& Savannah | 19,208 | 21,255 | +22,194 | ${ }^{4,572}$ | 4,969 | Wetherford M. W. \& N, W.... | 37 | 40 | 27 | 38 | 24 |
| Mississippl Central.- | 139 | 218 | 276 | 320 | 360 | Total... | 47,780 | 58,383 | 56,500 | 29,788 | 36,878 |

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

## Moody's Commodity Index Declines

Moody's Commodity Index declined from 143.4 a week ago to 142.8 this Friday. Prices of rubber, wheat, cotton wool and sugar were lower. Silk, cocoa, corn, hogs and coffee advanced. There were no net changes for hides, silver, steel scrap, copper and lead.
The movement of the Index during the week was as follows:

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced for Third Consecutive Time During Week Ended Sept. 3
Holiday influences were at work in the commodity markets during the week ended Sept. 3 and trading in most lines was slow, according to an announcement issued by the "Annalist" on Sept. 6. Because of relatively large gains in hogs and affiliated products, however, the "Annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity prices advanced for the third consecutive week. For Sept. 3 the index was 80.3 , as compared with 80.1 in the previous week and 93.7 a year ago. Prices are now one point over the four-year lows established on Aug. 13.
The announcement went on to say:
Hogs enjoyed a good market last week, with an average of good and choice items rising to $\$ 8.65$ per hundred weight, as compared with $\$ 8.47$ in the previous week. Bacon was unchanged, but smoked hams jumped almost $\$ 2$ to reach $\$ 24.75$. Fresh pork loins and hams were also higher. Steers and cows were steady. while lambs improved slightly. The grains lost more
ground last week as the Government began its export subsididy program. Cotton dropped rather sharply in light dealings. Textile prices were inclined to weakness. In the more speculative commodities, rubber lost ground, as did cottonseed oil, but hides were firm.
the "annalist" weekly index of wholesale commodity

|  | Sept. 3, 1938 | Aus. 27, 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aup. 31, } 1837 \\ & \text { (Wedinesday) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm product |  | 76.2 | 98.3 |
| Food products- | ${ }_{*}^{72.9}$ | 72.4 $\times 58.6$ | 86.5 72.7 |
| Fuels . ------- | 85.4 | ${ }_{85.8}$ | 90.7 |
| Metals | 96.4 | 9.5 | 109.2 |
| Bullding mat | ${ }^{65.5}$ | ${ }_{871}^{65.5}$ | 80.4 |
| Miscellaneous | ${ }_{71.5}^{87.1}$ | ${ }_{71.8}$ | ${ }_{79.5}^{89.5}$ |
| All mommoditios. | ${ }_{80} 0$ | ${ }_{90.1}$ | ¢ 3.7 |

* Prelim
$x$ Revised.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Further Advanced During.
the Week Ended Sept. 3, According to National Fertilizer Association
Continuing the upward trend of the previous week, the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association advanced in the week ended Sept. 3 to $73.6 \%$ from $73.1 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago to $73.6 \%$ from $73.1 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago
the index (based on the $1926-28$ average of $100 \%$ ) stood at $74.0 \%$, and a year ago at $85.9 \%$. The Association's announcement, under date of Sept. 6, went on to say:
Higher prices for foods and farm products were responsible for the rise in the all-commodity index. Although price advances and price declines in the food group were evenly balanced in number, the effect of marked
upturns in several important commodities was a rise in the group index.

Farm product prices were generally higher during the week, exceptions to the upward trend being rye, wool, and lambs. The index of farm product prices is at the highest point reached in the last four weeks. The building material index is currently higher than at any time since the middle of last June, last week's upturn reflecting higher lumber quotations. Slight declines were registered in the indexes representing the prices of fuels, textiles, and miscellaneous commodities.
Advances in price series included in the index outnumbered declines 23 to 20 ; in the preceding week there were 16 advances and 27 declines; in the second preceding week there were 19 advances and 36 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESAI.E COMMODITY PRICF INDEX
Complied by the National Fertilizer Aspociation.

| Per Cent Each Group Beats to the Total Indez | Group | Latest Week Sept. 3, 1938 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ao0 } \\ \text { Aug. } 6, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Sept. } 4, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 72.7 | 72.0 | 73.4 | 85.1 |
|  | Fats and its | 57.8 | 58.4 | 61.9 | 69.5 |
|  | Cottonseed oll | 73.2 65.3 | 75.1 63.8 | 81.2 65.8 | 73.2 81.8 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 65.3 | 63.8 | 65.8 | 81.8 |
|  | Grains. | 46.6 51.6 | 40.1 | 47.9 | 82.2 |
|  | Livertoer | 73.7 | 71.3 | ${ }_{73.1}$ | 86.9 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 78.7 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 86.2 |
| 10.8 | M iscelisneous commodities . | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.6 | 85.5 |
| 8.2 | Textiles. | 58.6 | 58.7 | 59.2 | 72.4 |
| 7.1 | Metals.... | 89.0 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 106.1 |
| 6.1 | Bulld'ng materials. | 80.3 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 87.5 |
| 13 | Chemirals and drugs | ${ }_{69}^{94.2}$ | ${ }_{69}^{94.2}$ | 94.2 700 | 95.6 72.8 |
| ${ }_{3}$ | Fertilizer materials | ${ }^{69.5}$ | 69.5 | 70.0 | 72.8 |
| .3 .3 | Fertlizers -_................ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.0 \\ & 97.6 \end{aligned}$ | 78.0 97.6 | 77.1 97.9 | 79.9 96.4 |
| 100.0 | All groups comblned. | 73.6 | 73.1 | 74.0 | 85.9 |

## Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices of United States

 Department of Labor During Week Ended Sept. 3 Unchanged from Previous WeekThe index of wholesale prices for the week ended Sopt. 3, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, remained at 77.8 (1926-100), the same level as in the preceding week, according to an announcement made Sept. 8 by the Labor Department, which said:
The price levels of the different groups of commodities were quite steady, five of the ten major groups showing no change from the previous week The groups of textile products, building materials and hides and leather products showed minor increases. While the farm products and fuel and
lighting materials groups declined slightly.
The inders than farm products" were unchanged during the week.
The group of semi-manufactured articles increased $0.4 \%$ because increases in the prices of raw sugar, print cloth. tire fabric, antimony, pig tin and crude palm kernel oil more than offset declines in prices of corn tin and hosiery tram, china wood oil and turpentine.
In the group of raw materials, the index dropped $0.3 \%$ during the week Articles showing decreases in prices included a large number of farm products and cocoa beans, packers' calfskins, Japan yellow silk, raw jute, gravel, tankage and crude rubber. Higher prices were registered by Rio coffee, packers' cow hides, Japan white silk and sand.
The index of industrial goods, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," declined $0.1 \%$.
Textile products advanced $0.2 \%$ during the week. Prices were higher for overalls, muslin, 3812 -inch print cloth, tire fabric and $81 \%$ Japan white silk, while lower prices were reported for women's linen bandkerchiefs, $81 \%$ Japan yellow silk, hosiery tram, burlap and raw jute. The present index of 65.4 is $0.2 \%$ above the level of the preceding week. It is $0.2 \%$ below the level of a month ago and $13.7 \%$ below a year ago.
Building materials increased $0.1 \%$ during the week to $89.4 \%$ of the 1926 level. The increase was due to slightly higher prices of Southern yellow pine timbers, No. 2 common ponderosa pine and sand. The increases in the prices of these items more than offset decreases in the prices of southern yellow pine floorng and lalis, che ing materials and gravel. The lever ons
verare week ago pies of hins incressed slightly can the index of the hides and leather products group to rise $0.1 \%$. The group is $0.3 \%$ a bove a month ago and $14.8 \%$ below the week of Sept, 4, 1937 ${ }^{5}$ The level of the farm products group declined $0.3 \%$ during the week and is now $2.3 \%$ below the corresponding week of last month and $20.7 \%$ below the corresponding week of 1937. The index for the group is now 67.1. Quotations were lower for rye, wheat, steers, lambs, apples at Chicago and Seattle, dried beans, onions, white and sweet potatoes and wool. Prices were higher for barley, corn, oat, calves, fair to good cows, hogs, live poultry at Chicago, cotton, eggs, apples at New York, lemons, oranges, hops and flaxseed.
The fuel and lighting materials group declined $0.5 \%$ during the week to $77.2 \%$ of the 1926 level. Petroleum products averaged lower because of price declines of gasoline in the Texas field.
In the foods group, lower prices which were registered for certain items were offset by higher prices for other items so that the level of the grou did not change from the previous week. The index remained at $73.0 \%$ of the 1926 level. Average prices for dairy products, cereal products and fruits and vegetables were down. Average prices for meats and other foods were up.
Food items a veraging higher in price were rye flour, lemons, oranges, fresh pork and veal, dressed poultry, Rio coffee, eggs and raw sugar Lower prices were reported for butter, cheese, wheat flour, mutton, bacon cocoa beans, lard and pink salmon
Lower prices for plumbing and heating materials offset increased prices of antimony and pig tin to keep the index of the metals and metal products group the same as in the previous week. Average prices for agricultural
The group of chemicals and drugs was unchanged from the
meek despite price changes in a number of items. Mixed fertilizer prices week despite price changes is lower. Fertilizer materials and drugs and pharmaceuticals were firm.
The group of housefurnishing goods and the miscellaneous group also remained unchanged from last week. In the former group prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary. In the latter group bran, middlings and neutral Pennsylvania oil increased in price while crude rubber decreased.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Sept. 4, 1937, Sept. 5, 1936, Sept. 7, 1935, and Sept. 8, 1934.

| $(1926=100)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity Groups | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } \\ 3 . \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u g \\ 27 \\ 1938 \\ 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u 0 \\ 200 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u g . \\ 13 . \\ 1538 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 6 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Sept. } \\ 4 . \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { seit. } \\ 5 . \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept. } \\ 7 \\ 1935 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{lll}  & \text { Sept. } \\ 5 & \text { Sp } \\ 1834 \end{array}$ |
| All commoditles | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.4 | 77.9 | 78.4 | 86.4 | 80.9 | 80.4 | 77.8 |
| Farm products | 67.1 | ${ }^{67.3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{65.9}$ | 67.0 | ${ }_{7}^{68.7}$ | 84.6 | 82.1 | 79.9 | 74.3 |
| Hides and leather products.- | 73.5 | 732.4 | ${ }_{92.5}^{72.0}$ | ${ }_{92.5}^{72.2}$ | ${ }_{92}^{73.2}$ |  | ${ }_{94.5}^{82.2}$ | ${ }^{85.5}$ | ${ }_{84.6}^{77.2}$ |
| Textle products | ${ }^{65.4}$ | ${ }^{65.3}$ | ${ }_{77}^{65.3}$ | ${ }_{75}^{65.5}$ | ${ }^{65.5}$ | 75.8 | 70.1 | 71.0 | $7_{70.6}$ |
| Fuer ald | 77.2 | -77.6 | ${ }_{95.6}^{77}$ | ${ }_{95.5}^{78.0}$ | ${ }^{77.5}$ | ${ }^{79.2}$ | ${ }_{86.4}^{76.9}$ | 74.6 86.0 | ${ }_{85.9}^{75.4}$ |
| Bullding materials.. | 89.4 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 89.3 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 87.0 | 85.4 | 86.3 |
| Houseturnsishing goods | 77.1 | ${ }_{87.8}$ | ${ }_{87.1}^{77}$ | ${ }_{87.8} 7$ | 77.4 | ${ }_{92.7}^{81.0}$ | 80.6 | 79.2 | ${ }_{82.9}^{76.3}$ |
| Miscellaneous.- | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 76.6 | ${ }_{71.4}$ | 66.8 | 70 |
| Raw materials | ${ }_{74.4}^{71.0}$ | ${ }_{74.1}^{71.2}$ | ${ }_{74.1}^{70.3}$ | ${ }_{74.3}^{71.1}$ | ${ }_{74 .} 7$ | 88.0 | 75.7 | ** | * |
| Finished products.-. | 81.9 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 82.0 | ${ }_{82.4}$ | 88.4 | 82.3 | * | * |
| All commoditiles other than | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 80.6 | 86.8 | 80.7 | 80.4 | 48.5 |
| An commoditiles othe than farm products and foods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Electric Output for Week Ended Sept. 3, 1938, $7.4 \%$

 Below a Year AgoThe 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 Sept. 3, 1938, was $2,148,954,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is a decrease of $7.4 \%$ from the output for the corresponding week of 1937, when production totaled $2,320,982,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, was estimated to be $2,134,037,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease of $7.0 \%$ from the like week a year ago.

| Major Geographtc Regions | Week Ended Sept. 3, 1938 | Week Ended Aug. 27, 1938 | Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938 | Week Ended Aug. 13, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England | 4.8 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 7.6 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 5.2 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Central Industrial.. | 13.8 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| West Central | 9.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| Southern States... | 0.1 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Rocky Mountain. | 20.7 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 17.2 |
| Pacific Coast....-- | 1.7 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Total United State | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 |

data for recent weeks (thousands of kilowatt-hours)

| Week Ended | 1938 | 1937 | Percent Change 1938. from 1937 | 1936 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ju | 1,878.851 | 2,131,092 | -11.8 | 1,922,108 | 1,381.452 | 1,615,085 |
| June | 1,991,787 |  | -10.0 -10.1 | 1,945.018 | 1,435,471 | 1,689,925 |
| June 25 | 2,019,036 | ${ }_{2,238,332}$ | -9.8 | ${ }_{2,005,243}^{1,281}$ | 1,440,541 | 1,702,051 |
| July | 2,014,702 | ${ }^{2}, 2388,268$ | -10.0 | ${ }^{2}, 029,8898$ | 1,456,981 | ${ }^{1,723,428} 1$ |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | 2,084,457 | ${ }_{2,298,005}^{2,096}$ | ${ }_{-9.3}$ | ${ }_{2,029,704}^{1,1056}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,415,704}$ | 1.711 |
| July 23 | ${ }_{2,084,763}^{2,084}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,258,776}$ | -7.7 | 2,099,712 | 1,433,993 | 1,727,225 |
| July 30 | ${ }_{2}^{2,093,907}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.256,335}$ | -7.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2,0888,284}$ | ${ }^{1,440,386}$ | ${ }^{1,7724,728}$ |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {aug. }} 13$ | ${ }_{2,133.641}^{2,115.847}$ | ${ }_{2,300,547}^{2,261,75}$ |  | ${ }_{2,079,149}^{2,079,137}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,415,122}$ | ${ }_{1,7296}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}$ Aug 20 | ${ }_{2,138.517}^{2,13317}$ | ${ }^{2}, 304,032$ | -7.2 | 2,093,928 | 1,431,910 | 1,733,110 |
| Aup: 27 | $\xrightarrow{2,134.057} 2$ | 2,294.713 2 $2,30,982$ | -7.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2,1255,598}$ | 1,436,440 | $1,750,056$ <br> $1.761,59$ |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 2,148,554 | 2,154,276 |  | 2,088,924 | 1,423,977 | 1,674,588 |

Bank Debits 20\% Lower Than Last Year
Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Aug. 31, aggregated $\$ 6,793$,000,000 , or $3 \%$ above the total reported for the preceding week and $20 \%$ below the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to $\$ 6,266,000,000$, compared with $\$ 6,048,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 7,831,000,000$ the week ended Sept. 1 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Sept. 6 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. 31, 1938 | Aug. 24, 1938 | Sept. 1, 1937 |
| Bosto | 17 | \$339,325,000 | \$336,934,000 | \$419,429,000 |
| $2-$ New York | 15 | 2,973,782,000 | 2,899,745,000 | 3,817,418,000 |
| 3-Philadelphi | 18 | 331,792,000 | $323,699,000$ <br> 383 | $381,874,000$ $615,291,000$ |
| 4-Cleveland | 24 | ${ }^{481} \mathbf{2 3 8}, 387,000$ | 232,388,000 | 282,240,000 |
| 5-Richmon | 26 | 186,097,000 | 187,588,000 | 216,804,000 |
| Chicago | 41 | 983,719,000 | 870,074,000 | 1,202,141,000 |
| St. Lou | 16 | 173,754,000 | 182,246,000 | 217,330,000 |
| Minneadol | 17 | 156,098,000 | $158,138,000$ | 189,106,000 |
| 10-Kansas City | 18 | 212,617,000 | $243,349,000$ 174,900 |  |
| 12-Dallas_--1 | 18 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 157,912,000 \\ & 560,288,000 \end{aligned}$ | $174,900,000$ $577,171,000$ | 668,044,000 |
| Total | 274 | \$6,793,212,000 | \$6,570,199,000 | 88,480,082,000 |

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended

 Aug. 27, 1938The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, stood at $70 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $68 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $64 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929 ; shipments, about $68 \%$ of that week's shipments; new orders, about $60 \%$ 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 and shipments in the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, were about the same as the preceding week, which for production was the highest of the year to date. New orders continued their slight downward trend and were lower than in any week since mid-June. Softwood orders were $12 \%$ below the corresponding week of last year. New business was $17 \%$ below output in the week ended Aug. 27; shipments were $6 \%$ below production. Production and shipments (softwoods) were, respectively, $9 \%$ duction and shipments (softwoods) were, respectively, $9 \%$ and $3 \%$ lower than during corresponding week of 1937.
National production reported for the week ended Aug. 27 by $7 \%$ fewer mills was $0.4 \%$ below the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were about the same as that week's shipments; new orders were $5 \%$ below the orders of the previous week. The Association further reported:
During the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, 517 mills produced $233,146,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined ; shipped 219,788,000 feet; booked orders of $193,073,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 553 ; production,
638,000 feet ; orders, $203,732,000$ feet.
3,00 feet ; order
All regions but California Redwood and Northern Hardwood reported new orders below production in the week ended Aug. 27, 1938. All shipments below output. All regions but Redwood and Southern Cypress reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1937; all rerions but Southern Pine reported shipments, and all reported production below the 1937 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 27, 1938, by 444 softwood mills totaled $187,204,000$ feet, or $17 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $212,672,000$ feet, or $6 \%$ below production. Production was $226,252,000$ feet.
Reports from 90 hardwood mills give new business as $5,869,000$ feet, or $15 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $7,116,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ above production. Production was $6,894,000$ feet.

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 428 identical softwood mills was $223,367,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $246,683,000$ feet ; shipments were, respectively, feet, and a year ago it was $246,683,000$ feet ; shipments were, respectively,
$210,126,000$ feet and $215,647,000$ feet, and orders received, $184,633,000$ feet and $210,380,000$ feet.

## Decrease of $39 \%$ Noted in Motor Vehicle Factory

 ShipmentsA $39 \%$ decrease in motor vehicle shipments was indicated for the month of August as compared with July in the preliminary estimate of the industry's operations, according to the figures released on Sept. 9 by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.
The Association estimated the industry's August volume at 91,300 units. On the basis of this estimate the industry's operations in August were $77 \%$ under the corresponding month of last year.

For the first eight months shipments were placed at 1,547,776 units-a decrease of $59 \%$ under the same period of 1937.

The Association's report is summarized below:
August, 1938 Jugust, 1937


## Bank of Montreal Reports Good Progress Made with

 Harvesting of Crops in Prairie Provinces of Canada"In the Prairie Provinces of Canada, with favorable weather conditions prevailing, good progress has been made with the harvesting of the crops," the Bank of Montreal states in its current crop report, issued Sept. 8. "Threshing is nearing completion in Manitoba and is general in Saskatchewan. In Southern Alberta and the Peace River district threshing is well under way but elsewhere in the province threshing operations have only commenced." The Bank added:
Wheat inspections to date show a large percentage of the grain grading No. 2 Northern or better. In Manitoba good average yields have been obtained. In Saskatchewan, where rust and grasshoppers caused serious
damage, yields show a wide variation. Alberta has maintained the of a fairly good crop. In Quebec there have been heavy rains over a large portion of the Province during the past be been heavy rains over a large districts assuming torrential proportions with heavy damage to crops. On the whole, however, while harvesting operations have been delayed, prospects indicate an average yield of the principal crops. In Ontario favorable weather has prevailed and harvesting and threshing operations are well advanced. Yields of all the main staple crops are expected to be above average. In the Maritime Provinces excessive moisture has damaged. crops to some extent and delayed the harvesting of grains, but there are prospects of a verage yields with a better than a verage crop of apples. In British Columbia, grain threshing, now practically completed, shows yields to be better than expected. Tree fruits continue to do well and other crops are satisfactory.

## Record World Wheat Crop Forecast by International Institute of Agriculture

According to Associated Press advices from Rome, Italy, Sept. 2, the International Institute of Agriculture forecast that day a record world wheat crop for 1938 on the basis of latest estimates. The advices continued:
The aggregate production of the northern hemisphere was estimated at "the extremely high figure" of $105,000,000$ metric tons $(3,854,550,000$ bushels against $91,700,000$ metric tons ( $3,366,307,000$ bushels) in 1937 and the previous peak of $94,300,000$ metric tons ( $3,461,753,000$ bushels) in 1929 . The estimates did not include crops of Soviet Russia, China, Iran and Irak.
Pro
Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland and Lithuania.

Grain Crop in Italy to Total About 292,500,000 Bushels
The grain crop in Italy this year will total about 292,500 ,000 bushels, according to Sept. 3 Associated Press advices from Rome which stated:
Premier Mussolini was informed today that Italy had won this year's
"battle of the grain." "battle of the grain."
Franco Savorgnan. President of the Central Statistics Institute, told Mussolini late estimates showed the nation's grain crop would be about 292,500,000 bushels.
This was the amount which government officials had calculated would fill the country's needs and represented a sharp increase over the $256,000,000$
bushels previously forecast for bushels previously forecast for 1938.
commission meeting next Saturday. Because of the earlier reports of
foreign wheat to meet her anticipa short crop, Italy has been buying -

## Petroleum and Its Products-Crude Oil Output De-clines-Independents Protest Week-End Shutdown in Texas-Talk of New Texas Oil Body

 Persists-Mexican Oil Moves to GermanyDespite the fact that the week-end shutdown in Texas did not start until the first of September, daily average production for the Nation during the week ended Sept. 3 showed a substantial reduction from the previous week's total and was far below the daily average market demand estimated in the monthly forecast of the United States Bureau of Mines for montember.

The American Petroleum Institute's figures for the Sept. 3 period disclosed a dip in crude oil production to $3,349,100$ barrels daily, off 39,400 barrels from the previous week and approximately 95,000 barrels less than the indicated demand as shown by the Federal agency. When the full effects of the five-day production week in Texas are felt, it is thought likely that daily average production there would fall off around 175,000 barrels daily.
California led the way in the steep decline in crude oil production recorded for the period under review. A drop of 22,200 barrels there carried the total off to 651,800 barrels daily with Texas showing a decline of 7,850 barrels to dip to a daily average of $1,387,300$ barrels. Oklahoma was off 4,650 barrels to a daily average of 432,400 barrels with Kansas's 4,150-barrel drop paring its total to 161,200 barrels. Louisiana was off 850 barrels to a daily average of 266,450 barrels.
Opposition to the five-day production week for Texas wells gained momentum among the independent operators in the Lone Star State and dispatches from Austin indicated that legal action to prevent the Railroad Commission from enforcing its recent order placing all wells on a five-day production basis is only a matter of time.
Suit was filed in Federal Court in Austin by the Rowan \& Nichols Oil Co. of Fort Worth attacking the validity of the oil proration order of the Texas Railroad Commission as applied to the East Texas field, and asking an injunction restraining the Commission from enforcing such orders. The Sunday shutdown of wells was not mentioned in the The Sunday shutdown of wells was not mentioned in the
suit. With two of the three judges abroad at this time, the suit cannot be tried until they have returned.

The company's petition for an injunction attacks practically the entire system used by the Texas Railroad Commission in allocating oil production among wells in the East Texas field. Under the current setup, wells there are permitted to produce daily 2.32 per cent of their hourly potential. The petition denounces the potential basis of allocation as "inequitable, arbitrary and unreasonable."
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States dropped 108,000 barrels during the week ended Oct. 20 to $285,029,000$ barrels, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. An increase of 108,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude was eliminated by a decline of 216,000 barrels in holdings of foreign crude oil.
Under the five-day production rule, daily average output would be cut 416,245 barrels from the August level, leaving a basic allowable of $1,233,248$ barrels daily. The United States Bureau of Mines, in its monthly market estimates, had placed indicated daily average market demand for Texas oil at 1,398,600 barrels daily during September. The new production control regulations have the full support of the major companies who are aware of the importance of this means of maintaining the stability of the crude oil price structure but the independent companies definitely oppose the five-day week.
Officials of the Texas Co. announced early this week that under the September production regulations for Texas oil wells, it would take $80 \%$ of the Railroad Commission's wells, it would take $80 \%$ of the Railroad Commission's
allowable of 32 barrels per day top output for wells in the K. M. A. pool of Southern Wichita Country, against 75\% of the top output taken under the 6 -day week. Under its new order, it will take 25.60 barrels daily from each well, compared with 24 barrels had the $75 \%$ level been followed. Other purchasing companies in this pool are likely to follow the lead of the Texas Co. Gulf Oil, which connects only to a few wells in this area, took the full allowable during August.
Faced with the reluctance of Governor James V. Allred to calling a special session of the Texas Legislature to create a new oil and gas commission which would take over control of the oil control powers currently vested in the Texas Railroad Commission, proponents of the new committee are biding their time until the inauguration of the new State

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administration after the turn of the year. It is reported that Governor-elect W. Lee O'Daniel is not opposed to the creation of such a body and rumor is that he already has picked a man to be the first chairman of the group.
The move for the creation of a new control board to guard the destinies of the Lone Star State's gas and oil industry originally came about through the defeat of C. V. Terrell, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, by G. A. Sadler. Mr. Sadler, it is felt, will align himself with Lon Smith, present minority member of the Commission, when he assumes office next Jan. 1 and an upset of the present method of control of crude oil production in Texas is feared possible. In the past, Mr. Terrell and fellow-Commissioner Thompson have worked together to hold down production and Mr. Smith consistently has fought measures initiated and supported by them.
While Mr. Smith and Mr. Sadler both are pledged to the continuation of the present policies of the Railroad Commission and have promised to keep Texas production in line with market demand, Mr. Smith's bitter fight against the with market demand, Mr. Smith's bitter fight against the
5 -day production week has alarmed many in the industry 5 -day production week has alarmed many in the industry
who feel that perhaps he might revert to his former policy who feel that perhaps he might revert to his former policy
of more liberal production in Texas when he is in actual working control of the Commission next year. Again, the probable changes in the Railroad Commission's personnel when the change in control is made is not desired by many in the industry. All of these factors contribute to the support for creation of a new oil and gas committee which would concern itself solely with the oil and gas industry in the Lone Star State.
A United Press dispatch from Mexico City, dated Sept. 6, reported that:
"Speculation that Mexico has concluded a barter arrangement with Germany rose today as a result of the dispatch of three shiploads of oil to Hamburg. The shipment, on which official sources did not comment, was consigned to Ernest Jung, of Hamburg. The three shiploads departed between Aug. 21 and Sept. 1. Since Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil lands, valued abroad at more than $\$ 400,000,000$, the question of the disposal of oil has resulted in wide speculation on a deal with Japan or Germany."
tion on a deal with Japan or Germany." Press dispatch from
On the previous day, a United Washington, reported that:
"Diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States today were believed to be in the most precarious condition of any time in recent years as State Department officials considered the full import of the most recent note from Mexico on the expropriation of American property. The note, in answer to a lengthy note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull insisting that Mexico make no further expropriations until some measures have been taken to insure payment for properties already seized, not only rejected all of Mr. Hull's demands, but called for a cessation of the exchange of diplomatic representations on the subject."

There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Grudes per Barrel at Wells


REFINED PRODUCTS-MOTOR FUEL PRICES CUT IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND-KEROSENE FEELS SEASONAL
STRENGTH-GASOLINE STOCKS AGAIN DECLINE-REFIN-

## ERY OPERATIONS HOLD

Reflecting increased supplies and seasonal changes in the competitive picture, wholesale and consumer tank car prices for gasoline were reduced from $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ cent a gallon through the New York and New England marketing area on Sept. 8 , effective the following day, with all leading companies taking part in the general price cut.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey lowered the tank car price of gasoline at Bayonne, Baltimore and Philadelphia by $1 / 4$ cent a gallon to $61 / 2$ cents, and consumer tank car prices in certain New England and New York marketing points by $1 / 2$ cent a gallon. Socony-Vacuum Oil cut consumer tank car prices in metropolitan New York, Boston and Providence to 7 cents a gallon, from $7 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, and at Portland, Me., to $71 / 4$ cents, from $73 / 4$ cents.
Seasonal strengthening in the kerosene price structure brought an advance of $1 / 4$ cent a gallon in the New York harbor price, posted on Sept. 9 by the Hartol Products Co. Stocks of gas and fuel oil are currently at an all-time record high and any move to bolster the price structure in this branch of the refined products division encounters resistance due to the present top-heavy supply condition.
On Sept. 3, one refiner cut the Philadelphia price for tank wagon gasoline $11 / 4$ cents a gallon to $61 / 2$, against $73 / 4$ cents which was quickly followed by all other refiners. Under the new price structure, tank wagon prices to undivided dealers are $61 / 2$ cents a gallon and 7 cents a gallon to divided. High-test gasoline over the week-end also slumped in price to $151 / 2$ cents a gallon and standard to $131 / 2$ cents, against 19 cents and 17 cents, respectively, previously.
Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline dropped 1,240,000 barrels during the Sept. 3 week, although these figures did not show the full effects of the Labor Day week-end
holiday. The American Petroleum Institute report placed the total at $70,514,000$ barrels, slightly less than $4,000,000$ barrels under the total held at this time last year. Earlier this year, stocks were as much as $12,000,000$ barrels above the total held at the corresponding period in 1937.
Refinery holdings were off 374,000 barrels; bulk terminal stocks off 876,000 barrels, and unfinished gasoline stocks unchanged. Refinery operations held firm at $80.7 \%$ of capacity, with daily average runs of crude to stills dropping 60,000 barrels to $3,195,000$ barrels. Stocks of gas and fuel oil hit a new high at $147,646,000$ barrels.

Representative price changes follow:
Sept. 3-Philadelphia refiners pared tank wagon prices of gasoline 11/4cents a gallon to $61 / 2$ cents from $73 / 2$ cents a gallon.
Sept. 5-High-grade gasoline was off to $151 / 2$ cents and standard to $131 / 2$ cents a gallon in Philadelphia and the adjoining area, against previous Sent, 6-Tank-car prices of gasoline eased $1 /$ cent.
Sept. $6-$.
continent.
Sept. 8-Standard of Jersey cut tank car gasoline prices at Bayonne, Baltimore and Philadelphia $1 / 4$ cent to $61 / 2$ cents, and consumer tank car prices in certain New York-New England marketing areas $1 / 2$ cent a gallon, all changes effective the following day.
Sept. 8-Socony-Vacuum cut consumer tank car price in metropolitan New York, Boston and Providence $1 / 2$ cent to 7 cents a gallon, and at Portland, Me. to $73 / 4$ cents, effective the following day.
Sept. 9-Hartol Products advanced kerosene $1 / 4$ cent in New York Sept.
harbor.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

New York-
(Bayonne)
osene, 41-4
Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

## $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. (Bayonne) <br> Bunker C.. <br> 

Fuel Oin, f.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)-
$\left.5.04 \%\right|_{28-30 \mathrm{D}} ^{\text {Chlcago }}$ $\qquad$ \$. $\left.053\right|^{\text {Tulsa_-.......s. } 021 / 8.03}$
Gasoliae, Service a, Tax Included
z New York. .$\left.\$ .195\right|_{\text {Newark }}$ .$\left.\$ .159\right|_{\text {Builado.... }} ^{\text {Bu }}$ .8 .17 $z$ Not Including $2 \%$ elty sales tax.

Preliminary Estimates of Production Coal for Month of August, 1938
According to preliminary estimates made by the United States Bureau of Mines and the National Bituminous Coal Commission, bituminous coal output during the month of August, 1938, amounted to $28,280,000$ net tons, compared with $33,988,000$ net tons in the corresponding month last with $33,988,000$ net tons in the corresponding month last year and tion during August, 1938, totaled 2,774,000 net tons, as against 2,903,000 tons a year ago and 2,571,000 tons in July, 1938. The consolidated statement of the two aforementioned organizations follows:

|  | Total for Month (Net Tons) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Working } \\ \text { Days } \end{gathered}$ | Average per Working Day (Net Tons) | Calendar Yr. to End of August (Net Tons) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug., 1938 (preliminary) Bituminous coal_a | 28,280,000 | 27 | 1,047,000 | ${ }^{x}$ |
| Anthracite - $\mathbf{b}_{\text {- }}$ | 2,774,000 | 27 | 102,700 | 29,398,000 |
| Beehive coke. | 50,300 | 27 | 1,863 | 597,800 |
| July, 1938 (revised)- |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coal | 23,357,000 | 25 | 934,000 |  |
| Anthracite_b. | 2,571,000 | 25 | 102,800 1 |  |
| Beehive coke--7----..- | 43,600 | 25 | 1,744 |  |
| August, 1937 (revisea)- <br> Bituminous coal_a | 33,988,0c0 | 26 | 1,307,000 | ¢ |
| Anthracite_b. | 2,903,000 | 26 | 111,700 | 34,128,000 |
| Beehive coke..............-. 258,800 |  | 26 | 9,954 | 2,368,200 |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite and of anthracite and semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| b Total production, including colliery fuel, washery and dredge coal, and coal |  |  |  |  |
| shipped-All current estimates will later be adjusted to agree with the results of the |  |  |  |  |
| complete canvass of production made at the end of the calendar years. |  |  |  |  |

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week
Ended Sept. 3, 1938, Placed at 3,349,100 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938, was 3,349,100 barrels. This was a loss of 39,400 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was below the 3,444,300 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during September. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Sept. 3, 1938, is estimated at $3,372,550$ barrels. The daily average output for the week $3,372,550$ barrels. The daily average output for the week
ended Sept. 4,1937 , totaled $3,692,550$ 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 Sept. 3 totaled $1,005,000$ barrels, a daily a verage of 143,571 barrels, compared with a daily a verage of 114,143 barrels for the week ended Aug. 27 and 142,536 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Sept. 3 .
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Sept. 3 totaled. 120,000 barrels, a daily a verage of 17,143 barrels compared with a dails a verage four weeks ended Sept. 3 .
and 12,107 barrels daily in the four weeks ended Sept. 3.
Reports received from refining companies owning $85.5 \%$ of the $4,174,000$ 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, $3,195,000$ 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, $70,514,000$ barrels of
unfinished gasoline and $147,646,000$ barrels of gas and fuel oll.
Total gasoline production by companies owning $88.1 \%$ of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to $9,624,000$ barrels. The complete report for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938 follows in detail. DAILY AVEFAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { a } \\ \text { B. of } M \text {. } \\ \text { Deppt. of } \\ \text { Inter wor } \\ \text { Calcu } \\ \text { lations } \\ \text { ( } \text { Sept. }\end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Sept. } 3 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Preoious } \\ \text { Week. } \end{gathered}$ | Four Weeks Ended Sept. 3 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Sept. } 4 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| laho | 528,300 | 428,000 | 432,400 | -4,656 | 438,100 | 639.500 |
| Kansas | 188.00 C | 165,000 | 161,200 | -4,150 | 164,950 | 192,550 |
| Panhandle Te |  |  | 69,000 | -4,650 | 72.500 | 80,150 |
| North Texas |  |  | 70,300 | $-5,250$ | 74,050 | 74,850 |
| West Central Texas |  |  | 27,950 | -2,000 | 29,200 |  |
| West Texas --...- |  |  | 220,600 96,650 | $+1,650$ +200 | 219,650 97250 | 232,850 |
| East Central Texas .-- |  |  | ${ }^{966.656}$ | +200 | ${ }_{441} 97.250$ |  |
| East Texas Southwest Texas |  |  | 441,650 238,800 | +450 +750 | 441,050 238,050 | $\begin{aligned} & 474,450 \\ & 264,700 \end{aligned}$ |
| Coastal Texas... |  |  | 222,000 | +2,500 | 219,250 | 221,750 |
| Total | 1,398,600 | b1649493 | 1,387,300 | -7,850 | 1,391,000 | ,510.000 |
| North Louislana_..... Coastal Louisiana. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78.350 \\ 188,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -800 \\ -50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,600 \\ 183,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,950 \\ 176,150 \end{array}$ |
| Total Lousia | 255,300 | 260,260 | 266,450 | -850 | 262,700 | 265,100 |
| Arkansas | 53.700 |  | 56,900 | $-250$ | 56,400 | 36,300 |
| Eastern | 149.300 |  | 169,300 | +7,900 | 158,400 | 140,800 |
| Michigan | 57,000 |  | 49,700 | -250 | 49,450 | 48.550 |
| Wyoming. | 65.600 |  | 50,850 | -6,850 | 58.400 | 54,200 |
| Montana | 14,000 |  | 12,650 | -100 | 12.950 | 17.850 |
| Colorado | 4,600 |  | 3,600 | -50 | 3,700 | 4.800 |
| New Mexic | 111,600 | 108,000 | 106,950 |  | 106,900 | 114,200 |
| Total east of Ca | 2,808,000 |  | 2,697,300 | $-17,200$ | 2,702,9503 | ,023,850 |
| Callfornla. | 638,300 | c615,000 | 651,800 | $-22,200$ | 689,600 | 668,700 |
| Total United States. | 3,444,300 |  | 3.347 .100 | $-3^{2} .400$ | 3,372,55 | 692,550 |


| Total United States. $3,444,300$ |
| :--- |
| $3.347 .100-3^{\prime}, 400$ |
| $3,372,5503,692,550$ |
| These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil | a These upon certaln premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of september. As demand may be supplied either from stocks. or from new production,

contemplated withdrawals from crude oll stocks must be deducted from tne Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced. b Base allowable effective Sept. 1. G'aturday and Sunday shut-downs effective
throughout month. Calculated net 7 day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, sept. 3, approximately $1,225,000$ barrels daily
c Recommendation of Central Committee of Californla Oll Producers.
Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any ofl which mipht have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND TNNFINISHED
GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED SEPT. 3.1938 (Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| Dhstrict | Dally Refinting Capacuty |  |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline |  |  | StocksofGasandFueloll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poten- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Reportin |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline \text { Daily } \\ \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } & \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | Finished |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Unfin'd } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Naptha } \\ \text { Distli. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  |  | Total | P, C |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { At Reres } \\ \text { fini } \end{array}\right.$ | Terms., \& $c$. |  |  |
| East Coast | 15 | 615 | 100.0 | 506 | 82,3 | 5.748 | 12,756 | 1,123 | 14,660 |
| Appalachian. | 148 | 128 | 85.2 | 102 | 79.7 | 1,007 | 1,819 | 255 | 991 |
| Ind., Ill., Ky | 546 | 486 | 89.0 | 398 | 81.9 | 5,921 | 4,007 | 710 | 9,375 |
| Okla., Kan., |  | 342 | 81.6 | 270 | 78.9 | 3,244 |  |  |  |
| Inland Texas | 316 | 159 | 50.3 | 112 | 70.4 | 1,351 | 89 | 276 | 1,929 |
| Texas Gulf | 943 | 838 | 88.9 | 772 | 92.1 | 7,753 | 331 | 2,014 | 13,549 |
| La. Gulf | 140 | 136 | 97.1 | 119 | 87.5 | 1,308 | 434 | 384 | 3,261 |
| No. La.-Ark. | 100 | 55 | 55.0 | 38 | 69.1 | 309 | 112 | 67 | 866 |
| Rocky Mtn- | 118 | 64 | 54.2 | 51 | 79.7 | 1,139 |  | 102 | 838 |
| California | 828 | 745 | 90,0 | 510 | 68.5 | 8,273 | 2.182 | 1,172 | 94,796 |
| Repor |  | 3.568 | 85.5 | 17 | 80.7 | 36,053 | 24,331 | . 590 | 44,646 |
| Est. |  |  |  | 317 |  | 2,670 | 610 | 260 | 3,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { xEst.tot.U.S. } \\ \text { Sept. } 3,38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 38,723 | 24,941 | 6,850 | 147,846 |
| Aug. 27 '38 | 4,174 | 4,174 |  | 3,255 |  | 39,087 | 25,817 | 6,850 | 146,926 |
| $\underset{\text { USept. } 3}{\text { U.S. B. of M. }}$ |  |  |  | z3,450 |  | 35,714 | 23,561 | 7,343 | 12,73 |

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

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly coal report stated that production of soft coal showed little change in the week ended Aug. 27. The total for the country is estimated at $6,350,000$ net tons, an increase of 80,000 tons, or $1.3 \%$ over the preceding week. Production in the week of 1937 corresponding with that of Aug. 27 amounted to $8,018,000$ tons.
The cumulative production of soft coal for the year 1938 to date stands $30.2 \%$ below that for 1937; the cumulation of both hard and soft coal in 1938, 28.7 \% below that for 1937.
The U. S. Bureau of Mines, in its weekly report stated that a substantial increase marked the production of anthracite during the week of Aug. 27. The total estimated output of 688,000 tons showed a gain of 271,000 tons, or $65 \%$ over output in the week of Aug. 20, but a decrease of nearly $10 \%$ in comparison with week of Aug. 28, 1937.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Cal. Yeirs to Date e |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u{ }_{A}^{A} .27 \\ 1938 \mathbf{c} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} A 4 u .20 \\ 1938 \mathrm{~d} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u g .28 \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal | 6,3501,058 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,270 \\ & 1,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,018 \\ & 1,336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 198,366 \\ 985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,262 \\ 1,411 \end{array}$ | 334,761 |
| Daily average-....------------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude Petroleum b- | 5,428 | 5,435 | $6.000 \mid 181,0601888,2721148,504$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

to revision. d Revised. e Sum of 34 full weeks ending IAug. 27, 1938, and corre-
sponding 34 weeks of 1937 and 1929 . ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

|  | Week Enaed |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {A }} 190.27$ | ${ }_{\text {Aup. }}{ }^{1938}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Aug. } 28 \\ 1937\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1938 | 1937 c | 1929c |
| Penna. Anthractie- <br> Total, including collery fuel_a <br> Daily average $\qquad$ | 688,000 | 417,000 | 761.000 | 28,703,000 | 32,813,000 | 44,938,000 |
| Commercial production | 114,700 | 69,500 396,000 | 126,800 | 27,310,000 | 31,172,000 | 41,702,000 |
| Beehire Coke- | 11,200 | 11,100 | 57,900 | 592,200 | 2,338,300 | 4,530,100 |
| United States total Dally average. | 1,867 | 1,850 | 9,650 | 2,903 | 11,462 | 22,206 |
| a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Includes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| estimated weekly and monthly production of coal, BY STATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ments and are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay Counties. b Rest of State, Including the Panhandie District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker Counties. C Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania an-
thracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. p Preliminary. r Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "other Western States."' * Less than 1,000 tons.

August Production and Shipments of Slab Zinc
The American Zinc Institute on Sept. 6 released the following tabulation of slab zine statistics:

SLAB ZINC STATISTICS (ALL GRADES)-1929-1938

|  | Produced <br> During <br> Period | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shipped } \\ & \text { During } \\ & \text { Persod } \end{aligned}$ | Stock at End of Period | (a) Shippec Shtor Export | Retorts Operating End of Period | Average Revorts During Pertod | Unfilled Orders End of Pertiod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year 1929 | 631.601 | 602,601 | 75,430 | 6,352 | 57,999 | 68,491 | 18,585 |
| Year 1930..-- | 504,463 | 436,275 | 143,618 | 196 | 31,240 | 47,769 | 26,651 |
| Year 1931.-. | 300,738 | 314,514 | 129,842 | 41 | 19,875 | 23,099 | 18,273 |
| Year 1932 | 213,531 | 218.517 | 124,856 | 170 | 21,023 | 18,560 | 8,478 |
| Year 1933 | 324,705 | 344,001 | 105,560 | 239 | 27,190 | 23,653 | 15,978 |
| Year 1934 | 366,933 | 352,663 | 119,830 | 148 | 32,944 | 28,887 | 30,786 |
| Year 1935 | 431,499 | 465,746 | 83,758 | 59 | 38,329 | 32,341 | 51,186 |
| Year 1936 | 523,166 | 561,969 | 44,955 | 0 | 42,965 | 37,915 | 78,626 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \text { January } \end{array}$ | 40.047 | 51,227 | 33.775 | 0 | 40.285 | 40,613 | 76,544 |
| February | 37.794 | 46.953 | 24,616 | 0 | 42,786 | 39,948 | 77,969 |
| March. | 53,202 | 59.635 | 18,183 | 0 | 43,635 | 40.588 | 89,846 |
| A pril | 52,009 | 56.229 | 13,963 | 0 | 43,660 | 41,177 | 81,448 |
| May | 55,012 | 55,201 | 13,774 | 0 | 43,724 | 43,429 | 67,143 |
| June. | 50,526 | 50,219 | 14,081 | 0 | 44,186 | 43,205 | 59,209 |
| July | 49,181 | 49,701 | 13,581 | 0 | 46,199 | 46,171 | 182,596 |
| August. | 48,309 | 50,643 | 11,227 | 0 | +45,163 | 48,520 | 106187 |
| Septembe | 50,027 | 47,737 | 13,517 | 0 | $* 48,387$ 51,809 | ${ }^{*} 47,190$ | 92,319 |
| Octobe |  |  |  |  | *49,860 | *49,766 |  |
|  | 52,645 | 40,3 | 25,81 | 0 | ${ }_{* 47,552}$ | *48,110 | 75,0 |
| November | 49,393 | 32,676 | 42,534 | 0 | 49,511 | -49,350 | 61,151 |
| December | 51,474 | 28,675 | 65,333 | 0 | $* 46,311$ 48,812 45,704 | $\begin{array}{r} * 46,158 \\ 49,300 \\ { }^{4} 46,192 \end{array}$ | 48,339 |
| Total for yrMonthly avge- <br> 1938 <br> January | $\begin{array}{r} 589,619 \\ 49.135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 569,241 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | ------ | 0 | --...- | 45,383 | ------. |
|  | 48,687 | 24,931 | 88,532 | 20 | 42,423 | 44,623 | 145,400 |
| February | ,146 | 21,540 | 108,138 | 0 ) | +38,030 39,267 | * ${ }_{41,659}$ | 38.891 |
| March | 43,399 | 33,528 | 118,009 | 0 | $* 34,583$ 36,486 | *38,180 38,923 | 29,023 |
|  |  | 20,806 |  |  | *33,130 | *34,977 |  |
| April. | 38,035 |  | 135,238 | $0\}$ | 34,691 | 35,321 | 27,069 |
| May | 37,510 | 24,628 | 148.120 | 0 | 31,525 | - 33,818 | 23,444 |
| June | 30 | 29,248 | 149,671 | 0 0 | $* 27.549$ 26.437 | ${ }^{* 30,317}$ | 41,78 |
|  | 30,362 | 33,825 | 146,208 |  | *23,541 | *23,728 |  |
| July |  |  |  | 0 | 25,596 | 25,805 | 39,350 |
| August | 33,676 | 36,507 | 143,377 | 0 | *22,073 | $* 22,490$ 29,805 | 30,554 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 26,433}^{29,767}{ }_{* 26,471}^{29,8 ¢ 5}$ |  | ,3,554 |

in total shivmentrets.

Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead Inquiry Improves as Foreign Producers Meet to Organize Cartel
"Metal \& Mineral Markets" in its issue of Sept. 8 reported that sentiment in the market for non-ferrous metals improved late last week, chiefly on more"encouraging political developments abroad. The outlook here was accepted as favorable. Foreign lead producers opened negotiations in London during the week aimed at establishing a new cartel. Official word on the status of the conversations was lacking, but it was held here that progress pointing toward a satisfactory conclusion has been made. An agreement in lead may open the way for an accord on zinc, observers here contend. The publication further stated:

## Copper

During the holiday week domestic business in copper was light, sales totaling 4,260 tons, against 4,865 tons in the previous week. Consumption is estimated to be steadily increasing as specifications received by fabricators from consumers point to a higher rate of activity. Deliveries to customers here and abroad during August are thought to have been in good volume and statistics are expected to show another decrease in stocks.
LIt was reported that General Cable Corp. has been awarded the contract to supply a power line from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, Calif. About 3,000 tons of copper will be required for the work.
Domestic sales for August dropped to 23,195 tons, but in view of the large purchases in July, involving 124,054 tons, the reduced volume was expected. The quotation continued unchanged at $101 / \mathrm{c}$., Valley.

Lead
Producers and consumers of lead were deeply interested in news reports from London, received here on Sept. 7 to the effect that the foreign group has agreed on general terms for forming a new Cartel to regulate production of the metal. Official conformation of the report was lacking, but the advance in the London price indicated that speculators took the news seriously. The formation of a Cartel would, in the opinion of traders, soon put a definite bottom to the London price, and, as output restriction makes itself felt, the foreign market should rise sufficiently to remove all doubt about the stability of the domestic market.
The news stimulated domestic inquiry Sept. 7. Sales for the last week were larger than in the preceding week, totaling 6,025 tons. The quotations held at 4.90 c ., Now York, which was the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and 4.75c., St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead booked business in the East at a premium.
Shipments of refined lead during August amounted to at least 40,000 tons, according to preliminary estimates. Stocks on hand undoubtedly decreased. September needs of consumers have, been covered to the extent of $60 \%$.

## Zinc

Buying of zinc was on a moderate scale in the last week, with the price situation unchanged, quotations holding on the basis of 4.75 c ., St. Louis, for Prime 'Western.
The statistics for August showed a drop in total stocks of 2,831 tons. The Prime Western division reported a reduction in stocks of 4,946 tons, resulting from another healthy gain in shipments to consumers.
The figures for July and August of the American Zinc Institute, covering all grades, in short tons, follow:
Production--
Production, daill rate-
 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { July } & \text { August } \\ 1466.208 \\ 39,350 & 143,377 \\ 30,554\end{array}$ Production, daill rate_
Shipments.-.
Statistics of the Prime Western division, common grades only, for the first eight months of 1938:
 Tin
The market for tin was moderately lower for the week, due chiefly to further weakening in exchange rates. Buying was slow, with the tin-plate Industry holding aloof pending clarification of the price situation in its product. New prices on tin plate should be announced within a week or two, according to trade authorities, and will probably be somewhat
lower. Consumption of tin in the automobile industry should increase as lower. Consumption of tin in the automobile industry should increase as
new-model production gets under way.
The August statistics showed that the world's
cluding the Arnhem and Eastern carry-overs, increased 1,154 of ting, inThe visible supply at the end of August was 32,251 tons, against 31,097 tons a month previous and 26,016 tons a year ago. Supplies that reached the market during the month were appreciably smaller, but this development was offset by another drop in apparent consumption (deliveries). United States deliveries for the month were 3.775 tons, or the same as in July. World deliveries for August amounted to 6.262 tons, against 7,019 tons in the month previous. In August a year ago world deliveries amounted to 12,488 tons.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Sept. 1st, 41.875 c .; 2d, $41.750 \mathrm{c} . ; 3 \mathrm{~d}, 41.750 \mathrm{c}$. ; 5 th , Holiday; $6 \mathrm{th}, 41.652 \mathrm{c} . ; 7 \mathrm{th}, 41.375 \mathrm{c}$.
daily prices of metals ("E. \& m. J." quotations)

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Sept. 1-- | 9.900 | 9.750 | ${ }^{43.250}$ | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Sept. $2 \ldots$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.900}$ | 9.750 | ${ }_{43}^{43.125}$ | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Sept. 3 -.---- | Hoilday | 9.775 9.775 | ${ }^{43.125}$ | H.90 | ${ }_{\text {Hoilday }}$ | ${ }^{4.75}$ |
| Sept. 6 | 9.900 | 9.850 | 43.000 | 4.90 | 4.75 | ${ }_{4.75}$ |
| Sept. 7 | 9.900 | 9.850 | 42.750 | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Average - | 9.900 | 9.792 | 43.050 | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.75 |

Average prices for calendar week ended Sept. 3 are: ${ }^{\text {Domestic copper, f.o.b }}$.
refinery, 9.900 c .; export copper, 9.767. . Straits tin, 43.133 c, N N refinery, 9.900 c .; export copper, 9.767 c .; Straits tin, 43.133 c, ; New York lea
$4.900 \mathrm{c} . ; \mathrm{St}$. Lous lead, 4.750 c . St. Lous zinc, 4.750 c. and silver, 42.750 c . The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United States
markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future
dellveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only. deliverles; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on
delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at reflineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De-

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaHavre, and Loreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price-Hamburg havre, and Liverpool. The c.i.1.

Dally London Prices


## August Pig Iron Output Up Sharply

The "Iron Age," in its issue of Sept. 8 reported that production of coke pig iron in August on a daily basis went up $23.8 \%$ over that in July, or from 38,767 tons to 48,193 tons a day. Output for the month totaled 1,493,995 gross tons, compared with $1,201,785$ tons in July. The "Iron Age" further states:
The number of furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 also showed a sharp increase. On that date there were 89 furnaces in blast, operating at the rate of 50,235 of dally, compared with 77 furnaces on Aug. 1 , producing at the rate of 41,400 tons daily. sixteen furnaces were put in operation during the in six furnaces, independent producers blew in nine furnaces and took off blast, and merchant producers blew one in and blew out or banked two units. One furnace was changed over from ferromanganese to pig iro production.
Among the furnaces blown in were the following: One Carrie, one Ohio, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; one Lorain, National Tube Co.; three Ensley, Tennessee Coal, Iron \& RR. Co.; one Donner, one Guffsteel Division and one Pioneer, Republic Steel Corp.; one Cambria, Bethlehem Steel Co., and another Cambria changed over from ferro-manganese to pig iron; Riverside and Portsmouth, Wheeling steel Corp.; one Weirton and the newly-completed Zug Island. National Steel Corp.; one Madeline, Inland Steel Co., and the furnace of the Jackson Iron \& Steel Co.
Furnaces blown out or banked included: One Susquehanna furnace, National Steel Corp.; one Standish, Chatteaugay Ore \& Iron Co.; one Cambria changed over from ferromanganese to pig iron, Bethlehem steel Co.; one Anna, Struthers Iron \& Steel Co., and one Colorado unit of the Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co.
he number of a vailable furnaces making pig iron has been increased from 238 to 239 by the completion and blowing in of the new Zug Island unit of the National Steel Corp.
DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON IN THE UNITED

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 18,348 | 39,201 | 47,656 | 65,351 | 103,597 | 46,100 |
| February | 19,798 | 45.131 | 57,448 | 62,886 | 107,115 | 46,367 |
| March | 17,484 | 52,243 | 57,098 | 65,816 | 111.596 | 46.854 |
| April | 20,787 | 57,561 | 55,449 | 80,125 | 113,055 | 45,871 |
| May | 28,621 | 65,900 | 55,713 | 85,432 | 114,104 | 40,485 |
| June | 42,166 | 64,338 | 51,570 | 86,208 | 103,584 | 35,400 |
| First six months _ | 24,536 | 54,134 | 54,138 | 74,331 | 108,876 | 43,497. |
| July. | 57,821 | 39,510 | 49.041 | 83,686 | 112,866 |  |
| August | 59,142 | ${ }^{34,012}$ | 56,816 | 87,475 | 116,317 | 48,193 |
| Septembe | 50,742 | 29,935 | 59,216 | 91.010 | 113,679 |  |
| October. | 43,754 | 30,679 | 63,820 | 96,512 | 93,311 |  |
| Novembe | 36,174 | 31,898 | 68,864 | 98,246 | 66.891 |  |
| December | 38,131 | 33,149 | 67,950 | 100,485 | 48,075 |  |
| 12 mos. average... | 26.199 | 43,592 | 67,556 | 63,658 | 100,305 |  |

PRODUCTION OF COKE PIG IRON AND OF FERROMANGANESE

|  | Pto Iton $\times$ |  | Ferromanganese y |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| January | 1,429,085 | 3,211,500 | 22,388 | 23,060 |
| February | 1,298,268 | 2,999,218 | 20,205 | ${ }_{2}^{24,228}$ |
| March. | 1,452,487 | 3,459,473 | 21,194 | 27,757 |
| April | 1,376,141 | 3,391,665 | 18,607 | 26,765 |
| May | 1,255,024 | ${ }^{3,537.231}$ | 13,341 | 34,632 |
| June | 1,062,021 | 3,107,506 | 14,546 | 34,415 |
| Half yea | 7,873,026 | 19,706,593 | 110,281 | 170,857 |
| July | 1,201.785 | 3,498,858 | 20,818 | 23,913 |
| August | 1,493,995 | 3,605,818 | 6,088 | 29,596 |
| September |  | 3,410,371 | ------ | 26,100 |
| October-: |  | 2,892,629 | ----.. | 26,348 |
| November |  | 2,006,724 | ------ | 25,473 22,674 |
| December |  | 1,490,324 |  | 22,674 |
| Year | ------ | 36,611,317 | ---- | 324,961 |

## Steel Output in August Nearly $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ Above July

Tonnage of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots produced during August was the greatest in 10 months, exceeding the July total by nearly $30 \%$, according to a report released Sept. 8 by the American Iron and Steel Institute.
A total of $2,546,988$ gross tons of ingots was produced during the month, the largest monthly output since October, 1937, when $3,392,924$ gross tons were produced. Ingot production in July of this year totaled 1,982,058 gross tons, and the total for August a year ago was $4,877,826$ gross tons.
Output in August was equivalent to $\mathbf{4 2 . 8 5} \%$ of capacity, which compares with $33.42 \%$ in July and $83.83 \%$ in August of last year.
An average of 574,941 gross tons of ingots was produced per week during August as against a calculated output of 448,429 gross tons per week in July and 1,101,089 gross tons per week in August, 1937.

MONTHLX PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL gots-anuary, 1937, TO AUGUST, 1938 based on reports of companies which in 1937 made 98
open-hearth and $100 \%$ of the Bessemer ingot production)

| Pertod- | Calculated Monthly Production |  | Calculated Weekly Production (GToss Tons) | Number o Weeks in Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GToss } \\ & \text { Tons } \end{aligned}$ | Per Cent <br> of Capactty |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1938- \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | 1,732,764 | 29.15 | 391,143 | 4.43 |
| F'ebruary | 1,703,726 | 31.74 | 425,932 | 4.00 |
| March. | 2,012,408 | 33.85 | 454,268 | 4.43 |
| First quarter | 5,448,896 | 31.58 | 423,709 | 12.86 |
| April | 1,925,166 | 33.44 | 448.757 | 4.29 |
| May | $1,806,805$ $1.638,277$ | 30.39 28.46 | 407.857 381.883 | 4.43 4.29 |
| Second quarter | 5,370,248 | 30.76 | 412,778 | 13.01 |
| First slx months. | 10,819,144 | 31.17 | 418.212 | 25.87 |
| July.. | $1,982,058$ $2,546,988$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.42 \\ & 42.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 448,429 \\ & 574,941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.42 \\ & 4.43 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1937- |  |  |  |  |
| January | 4,718,436 | 81.32 | 1,065,110 | 4.43 |
| February | 4,414,699 | 84.27 | 1,103,675 | 4.00 |
| March. | 5,218,326 | 89.94 | 1,177,952 |  |
| First quarter | 14,351,461 | 85.20 | 1,115,977 | 12.86 |
| April | 5,070,867 | 90.25 | 1,182,020 | 4.29 |
| May | 5,151,909 | 88.79 | 1,162,959 | 4.43 |
| June | 4,184,723 | 74.48 | 975,460 |  |
| Second quarter | 14,407,499 | 84.55 | 1,107,417 | 13.01 |
| First six months | 28,758,960 | 84.88 | 1,111,672 | 25.87 |
| July | 4,556,304 | 78.48 | 1,030,838 |  |
| August | 4,877,826. | 83.83 | 1,101,089 | 4.43 4.28 |
| Septembe | 4,289,507 | 76.30 | 1,002,221 |  |
| Third quarter | 13,723,637 | 79.58 | 1,045,212 | 13.13 |
| Nine months. | 42,482,597 | 83.09 | 1,089,297 | 39.00 |
| October | 3,392,924 | 58.31 | 765,897 | 4.43 |
| November | 2,154,365 | 38.23 | 502,183 | 4.29 |
| December | 1,473.021 | 25.37 | 333,263 | 4.42 |
| Fourth quarter | 7.020.310 | 40.68 | 534,270 | 13.14 |
| Total. | $40 \mathrm{Fn} \mathrm{\%} \mathrm{n} 7$ | 72.38 | 949,423 | 52.14 |

Note-The percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacities
of $1,341,856$ gross tons based on annual capactiles as of Dec. 31,1937 , as follows: Open-hearth and Bessemer ingots, 69,964,356 gross tons.

Steel Buying Slows up a bit Over Holiday Period
The "Iron Age" in its issue of Sept. 8 reported that stee ${ }^{1}$ ingot production was the largest since Oct., 1937, totaling $2,546,988$ gross tons for August against 1,982,058 tons in July. The average operating rate last month was $42.85 \%$ compared with $33.42 \%$ in July. The "Iron Age" further stated:
Taking into account the Labor Day holiday, the ingot rate for the current week is estimated at $40 \%$, but the number of steelmaking furnaces in operation following the holiday indicates that next week's rate may be slightly above that of last week, which was $44 \%$.
Hollday influences may have accounted for a slowing up in the placing of business during the past week. Some companies booked less business than sharply over that of Juiy, the improvement has not been progressive over the past two or three weeks, indicating, perhaps, that gains from this point on will come more slowly. However, the steel industry generally retains its hopeful belief that business will be moderately better over the next month hopeful
The extremely conservative hand-to-mouth buying now prevalent and the low state of consumers' steel inventories lead the industry to believe that any autum improvement in sales of finished goods will be quickly eflected in steel buying. Moreover, the automobile industry will require more steel for new models within a month and the requirements for publiclyfinanced construction projects have yet to be rolled in many instances. Miscellaneous orders still account for a large part of the industry's present. activity.
Structural steel lettings in the week totaled about 26,500 tons, of which 6,725 tons is for a subway in Brooklyn, 1,500 tons for a state office building in Madison Wis., 1,500 tons for a Chamber of Commerce building in Houston, Tex., and 1,300 tons for a hanger at Lowry, Field, Colo. About 3,000 tons of steel piling has been awarded for piers and jetties in Chicago. New projects out for bids total about 23,000 tons, including 9,000 tons for an elevated highway in Queens, N. Y., 7,000 tons for an elevated highway and approaches to the Meeker Street bridge, Brooklyn, and 1,000 tons for a water softening plant at Minneapolis. Reinforcing steel awaras of 9,500 tons and now hoquiries fir continued activity in building projects largely stimulated by Government money.
New models will be shown to the public by the automobile companies this month or early next month. Meanwhile a steady rise in motor car assemblies is probable despite a temporary shutdown by Ford on Sept. 15 .
While the steel industry is not expecting much railroad buying this fall, some purchases are assured. The New York Central has received approval of a $\$ 5,000,000$ loan, with RFC guarantee, for the purchase of 28,600 tons of rails and material for the repair of 185 locomotives, 300 passenger cars and 1,000 freight cars. The Illinois Central may close a contract within a week for the building of 1,000 freight cars to be acquired by lease from a car builder.
Steel companies seem to be in no hurry to make accouncements of prices for fourth quarter, the usual time for such statements having passed. There is a possibility that no announcement will be made until the Government Contracts Board has madeits decision on steel wage rates. The withholding of price announcements apparently has had no detrimental effect except in the case of tin plate, users of which are buying only the most necessary requirements in the expectation of a price reduction.
This period of waiting for fresh developments has resulted in a slight weakening in scrap prices, amounting to 25 c . on steel scrap at Pittsburgh to $\$ 14.42$. Renewed purchasing by Italy and Japan may give some strength
to have taken 80,000 tons or more and Japan a smaller quantity, but the latter is expected to be a steady buyer again.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Sept 7, 1938, 2.300c. a Lb. 2.000. $\begin{gathered}\text { (Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire, ralls, black pipe, sheets and hot }\end{gathered}$



|  | High | Loro |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 938 | 2.512c. May 17 | 2.300c. July |
|  | 2.512c. Mar. ${ }^{9}$ | 2.2490. Mar. ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1936 | -2.249 C . Dec. 28 | 2.016c. Mar. 10 |
| 1935 | 2.062c. Oct. ${ }^{1}$ | 2.056c. Jan. 8 |
| 1934 | 2.118c. Apr. 24 | 1.945c. Jan. ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1933 | 1.953c. Oct. 3 | 1.7920. May 2 |
| 1932 | -1.915c. Sept. 6 | 1.870c. Mar. 15 |
|  | 2.1920.c. Jan. 7 | ${ }_{2}^{1.21262 \mathrm{c} .}$. Oct. ${ }^{29} 1$ |


Pid Iron Sept 7. 1938, \$19.61 a Gross Ton $1 \begin{gathered}\text { Based on average of basic fron at Valley } \\ \text { furnace and toundry trons at Chatcago }\end{gathered}$ One month ago

|  |  | gh |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | \$23.25 | June 21 | \$19.61 | July 6 |
| 1937 | 23.25 | Mar. ${ }^{9}$ | 20.25 | Feb. 16 |
| 1936 | 19.73 | Nov. 24 | 18.73 |  |
| 35 | 17.80 | Nov. May 1 | 17.80 | Jan. 27 |
| 1933 | 16.90 | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
| 1932 | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1930 | 18.21 | Jan. 7 | 15.90 | Dec. 16 |
| 2 | 19.71 | Jan. 4 | 17.54 | Nov. |

## Sept $7,1938, \$ 14.42$ a Gross Ton De week ago.  <br> 

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Sept. 6 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 $39.9 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Sept. 5 , compared with $44.0 \%$ one week ago, $39.4 \%$ one month ago, and $71.6 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 4.1 points, or $9.3 \%$, from the estimate for the week ended Aug. 29, 1938. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Aug. 2, 1937, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Sept. 5 stated:
Definite improvement in sentiment pervades the steel market, which is in a waiting attitude pending developments following the Labor Day interruption.
Steady increase in production, which started early in July, is continued and indications are that the rise is likely to reach well into the fall. Practically all producers found August well above July in tonnage and much of he increase was in the last two weeks.
A decided upward movement in structural steel projects is providing considerable tonnage, lettings, largely of a public nature, being more numerous than at any time this year and tonnage reaching a high level. Current lettings are well spread and all producers are participating in the business. Pending projects are numerous, assuring continuance of present activity.
Recent structural awards include 6.275 tons for a subway in Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1,525 tons for a building for Sheffield Farms, New York; 1,500 tons for a hangar at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; 1,400 tons of sheet piling for a Big Four at Bloomfield, III. ig Four at Bloomfield, Ill.
Some oll companies are figuring on additional equipment and shipbuilding is progressing to the point where requirements are being specified in larger are increasing aricura than during the summer. Housing projects in New York furnish heavy pipe tonnases in addition to considerable demand for large diameter pipe for public works in that area.
An advance of 1 point was registered last week in the national operating rate, which reached $44.5 \%$. Pittsburgh was the only district showing a lower rate, down 1 point to $32 \%$. Chicago gained 2.5 points to $40 \%$, eastern Pennsylvania 3 points to 33 , Buffalo 2.5 points to 49 , Birmingham 3 points to 56 , St . Louis 12 points to 45 , Detroit 7 points to 67 , and Youngstown 2 points to 45 . There was no change at Cleveland at 41 , Cincinnati at 65, New England at 50 and Wheeling at 54.
Pig iron output in August was 1,495,245 tons, $23.3 \%$ over July in both daily average and total tonnage. Average daily production was 48,234 tons, compared with 39,131 tons in July and 116,676 tons in August, 1937. The net gain in active blast furnace stacks was 11.
No announcement has been made on prices for fourth quarter although such action usually is taken by this time. Indications would lead to the belief present prices are likely to continue to the end of the year in most products. For the most part current prices are steady except in reinfo
Automobile production last week rose to 22,165 units from 18,700 the Automobile production last week rose to 22,165 units from 18,700 the preceding week. General and Ford 13,250, against 14,000. Others produced a total of 2.815 units, compared with 2.250

Some tonnage of steel for initial runs of new model automobiles have been placed and specifications against these commitments are a factor in the steady increase of mill operation, However, much more remains to be bought as assembly gets under way. Automobile builders are planning for an active fall trade, which will call for much steel if realized.
Railroad buying scarcely can be counted on to give much tonnage for early fall. Failure of wage arbitration and call for a strike vote of railroad employees makes the situation of the carriers more uncertain than before and present light buying seems likely to be continued, covering only most immediate needs. Kepairs are being undertaken by several roads to provide more avilable in a $\$ 5,-$ an. nd steel an puacement ren that the minimum base on steel rails has mall lots of rails for pressing mainter a roads seeking A slight adjust pres ing maintenance needs
A slights scrap ar cents in the The iron and stel at $\$ 57.20$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Sept. 5, is placed at $41 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept.9. This compares with $44 \%$ in the previous
week and $42 \%$ two weeks" ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $35 \%$, against $371 / 2 \%$ in the week before and $341 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $46 \%$. ompared with $491 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $481 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The drop in output is attributed to minor shut-downs for the Labor Day would have been somewhat above the a 44 daily average the rate actually An increase is certain for the current week to end of the previous week. The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding.

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | 41 | $-3$ |  | $-23 / 2$ | 46 | $-31 / 2$ |
| 1936 |  | - 11315 |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 50 | - ${ }_{5}^{31 / 2}$ | $4{ }^{661 / 2}$ | +3 +4 | 71 $571 / 2$ | +71/ |
| 1934 |  | $+1$ |  | +1 | 521/2 | $+71 / 2$ $+23 / 2$ |
| 1932 | 42 |  |  | $\square 1$ | 431/3 | $-1$ |
| 1931 |  | $\pm{ }_{23 /}$ |  | +2 | $151 / 2$ | +2 |
| 1930 |  | 二 $11 / 2$ |  | -3 |  |  |
| 1929 |  | -11/2 |  | -2 |  | $\underline{-1}^{-}$ |
|  |  |  | 77 |  | 781/2 | +1 |
| 7 |  | - $21 / 2$ | 67 | $-2$ | 63 | +1 |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Sept. 7 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 90,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of $\$ 159,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $\$ 102$,000,000 in gold stock and $\$ 7,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, offset in part by increases of $\$ 76,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 99,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 3,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on Sept. 7 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 3,030,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 90$,000,000 for the week.

The statement in fuil for the week ended Sept. 7 will be found on pages 1596 and 1597.

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


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 weekiy reporting member banks in oentral reserve cities
(In Millions of Dollars)

| Assets- | Sept. 7 |  | Sept. 8 | Sept. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Chicago <br> Aug. 31 | Sept. 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{5}^{193}$ | ${ }_{193}^{193}$ |  | $1938$ | ${ }^{1937}$ |
| Loans-total ---.---.- |  | 7.751 | 8.370 | ${ }_{1}^{1,853}$ | $\stackrel{8}{1,846}$ | 2,018 |
|  | 2,973 | 3,007 | 4,083 | 521 | 524 | 23 |
| Open market paper ${ }^{\text {agriculural }}$.-....... | 1.466 | 1,479 | 1.852 | 344 | 3 |  |
|  |  |  | 164 | 19 | 19 |  |
| L Loans to drokers and dealers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| carry ceal estate securitiles........- | 1968 | 197 | $\begin{array}{r}259 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{12}^{67}$ | 2 |  |
| Loans to bank | 84 | 84 | 105 |  |  |  |
| U. Other lovans *-t direct obiligations | ${ }^{430}$ | 432 | 423 | 52 | 53 |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government... | 2,862 | ,86 | 2,932 |  | 6 |  |
|  | 792 |  | 397 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,083 | 1,080 | 958 | 21 | 19 |  |
| Reserve with Fed. Res, banks.-Cash in vault_--......... | 3,463 | 3,425 | 2,3 | 88 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |
|  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| labtitite |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted-.-- | 6.381 | 6,446 | 5,899 | . 572 |  |  |
|  | 659 100 | ${ }_{100}^{657}$ | ${ }^{730}$ | 188 37 | ${ }_{4}^{63}$ | 453 |
| Inter-bank deposits:Domestic banks............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 535 | 500 | 1,822 |  |  |  |
| rrowing | 20 | 292 | 536 |  | 8 |  |
| Other liabuities | 0 | 305 | ${ }_{381}^{20}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1.483 | 1.486 | 1,480 | 252 | , | 44 |

## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks them-
selves 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. 31;
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Aug. 31: Increases of $\$ 54,000.000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, $\$ 28,000,000$ in "oldher of United States Government direct obligations, justed, and $\$ 83,000,000$ in Commercial
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 6,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and declined $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Cleveland district,
$\$ 3,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district and $\$ 4,000,000$ $\$ 3,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district and $\$ 4,000,000$ at all reporting memin New York City. Holdings of Unit
$49,000.000$ in New York City Government direct obligations increased $\$ 65,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully uaranteed by the United States Government Holdings of obligations fully ngs of "other securities" increased $\$ 35,000,000$ in New, Yorle City $\$ 28,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 13,000,000$ in the San Francisco district.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 104,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 47,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 28,000,000$ in the Cleveland district and $\$ 174,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Time deposits declined $\$ 7,000,000$ and Government deposits $\$ 10,000,000$.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 76,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 83,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $\$ 10,000,000$ in New York City.
Weekly reporting member banks reported no borrowings on Aug. 31.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week pord the year ended Aug. 31, 1938, follows:

$$
\text { Increase }(+) \text { or Dince Decrease }(\rightarrow)
$$



Japan Notifies Western Powers of Rules to Be Followed If Her Troops Occupy Hankow-Chinese Lose Ground in Defending Provisional Capital--Typhoon and Fires Take Toll in Japan
The Japanese Government on Sept. 5 notified Western Powers of six conditions on which the Japanese army would seek to keep hostilities out of a specified area of Hankow, if the Japanese drive up the Yangtze River reaches the Chinese provisional capital. Japanese troops this week continued to advance on both banks of the Yangtze, despite stubhorn Chinese resistance, and Japanese military commanders estimated that they would be able to occupy Hankow before the end of October. Meanwhile a typhoon and
subsequent fires took the worst death toll from weather calamities in Japan since 1934. The industrial centers of Kobe and Osaka were hit by the storm, and fatalities were believed to be high. The Sino-Japanese conflict was described in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, page 1413.

Chinese military commanders reported on Sept. 2 that Japanese forces had been defeated on Yangtze Valley fronts in the most sanguinary fighting of recent months. We quote from Associated Press accounts from Shanghai, which, in part, added:
Counter-attacking westward from Juichang, about 100 miles southeast of Hankow, the Chinese said, their fighters inflicted 4,000
go advance toward the Yangsin River
A second counter-attack southward from Juichang was said to have resulted in the recapture of Anshan, key
Teian, on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway. the Japanese to a standstill in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter at Hwang. mei, 20 miles north of Koukiang, base of the Japanese Yangtze Valley operations 135 miles below Hankow, China's provisional capital which the invaders hope to reach before winter sets in.
Associated Press (Tokio) advices, Sept. 3, said:
The Ambasbadors of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy were handed a list of rules, observance of which would "enable Japanese troops to refrain from attacking a specified section of Hankow." Most foreign consulates and business houses in Hankow are in the French concession and the former British concession. Foreign officials have tried, thus far without success, to get the Chinese to agree to keep
these areas demilitarized. these areas demilitarized.
The Tokio Government's conditions, as published by Domei, the Japanese news agency, were:

1. No Chinese troops shall be allowed to pass through the specified area. 2. Chinese troops shall be prevented from using the area for any preparation for action against the Japanese army.
2. No Chinese military authorities shall be permitted to use the area as a center for espionage, communications or for the fomenting of disorders.
3. No Chinese vessels shall be permitted to remain or pass near the river front of the area.
4. Chinese plain-clothes men and terrorists shall be treated the same as Chinese soldiers.
5. Japanese forces may attack any Chinese troops or military estab. lishments within 1,000 meters of the area, and the Japanese forces will a. by stray bullets penetrating the area.
As to the damage suffered by Japan as a result of the typhoon, Associated Press accounts from Tokio, Sept. 1, said, in part:
Japan, clearing away wreckage left by a 75 -mile-an-hour typhoon early today, counted tonight at least 34 dead, scores of persons injured or today, counted tonight at estimated as high as $100,000,000$ yen missing, and property damage
$[\$ 28,000,000$ at current exchange].
Authorities estimated the damage to shipping at Yokohama alone at $5,000,000$ yen.
The populous eastern section of the country that bore the brunt of the typhoon between 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. resumed near normal activity. Trains, trolleys and busee were running and communications had been Trains, trolleys and opened briefly during the afternoon, but schools re-
restored. Markets ored
mained closed. School authorities said buildings might be kept shut for several days until inspected for damage.
Collapsing houses and landslides caused most of the deaths.
Under date of Sept. 6 United Press accounts from Tokio had the following to say:

The town of Himi, near Takaoka in Toyama prefecture, was virtually destroyed by fire today as the edge of Japan's worst typhoon since the disastrous storm of 1934 struck that area.
High winds fanned the flames, which started in a cinema, razed the town hall, post office, police station, bank, primary school, temples and 2,000 homes.
The main part of the typhoon ripped across Southern Japan, striking big industrial centers of Kobe and Osaka. More than 65 were dead.
The heavy winds, traveling at a mile a minute as they raced through this area, smashed houses, piled floodwaters in streets and destroyed communications with outlying regions.

The Chinese Government this week protested to the League of Nations at Geneva against the alleged use of poison gas by Japanese troops. Meanwhile Chinese Central Government troops were sent to a breach in the KiukiangNanchang Railway front in an effort to halt a Japanese drive south from the Yangtze River to Nanchang, as described in the following Associated Press dispatch of Sept. 7 from Shanghai:
The Chinese defense of the railway approach to Nanchang-carried on in the face of superior Japanese artillery, planes and tanks-turned the northwestern shore of Poyang Lake into the most active battle zone in the Yangtze valley.
Chinese regulars were digging in along a small river north of Teian while others fought a delaying action through the hills along the Kiukiang. Nanchang Railway and the shore of Poyang Lake. Teian is about thirty miles south of Kiukiang and sixty miles north of Nanchang.
Kiangsi provincial troops, defeated at Mahuiling, north of Teian, after a month of stubborn resistance, were reported streaming back through Teian. Their places were taken by Central Government troops.
The Chinese were said to control Tungkuling Hill, recaptured five days ago, blocking the Japanese from a drive along the edge of the lake from Singtze, less than twents miles northeast of Teian.
Japancse from Kwangtsi, about thirty miles northwest of Kiukiang, were attempting to drive up the north bank of the Yangtze toward Hankow, advancing on Tsaochiaho, eighteen miles away on the Pama River. It is expected this force will try to outflank Chinese defenses at the northern end of the Wusueh-Matowchen boom.
The Chinese were repeatedly counter-attacking Japanese river positions at Hukow and Pengtseh, below Kiukiang. The Japanese said all these attacks had been repulsed.
In indicating that reorganized Chinese units reported on Sept. 9 that they had halted Japanese advances on both
banks of the Yangtze in mid-China. Associated Press advices from Skanghai added in part:
The reports followed assertions that Japanese had started new bombardments of Wusueh, north-bank terminus of a river barrier about 80 mile southeast of Hankow.
Chinese military authorities at Hankow had admitted previously that the Japanese were within 80 miles of Hankow, the provisional capital, and Japanese objective, and that a Japanese overiand column had apprached within 80 miles of the Peiping-Hankow had recaptured Kwangsi, 15 miles north of Wusueh, after heavy counter attacks in which Uhey said and
Dispatches from Peiping quoed a the Japanese had clll ford opposite Loyang, Honan province.

Spanish Insurgents Gain in Fighting on Ebro River Front-Loyalist Troops Reportedly Pushed Back

## Toward Gandesa

Spanish insurgents and loyalists this week fought a tense battle on the Ebro River front, with insurgents reporting gains that enabled General Juan Yague's troops to advance eastward and to dominate strategic Government communisations near Gandesa. The battle of the Ebro River was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, pages 1412-13. Insurgent commanders reported this week that outskirts of Gandesa were under heavy artillery bombardment, preventing loyalist forces from moving out of the fighting area In summarizing bulletins from the front, Associated Press advices of Sept. 5 from Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, said:

Field bulletins said that the main insurgent line in the zone ran almost dren River 17 miles northwest of Gandesa, directly from Fayon, on the
The line curved through the center of the Caballos Mountains somewhat The Venta de Composines but east of Corbera, which the insurgents west on whed today, they reported, was occupied fully. captured yesterday and which
When the troops finally attacked Corbera itself they were led by grenade throwers running behind a protective line of tanks. The insurgents said they took by storm trench after trench of the Government's deep system of fortifications.
Captured soldiers were reported by the insurgents to have said that the Government was rushing all available troops up to the line. Even the famed Lister Division, which had just been sent to the rear for reorganization, was said to have been returned.
Government advices said that the insurgents also had started a flanking movement on the Castellon front along the Teruel-Valencia highway, where they succeeded in advancing their lines slightly.
The Government also reported that three insurgent planes had dropped 40 bombs in a morning attack on Torrevieja, salt port on the Mediter ranean. A 500 -ton sailing ship was struck but did not sink. Most of the bombs fell into the sea.
Later in the week, insurgents pushed their advantage with renewed vigor, and it was officially announced that the nationalist drive on Valencia had been resumed. Meanwhile Spanish Government communiques on Sept. 7 said that a crushing defeat to 15,000 fresh Italian troops had halted General Franco's offensive on the Ebro front after five days of bitter combat. United Press advices of Sept. 7 from Hendaye reported:

The loyalists said the insurgents, using new Italian brigades and large quantities of German arms recently arrived, had been halted five miles south of the Ebro River bend, outside of Corbera, after driving an eightmile wedge in government lines on the west bank of the river. The government forces, it was announced at Barcelona, held all their positions along the Ebro despite intense enemy artillery and aerial bombardments. It was erorted that Franco sent 164 planes over the loyalist lines in mass bombing attacks.
The loyalist announcement said 15,000 Italian troops who arrived in Spain in August were thrown into battle. The Italian steamer Tirreno brought Italian technicians and troops to Cadiz on Aug. 10; the Citta de Firenze brought 200 aviators and considerable war material the following day ; the Franca Fascio arrived with troops and munitions on the 12 th, and the Tevere brought several thousand men to Malaga on the 13th, the loyalist news agency reported.
The German steamer Portos put into Cadiz with planes and artillery, and on August 12 the Deutschland brought material to Malaga, the agency said.
From Hendaye on Sept. 8 the Associated Press said:
Hand-to-hand fighting marked the conflict on the Ebro front today as insurgents sought to smash Spanish government defense lines.
Reports from the field said the insurgents pushed hardest north of Gandesa and along the Gandesa-Mora de Ebro highway. In the first section they attempted to capture the foothils of the Fatarella mountains, 12 miles north of Gandesa. Argg Government militiamen from than 2,600 feet high.
He insurgents massed troops brought from the Sort front, in the Pyrenees, and from the Mediterranean coast to strengthen their attack. Gandesa, the insurgents captured a hill, but with heavy loss of life.
Kegarding reports that Generalissimo Franco might resign Associated Press advices from Paris April 7 stated:
Spanish insurgent representatives here denied today that Franco might resign in favor of a Spanish politician fa vorable to mediation.
A communique issued by the Spanish insurgent news agency sald:
Such a report is false and without any foundation. It is declared by an
authorized source that General Franco, who has the enthusiastic support authorized source that General Franco, who has the enthusiastic support and confidence of the whole country, never has thought, and his declarations bear this out of interrupting the fight which must lead the Nation-
alists to the total liberation of Spain. It was added that in Spain there
could not be any other policy than that oo total victory, nor any other statesmen than thosewho serve the fatherland under orders of the chief of state. Nationalist circles whi know the source ores these rumors.
them to the world as an inspired maneuver stripped of all truth.

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Mexico Rejects United States Demands for Payment for Expropriated Farm Lands-Reply to Hull Note Also Indicates Further Seizures May Be Made
The Mexican Government on Sept. 4 formally rejected United States demands for immediate payment for American farm lands which it has expropriated. The note, from Eduardo Hay, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, to Josephus Daniels, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, followed the lines expected after the address made to the opening session of the Mexican Congress by President Cardenas on Sept. 1, to which reference was made in these columns Sept. 3, page 1414.
The Mexican note said that its Government would not halt seizures of lands belonging to foreigners, but would continue the plan of redistribution, "although in so doing she might likewise affect foreigners."
The note was made public simultaneously at Washington and Mexico City. In commenting on the contents of the note, and its possible effects, a Washington dispatch of Sept. 5 by the United Press to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
The note, in reeponse to a lengthy note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull insisting that Mexico make no further expropriations until some measures had been taken to insure payment for properties already seized not only rejected all of Mr. Hull's demands, but called for a cessation of the exchange of diplomatic representations on the subject. The note presented possible serious complications for the good neighbor policy.

## Perils Business Deals

State Department officials were reticent concerning the official viewpoint toward the Mexican note, but their cautious attitude in itself indipoint toward the Mexican note, but their cautious attitude in itself indi-
cated they consider that the determined stand taken by Mexico toward cated they consider that the determined stand taken by Mexico toway
the whole subject of expropriation versus private property rights leaves the whole subject of expropriation versus private property
the relations between the two countries in a chaotic state. Under the Mexican interpretation of government license to seize property without paying for it, it was said, even ordinary commercial dealings and contractural relations are robbed of any degree of safety.
Officials declined to say whether this Government would reply. It was indicated, however, that officials here consider the dispute has become 1:ttle more than an academic discussion of the fine points of international law, with no headway being made toward an adjustment.

Agrees on Commission
The Mexican note made only one concession. It accepted Mr. Hull's proposal for appointment of a commission of one representative each of Mexico and the United States to determine the value of lands expropriated and to fix payment therefor. The Mexican Government made the reserva tion that it would pay when, and if, it can.
The Mexican note contained references which observers here believed were calculated to sting American Administration officials. Among these was reference to the American Government's seizure of all gold, under the gold clause," and the dispute between this Goverument and Panama over payment of rental annuities for the Panama Canal in devalued dollars.

Metal Coins to Replace Nicaragua's Paper Money
The following from Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 31, is from the New York "Times":
The National Bank of Nicaragua plans to withdraw from circulation for reasons of health all paper money of 10,25 and 50 cent denominations. Metal coins will be substituted..

Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange Decreased During August
The total short interest existing as of the close of business on the Aug. 31 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was 729,480 shares, compared with 833,663 shares on July 29 , it was announced on Sept. 9. Of the 1,247 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on August 31, there were 38 issues in which a total short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month, the Exchange's announcement said. The total number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of Aug. 31, 1938 was 490, compared with 519 on July 29
In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the opening of the last business day of each month since Aug. 31, 1936 :

| 1936 |  | 1937 |  | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 31. | ${ }^{974.338}$ | Apr. 30 | 1,012,186 | Jan. |  |
| Oct. 30 |  | May 28 | ,044,987 |  |  |
| Nov. 30 | 1.230.579 | July 30 | 1,007,736 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}{ }^{29}$ | .384,11 |
|  | 14 | Aug. 31 | ${ }^{966,935}$ | May 31 | ,343,573 |
| Jan. 29 |  | ${ }_{\text {Oct. }} 2$ | 1,214,082 | June | ${ }_{833,663}$ |
| 31 | 1,199,0 |  |  | Aug. | 729 |

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Aug. 20
An increase during the week ended Aug. 20 in trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the account of all members, except odd-lot dealers, in relation to total trading, was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Sept. 9). During the same week, however, the percentage of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions was below the previous week ended Aug. 13.
During the week ended Aug. 20, according to the SEC, the total round-lot volume of trading for the account of members of the Stock Exchange was $1,606,065$ shares, which was $22.72 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,533 ,500 shares. In the preceding week ended Aug. 13 the Stock Exchange members' transactions of $2,415,331$ shares was
$20.06 \%$ of total trading of $6,018,560$ shares. On the Curb Exchange, member trading for their own account during the week ended Aug. 20 was 173,525 shares, or $18.67 \%$ of total trading of 464,605 shares; this compares with a percentage during the previous week of $19.88 \%$, member trading during that week having amounted to 290,935 shares and total volume to 731,555 shares.
The data issued by the SEC are in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936 on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended Aug. 13 were given in these columns of Sept. 3, page 1415. The Commission, in making available the data for the week ended Aug. 20, 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:
 "In stocks in which reglistered", are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, sInce speclallsts on the New York
Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot Curb Exchange perform the functions
dealer as well as those of the spectalist.
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. 20, 1938
Total for
Week
Cent ${ }^{\text {Per }}$

Round-lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for the odd-lot accounts of speciallsts and odd-lot

1. Transactlons of specialists in stocks in whtch they are
reglstered-Bought


Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-
lot dealers:

1. In round lots-Bought

| round lots-Bought........................................ | 82,710 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Seld | 141,470 |

$\qquad$
2. In odd lots-Bought

Total.
$\begin{array}{r}548,375 \\ 489,303 \\ \hline\end{array}$
1,037,678
STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR CCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)

Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938
Total for
Week
Per
Cent
Total round-lot volume
464,604
Round-lot transactlons for account of members:

1. Transactions of spectalists in stocks in which they are

$\begin{array}{r}57,560 \\ 74,065 \\ \hline\end{array}$
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Bought-

Total.
131,625
8,400
14.17
 $\qquad$

26,150 $\qquad$
4. Total-Bought
$\mathbf{8 0 , 1 3 0}$
$\mathbf{9 3}, 395$
 $\underline{\underline{18.67}}$

Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists-Bought Total. | 48,777 |
| :--- |
| 29,005 |

77,782

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including spectal partners,
a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of
members
transactions includes both purchases and sales while the Exchange members transactions inclu
volume includes only sales.

Drawing of Portion of Benigno Crespi, Societa Anonima $7 \%$ First Mortgage Bonds of 1926 for Redemption Nov. 1
Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co., New York, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of Benigno Crespi, Societa Anonima $7 \%$ first mortgage 30-year sinking fund bonds of 1926, due May 1, 1956, that bonds of 5,000 lire principal amount each, totaling 320,000 lire, have been
drawn by lot for redemption through the sinking fund on Nov. 1, 1938. Payment of the drawn bonds at their principal amount will be made by lire cheque on Italy, or, at the holder's option, in dollars at the buying rate for lire cheque prevailing on the day of presentation at the office of the fiscal agents, 62-64 William St. New York.

## Market Value of Bonds Listed on New York Stock

 Exchange Aug. 31 Below July 30The following announcement showing the total market value of listed bonds on the New York Stock Exchange as of Aug. 31 was issued by the Exchange on Sept. 7:
As of the close of business on Aug. 31, 1938, there were 1,371 bond issues aggregating $\$ 49,423,890,528$ par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $\$ 44,183,833,403$.
On July 30, 1938, there were 1,374 bond issues aggregating $\$ 49,408,996,523$ par value listed on the Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 44,561,109,796$.
In the following table, listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | Aug. 31, 1938 |  | July 30, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Aver. } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Market Value | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  |  | 108.67 | $2,203,349$ | $\stackrel{8}{8} .91$ |
| U.S. Govt. (incl, states, cities, \&c | 28,822,700,136 | 100.67 | 1,863,501,057 |  |
| Autos and accessori | 16,268,677 | 87.37 | 16,022,780 | 88.00 |
| Financial | 247,693,668 | 103.23 | 247,479,418 | 103.14 |
| Chemical | 88,356,613 | 91.68 | 91,004,373 | 94.45 |
| Bullding | 22,334,079 | 74.45 | 22,977,974 | 76.03 |
| Electrical equipment | 38,143,744 | 109.09 | 37,974,923 | 108.60 |
| Food. | 231,426,161 | 101.57 | 230,452,265 | 101.69 |
| Rubber | 98,621,944 | 100.96 | 98,259,445 | 100.58 |
| Amusements | 72.331,161 | 85.26 | 73,312,778 | 85.83 |
| Land and realty | 10,438,140 | 51.44 | 10,632,295 | 52.40 |
| Machlnery and metals | 52,219,309 | 93.70 | 52,513,182 | ${ }^{94.21}$ |
| Mining (excluding | 127,552,307 | 59.03 | 128,039,8\% | 59.32 |
| Petroleum. | 430,952,139 | 104.63 | 432,279,963 | 104.76 |
| Paper and publishing | 85,840,034 | 34.46 | 87,704,962 | 96.52 |
| Retail merchaudising | 33,389,709 | 94.47 | 33,670,322 | 95.27 |
| Railway operating and holding companies \& equipment manufacturers- | 6,016,712,879 | 56.19 | 6,224,502,130 | 58.29 |
| Steel, iron \& coke ..................... | 631,033,482 | 97.18 | 634,797,415 | 97.76 |
| Textile | 1,674.750 | 87.00 | 1,758,563 | 91.25 |
| Gas and electric toperating | 3,075,233,096 | 103.89 | -3,093,324,757 | 104.09 |
| Gas and electric (holdiug) | 166,959,243 | 85.23 | 170,600,184 | 87.09 |
| Communication (eable, tel. \& radio) .- | 1,038,532,904 | 101.75 | 1,011,476,947 | 102.10 |
| Miscellaneous utilities | 202,578,622 | 44.39 | 249,609,299 | 51.63 |
| Business and office equip | 20,136,500 | 103.00 | 19,867,688 | 101.63 |
| Shipping services | 14,482,819 | [50.93 | 15,053,298 | 52.94 |
| Shipbuilding and ope | 10,677,885 | 46.50 | 11,769,195 | 51.25 |
| Leather and b | 4,409,400 | 108.14 | 4,475,011 | 108.19 |
| Tobacco | 42,881,532 | 125.17 | [42,438,189 | 125.34 |
| U. S. companies operating abroad | 164,871,303 | 56.16 | 173.492.986 | 59.09 |
| Foreign cos. (incl Cuba and Canada). | 1,021,095,804 | 65.21 | 1,023,493,398 | 65.85 |
| Miscellaneous businesses | 35,457,725 | 102.12 | 35,923.750 | 102.64 |
| All listed bonds | 44,182,833,403 | 89.40 | $\|44,561,109,796\|$ | 90.19 |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | Market | Aterage Price |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936- | - \$ | 8 | 1937- | ${ }^{8}$ | 8 |
| Oct. 1. | 43,305,464,747 | 95.79 | Oct. 1 | 43,270,678,790 | 92.76 |
| Nov. 1-- | 43,179,898,504 | 95.92 | Nov. 1.. | 42,591,139,774 | 91.51 |
| Dec. 1937-. | 43,779,640,206 | 97.01 | Dec. 1938 | 42,109,154,661 | 90.11 |
| Jan. 1. | 45,053,593,776 | 97.35 | Jan. 1. | 42,782,348,673 | 89.26 |
| Feb. 1 | 45,113,047,758 | 96.83 | Feb, 1 | 42,486,316,399 | 89.70 |
| Mar. 1 | 45,007,329,915 | 89.48 | Mar. 1 | 42,854,724,055 | 88.68 |
| Apr. 1 | 44,115,628,647 | 96.64 | Apr. 1 | 41,450,248,311 | 85.71 |
| May 1 | 43,920,989,575 | 93.88 | May 1 | 42,398,688,128 | 87.82 |
| June 1 | 44,170,837,675 | 93.33 | June 1. | 42,346,644,435 | 87.78 |
| July 1 | 44,001,162,031 | 93.89 | June 30 | 43,756,515,009 | 88.98 |
| Aug. | 44,290,135,580 | ${ }_{92} 92.98$ | July 30.. | 44,561,109,796 | 90.19 |
| Sept. 1 | 43,808,755,638 | 93.93 | Aug. 31. | 44,182,833,403 | 89.40 |

## Report of Special Committee of Chicago Stock Exchange -Recommends No Additional Expenses Thereby

 Abandoning Plans for Paid PresidentThe Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange on Sept. 7 received the report of the special committee for the selection of President, which was appointed on June 7 and later granted the request to include the subject of organization of the Exchange. The final conclusions and recommendations of the committee, concurred in unanimously by its members, are as follows:

1. The requisite qualifications for the office of President of the Chicago Stock Exchange are:
(a) Executive and administrative ability;
(b) A high order of technical knowledge of the business and experience with relation thereto, and
(c) A broad, sympathetic understanding of the problems of the membership.
2. The present income and expense condition of the Exchange does not
warrant any increase in overhead warrant any increase in overhead expense.
because, in our judgment the the Exchange to incur additional expense because, in our judgment, the members of the present staff, with promorial for an efficient functioning of the organization.
rial for an efficient functioning of the organization.
3. We recommend that the organization of the Exchange be constituted as follows:
Arthur M. Betts, President pro tem, without salary; Kenneth L. Smith, Vice-President; Sidney L. Parry, Assistant Vice-President; C. R. Bergherm, Assistant Vice-President; Walter R. Hawes, Secretary; Martin E. Nelson, Treasurer; Charles F. Duvall, Assistant Secretary, and Carl E. Ogren, Assistant Secretary.

The committee submitting the recommendations consisted of John J. Bryant Jr., Michael J. O'Brien and Paul B. Skinner. Arthur M. Betts, present Chairman of the Ex-
change and President pro tem, was an ex-officio member of the committee. The appointment of the committee was reported in these columns of June 11, page 3750.

New York Curb Exchange Monthly Report on Market Value of Listed Securities-Value of Stocks on Aug. 31 Totaled $\$ 10,247,873,288$, Compared with $\$ 10,606,403,553$ July 30 -Total Value of Bonds Declined $\$ 119,573,820$ from Month Ago
The New York Curb Exchange announced on Sept. 2 that all stocks on the Exchange at Aug. 31, 1938, had an aggregate market value of $\$ 10,247,873,288$ as against $\$ 10,606,-$ 403,553 aggregate market value at July 30, 1938. The average price of each share was $\$ 14.74$ compared with $\$ 15.25$ at the end of the preceding month. The total market value of all bonds was $\$ 4,095,969,122$, equal to $\$ 83.38$ per $\$ 100$ par value as against $\$ 4,215,542,942$ total market value and $\$ 84.97$ per $\$ 100$ par value of bonds at July 30, 1938. With the issuance of the monthly tabulation the Curb Exchange further said:
The Exchange also released the usual monthly tabulation showing by classification number of issues on the Exchange, the amount of the securities outstanding, and the total market value thereof as of Aug. 31, 1938. For comparative purposes, hie table maicalys the mall stocks and bonds and the aggregate monthly market value thereof beginning with January, 1938.

The tabulation released by the New York Curb Exchange on Sept. 2 follows:
new york curb exchange market value of securities as

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Issues } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Oustanding count }}{\substack{\text { A }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Market } \\ & \text { Value } \mathbf{d} \end{aligned}$ | A $\begin{array}{c}\text { Aerage } \\ P \text { Pice e }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Totals | 791 | \$639,276,953 | \$7,984,510,397 | 812.49 |
| Preferted Stocks b- <br> Listed. <br> Unlisted. | 116 205 | $\$ 12,207,937$ $43,643,612$ | $\mathbf{8 3 7 7}, 236,800$ $1,886,126,091$ | $\$ 30.90$ 43.22 |
| Totals | 321 | \$55,851,549 | \$2,263,362,891 | \$40.52 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bonds- } \\ & \text { Listed. } \\ & \text { Unlisted. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 330 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S 6 4 3 , 7 4 7 , 2 8 5} \\ 4,268,941,688 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 612,098,867 \\ 3,483,870,255 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{c} 895.08 \\ \mathbf{8} 81.61 \end{gathered}$ |
| Totals | 408 | \$4,912,688,973 | \$4,095,969,122 | f\$83.38 |
| All Stocks- Jan. 31,1938 | 1,128 | 8745,981,856 | 810,035,115,672 |  |
| Feb, 28,' 1938 | 1,125 | 747,140,258 | 10,447,518,333 | ${ }^{13198}$ |
| Mar. 31, 1938 | 1,123 | 744,101.064 | 8,399,747,953 | 11.28 |
| Apr. May 31,19 1938 | 1,120 1,119 | 7018,819,915 |  | ${ }_{13.17}^{1317}$ |
| June 30, 1938 | 1,115 | 701,450,163 | 10,130,531,753 | 14.44 |
| July 30, 1938 | -1,112 | 69,5,199,500 | ( ${ }^{10,606,403,553} 10.247873,288$ | 15.25 14.74 |
| Aug. 31, 1938 | 1.112 | 695,128.502 | 10,247,873,288 |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {All Bonds }}$ - 1938 |  | \$5,205,858,132 | \$4,153,134,843 |  |
| Feb. 28, 1938 | 395 | 5,124,813,832 | 4,149,560,132 |  |
| Mar .31 , | ${ }_{393}^{393}$ |  | ${ }^{3,0950,638,360}$ | 75.80 80.45 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {May }} 31,1938$ | ${ }_{394}$ | 5,067,340,577 | 4.128,834,825 | 81.48 |
| June 30, 1938 | 331 <br> 413 |  | - $4,159981816.491$ | 83.61 84.97 |
| July 30,1938 <br> Auz. 11.1938. | ${ }_{408}^{413}$ | \| ${ }_{4}^{4,960,855,358.373} 4$ | ${ }_{4,095,969,122}^{4,21542,92}$ | 84.97 <br> 83.38 | r Revised. a Includes warrants and debenture rights. b Includes securities not ank prior to junior securities. ce Represents, as to listed securities, amounts ctually outstanding as at dates of above tables. As to unlisted securities, the amounts outstanding are as per the latest report issued prior to the date of each period indicated in the above tables. d Based on last sale price on last trading day of each period, or in absence of a sale on such day, the mean of the closing bld and

asked price on such day. In some instances, in the absence of both sale and asked asice on the last trading day in each period, the closing bld price was used in computing market values. e Average price found by dividing the total market value oy the total shares of stock or princlpal amount of bonds outstanding. f Expressed in dollars per $\$ 100$ of par value.

## Two New Courses to be Offered at Fall Session of New York Stock Exchange Institute

Charles B. Harding, Chairman of the Committee on Member Firms, points out in a letter, addressed to all partners, senior customers' men and other registered employees, in which he draws attention to the expansion of the customers' man courses in the Stock Exchange Institute, that member firms of the New York Stock Exchange are increasingly discrminating in selecting personnel for the servicing of accounts, and the most desirable opportunities are open to persons of professional competence. Mr. Harding particularly stresses the impcrtance of a new course being offered in "The Work of the Specialist and the Odd-Lot Dealer." This is a course rrimarily devoted to the technique of the execution of crders cn the floor of the Exchange. The emphasis will be pliced on the interest of the customer. The letter from Mr. Harding was sent on Sept. 7 in connection with the opening next week of the Stock Exchange Institute's fall term.
A second new course being offered in the more comprehensive series of instruction for registered employees is "Investment Account Management" as applied to individual investors' portfolios.
Industrial Situation "Strengthened Substantially"
Compared with Two or Three Months Back Says National City Bank of New York
"Compared with two or three months back, the industrial situation has been strengthened substantially," says the National City Bank of New York in its September "Monthly Letter," which also says:

The spurt in the markets gave the metal and textile industries, in particular, more orders to work on, reduced their unsold stocks, and enabled them to raise operations to the best rate in many months. These move forward moderately, and the tendency of improvement to spread from one area to another brightens the outlook for all
Preceding the above comments the bank had the following to say:
The commodity and security markets bave quieted down during August, as compared with late June and July. However, sentiment was well pre pared for the slackening, since the rise had been greater than expected; and the better feeling which spread over business while the markets were advancing has net been seriously disturbed, Buyers of industrial materials have stepped back to the sidelines not because they have suddenly turned pessimists, but because their purchases in June and July covered require ments for some time ahead. The slowing down is welcome, for the specu lative markets were moving faster than business improvement could pos sibly go; 2nd if pushed too far there would be danger of a demoralizing reaction.
In the merchandise markets activity has not been as brisk as manufacturers would like. Retail buyers are inclined to see how fall business starts before committing themselves heavily. But merchants are reasonably optimistic, and in most manufacturing lines the feeling is that sales will improve as the season progresses. It is the usual thing, when there is no special inducement to buy ahead, for business in finished goods to expand more slowly than demand for raw materials, which is subject to wider
fluctuations.

From the bank's further comments we quote:
In considering the influences that are likely to affect fall business, the fact that general productive activity has turned upward, as shown by the foregoing summary, is evidently the most important. The improvement to run into a natural setback. Evidently the turn came because excess stocks of goods were to a considerable extent absorbed, production had fallen substantially below consumption, and the need for greater production asserted itself. It is unlikely, judging by all past experience, that the impetus is exhausted, and of course the deficit expenditures of the Federal Government, supporting consumer income, will enable a good many people to satisfy their needs who otherwise would not be giving much help to trade.

Encouraging Factors in Home Financing and New Residential Building Fields Revealed in 1937 Consolidated Balance Sheet of Member Institutions of Federal Home Loan Bank System
Encouraging factors in the field of home financing and new residential building were revealed on Aug. 20 in the consolidated balance sheet of the 3,927 member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System as of the end of 1937, compiled at the offices of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington. The Board's report has to do with both State-chartered and Federal savings and loan associations whose investment accounts are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The chief features of the report, as announced by the Board, are summarized as follows

1. Real estate owned, representing properties repossessed during the depression years, declined in volume about $20 \%$ in proportion to the total assets of the associations. A more favorable position of Federal associations
in this regard, as compared to other savings and loan associations, is in this regard, as compared to other savings and loan associations, is to Federal charter by many of these associations and to the fact that the newly-organized Federal associations have had little time to accumulate real estate. Much of the real estate sold was on a land contract basis. The increased sales indicate a more favorable real estate market nationally and the accompanying shrinkage in the over-hang of residential properties held by lending institutions furnishes a stimulus to new home construction. 2. The proportion of second mortgages held to total assets dropped heavily, indicating a gradual elimination of this costly type of financing. Second mortgage loans now constitute much less than $1 \%$ of the assets of member institutions.
2. The ratio of mortgage loans held to assets for each type of association increased during 1937.
3. A decline was shown in the volume of cash held in relation to total assets, indicating the need for liquidity has decreased. The facilities of the Federal Home Loan Banks, providing of advances to member institutions, are largely responsible. This decline reflects the increased volume of home loans made by reporting associations.
4. An increase in the use by members of the Bank System of the credit facilities supplied by the Federal Home Loan Banks was accompanied by a decrease in borrowings from other financial institutions.
5. The flow of savings from new and old investors into member institutions showed a gratifying rise
6. The volume of home financing by members of the Bank System was marked by a substantial growth during 1937, partly due to the increase
in the number of member institutions during the year.

Reference to the lending activity of the savings and loan associations in the last half of 1937 was made in our issue of April 2, page 2132.

Tenders of $\$ 228,970,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated Sept. 7$\$ 100,148,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.049 \%$
A total of $\$ 228,970,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated Sept. 7 and maturing Dec. 7,1938 , it was announced on Sept. 2 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Of this amount, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,148,000$ was accepted at an average rate of $0.049 \%$.
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. Sept. 2. Reference to the offering appeared in our Sept. 3 issue, page 1417. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Sept. 2:

Total"applied ${ }^{\text {for }}$, $\$ 228,970,000$
Total accepted, $\$ 100,148,000$ ange of accepted bids:
99.999; equivalent rate approximately $0.032 \%$.
99.986; equivalent rate approximately $0.055 \%$.

Ligh,
( $26 \%$ 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 Sept. 14, 1938Tenders were invited on Sept. 8 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. 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, Sept. 12, but not at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The new bills will be dated Sept. 14, 1938, and will mature on Dec. 14, 1938. On the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. An issue of similar securities in amount of $\$ 100,701,000$ will mature on Sept. 14. The following regarding the new offering of bills is from the Treasury Department's announcement of Sept. 8:
They 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 Sept. 12, 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 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 a vailable funds on Sept. 14, 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 al 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 posessions.
Tre

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

Treasury Offers $\$ 400,000,000$ of 12 to 14 -Year $21 / 2 \%$ Bonds and $\$ 300,000,000$ of $11 / 8 \%$ Notes in Sept. 15 Financing-Offer Embodies Conversion of \$433,460,900 of $11 / 4 \%$ Notes Maturing Dec. 15-First "New Money" Since June, 1937-Subscription Books Closed
In accordance with his announcement of Sept. 1 referred to on page 1418 of our Sept. 3 issue Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. made known on Sept. 8 the details of the mid-September financing of the Treasury-a combined offering of $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $12-14$ year $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1950-52 and $\$ 300,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series A-1943, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions of maturing securities tendered in exchange. Holders of $\$ 433,460,900$ of $11 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes, Series E-1938, maturing on Dec. 15 are offered the privilage of exchanging their holdings either for the new Treasury bonds or notes, the exchange to be made par-for-par with an adjustment the exchange to be made par-1or-par
of accrued interest as of Sept. $15,1938$.
The cash subscription books to the offering of Sept. 8 were closed at the close of business the same day while the subscription books for the receipt of exchange subscriptions were closed at the close of business yesterday (Sept. 9). In making this announcement on Sept. 8, Secretary Morgenthau added:
Any cash subscription for the bonds or the notes addressed to a Federal Reserve bank or branch and placed in the mail before midnight, Thursday. Sept. 8, 1938, as evidenced by postoffice cancellation, and any exchange subscription for the bonds or the notes addressed to a Federal Reserve 1938 , as evidenced by postoffice cancellation, will be considered a timely subscription.
Secretary Morgenthau indicated that the additional exchange offer for Dec. 15 maturing notes will take care of practically all Maturing Treasury Securities,-this excluding Treasury bill maturities and about $\$ 17,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Series D notes maturing Sept. 15 which were not exchanged in the June 15 financing and which will be paid in cash. The Treasury on Sept. 15 will also pay out $\$ 155,000,000$ representing interest due that day on the public debt. It is stated that the present will be the only conversion offer made to holders of Dec. 15 maturing notes, as those not availing of the offer will be paid in cash on the maturity $y_{k}$ date.

This is the first "new money" borrowed by the Treasury in the capital market since June, 1937, when it borrowed about $\$ 500,000,000$. In the Dec. 15, 1937 financing the Treasury borrowed $\$ 450,000,000$ in cash to repay maturing discount bills of a similar amount.

The $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1950-52$ will be dated and bear interest Sept. 15, 1938 and will mature on Sept. 15, 1952 but may be redeemed at the option of the United 1952 but may be redeemed at the option of the United, States at par and accrued interest on and after Sept. 15,
1950. The new notes now offered are an addition to and will form a part of the Series of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of will form a part of the Series of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of
Series A-1943. They will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity. Interest on both the bonds and notes is payable semi-annually.

Secretary Morgenthau, in making public on Sept. 8 the Treasury's Sept. 15 financing program, had the following to say:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is today offering for subscription, through the Federal Reserve banks; $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts, of ,12-14 year $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1950-52, at par and accrued interest, and an additional $\$ 300,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $11 / \% \%$ Treasury notes of Series A-1943, due June 15, 1943, at par and accrued interest from June 15, 1938. At the same time, the holders of $11 / \%$ Treasury notes of Series E-1938. maturing Dec. 15,1938 , are offered the privilege of exchanging such ma-
turing notes either for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes, the turing notes either for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes, the
exchange to be made par for par with an adjustment of accrued interest as of Sept. 15, 1938, and to the extent the exchange privilege is availed of, the offering of bonds or of notes may be increased.

The $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1950-52 now offered for cash, and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1938, will be dated Sept. 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum
payable semi-annually. They will mature Sept. 15, 1952, but may be payable semi-annually. They will mature Sept. 15, 1952, but may be redeemed at the option of the is insued in two forms: bearer bonds, with interest coupons at tached, and bonds registered both as to principal and interest; both forms will be issued in denominations of $\$ 50, \$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$.
The Treasury notes, also offered for cash and in exchange for Treasury notes maturing Dec. 15, 1938, will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series A-1943, issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 585, dated June 6, 1938. They are identical in al respects with such notes, with which they will be freely interchangeable. The notes are dated June 15, 1938, and bear interest from that date at the rate of $11 / 8 \%$ per annum payable semi-annually. They will mature June 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption before maturity.
They are issued in bearer form only, with interest coupons attached, in the They are issued in bearer form only, with interest coupons attached, in
denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$.
The Treasury bonds and the Treasury notes will be accorded the same
exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds exemptions from taxation as are accorded other issues of Treasury bonds
and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These provisions are and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These
specifically set forth in the official circulars issued today.
specifically set forth in the official circulars issued today.
Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to for as oither issue for thoir cash subscriptons rrom banks and tust companies will be restricted in ach and weeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by $10 \%$ of the a mount of bonds or notes applied for. Exchange subscriptions for either bonds or notes should be accompanied by a like face amount of $11 / \%$ Treasury notes of Series E-1938 tendered in payment to which final coupon dated Dec. 15, 1938 should be attached.
The right is reserved to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice, either for the Treasury bonds or the Treasury notes and with respect to the cash offering or with forth in theoficial exchange offering of either. Subject to the resed subject to allotment and exchange subscriptions will be allotted in full.

Payment for any bonds or notes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before Sept. 15, 1938, or on later allotment. Treasury notes of Series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, with final coupon due Dec. 15, 1938, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds or notes subscribed for and allotted. If such maturing notes are tendered for Treasury bonds, accrued interest on the surrendered notes from June 15 to Sept. 15, 1938, (about $\$ 3.14$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following their acceptance. If such maturing notes are tendered for Treausry notes, interest on the surrendered notes will be credited from June 15 to Sept. 15, 1938, interest will be charged for the same period on the notes
issued, and the difference (about 31 cents per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following Issued, and the difference
acceptance of the notes.
Treasury notes of Series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, are now outstanding in the amount of $\$ 433,460,900$. The offering now made will be the only opportunity afforded the holders of these maturing notes to ex-

The following are the official Treasury Department circulars, dated Sept. 8, bearing on the new offering of bonds and notes:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA $21 / 2 \%$
TREASURY BONDS OF 1950-52
Dated and bearing interest from Sept. 15, 1938
Due Sept. 15, 1952
Redeemable at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after Sept. 15, 1950
Interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15
1938-Department Circular No. 593-Public Debt Service

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary
Washington, Sept. 8, 1938.
I. Offering of Bonds

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for $21 / 2 \%$ bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1950-52. The amount of the offering is $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts,
with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the
offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury notes of series

## II. Description of Bonds

1. The bonds will be dated Sept. 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum, payable semiannually on March 15 and Sept. 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature sepl. 15, 1952, but in whole or in part, at par and United States on and after sept. 15, 1950, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, in any manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.
2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes. commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $\$ 5,000$, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.
3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.
4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $\$ 50, \$ 100$, $\$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of resistered bonds res. The bonds will be subject the genal resula
Depars
III. Subscription and Allotment
5. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-hall of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount of bonds applied for. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice. 2. The secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for large amounts, or to adopt any or all or said methods or such onther my him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury notes of series E-1938 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

## IV. Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before Sept. 15, 1938 or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary wil be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itsel and its customers up to any amount for which of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, in in8, with for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the sub scription. Accrued interest from June 15, 1938, to Sept. 15, 1938, on the scription. Accrued inter maturing notes ( $\$ 3.142076$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.
V. General Provisions
2. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotmen notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted,
3. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering. which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., Secretary of the Treasury
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
$118 \%$ TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES A-1943
Dated and bearing interest from June 15, 1938
Due June 15, 1943
Interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15
ADDITIONAL ISSUE
1938-Department Círcular No. 594-Public Debt Service
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Secretary
Washington, Sept. 8, 1938.
I. Offering of Notes

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, invited subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for $11 / 8 \%$ notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series A-1943. reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an
amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury notes of series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, are tendered in payment and accepted.

## 11. Description of Notes

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of series A-1943 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 585, dated June 6, 1938, will be freely interchangethe following quotation from Department Circular No, 585 :
"1. The notes will be dated June 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $11 / 8 \%$ per annum, payable semiannually on Dec. 15,1938 , and thereafter on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature June 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
2. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from al taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.
"3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.
"4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.
" 5 . Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The notes will not be issued in registered form

## III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subseribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to close the books as to any or all subscriptions or classes of subscriptions at any time without notice.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, to make allotments in full upon applications for smaller amounts and to make reduced allotments upon, or to reject, applications for larger allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be allotment and classification of allotments as shall be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his action in any or all of these respects shall be Treasury notes of series $\mathrm{E}-1938$ are tendered will be allotted in full. AllotTreasury notes of series E-1938 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotallotment will be publicly announced.

## IV. Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest from June 15, 1938, for nutes allotted on cash subscriptions must be made or completed on or before Sept. 15, 1938, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified to it fary wile permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted qualified in excess of custing desits, qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Dec. 15, 1938, with coupon dated Dec. 15, 1938, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any notes subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from June 15 , and to Sept. 15, 1938, on the maturing notes will be credited to subscribers, and interest for the same period on the new notes, which will be delivered with coupon dated Dec. 15, 1938, attached, will be charged to subscribers. The difference ( $\$ 0.314208$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

## . General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., Secretary of the Treasury.
President Roosevelt Goes to Rochester, Minn. to be Present During Operation on His Son at Mayo Clinic
President Roosevelt was scheduled to leave the Summer White House at Hyde Park, N. Y. last night (Sept. 9) for Rochester, Minn., to be present during an operation which his son James is to undergo next Monday (Sept. 12) at the Mayo Clinic. Associated Press advices from Hyde Park yesterday (Sept. 9) said:

News reports from Rochester have said that James's gastric trouble was common in persons of an energetic temperament and that previous treatments had failed to remedy it. An operation was decided upon earlier this ve treatment.
Mr, Roosevelt will travel through Chicago to Rochester, but no stop

## President Roosevelt Sees Need for "Strong, Fearless and Free Press", Sends Letter to New Publisher of Brooklyn "Daily Eagle"

President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to Frank D. Schroth, who recently became publisher of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," asserted his faith in the American press and said there is great need for truth in the news and for a
"strong, fearless and free press." The letter, published Sept. 6, defined a free press as "a press which is untrammeled by prejudice and unfettered by social bias, which will serve no cause but that of truth and which will recognize no master but justice."
The letter said, in part:
I congratulate you upon the great opportunity for constructive service which becomes yours as publisher of "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle." It is an opportunity which carries with it a grave responsibility for in these fateful times there is a vital need for a strong, fearless and free press.
By a free press I mean a press which is untrammeled by prejudice and unfettered by selfish bias, which will serve no cause but that of truth and which will recognize no master but justice.
Once the public realizes that its newspaper serves no interest save that of truth it will give that paper an allegiance that neither depression nor ill-fortune nor any form of rard times can weaken. I have faith in the American press just as I have faith in the American people and in our democratic institutions. I venture the opinion that the straight-forward pursuit of truth and justice points one way to prosperity and larger influence of American newspapers both great and small.
To you falls the privilege of assuming direction of a paper with a great past, a living tradion. Times change but the essentials of life remain. which present new phes to repreach to the som serves the cause of truth will best serve the national interest

The purchase of control of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" by Mr. Schroth was noted on page 979 of our Aug. 13 issue.

## New $\$ 3,000,000$ Bridge Over Potomac Advocated by President Roosevelt-Addresses Crowd Near Morgantown, Md., in Campaign Tour for Repre-

 sentative LewisPresident Roosevelt on Sept. 4 promised the erection of a new $\$ 3,000,000$ bridge across the Potomac River. The President, accompanied by Representative David J. Lewis, who is campaigning for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, told a gathering near Morgantown, Md., that "this bridge is one of the things that has got to be done as fast as we can possibly do it." A later address of Mr. Roosevelt's, at Denton, Md., in which he urged the nomination of Mr. Lewis and advocated a closer union between farm and industrial labor, is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. In reporting the speech near Morgantown, a dispatch from Felix Belair Jr. to the New York "Times" from Salisbury, Md., on Sept. 4, said :
On a high promontary overlooking the river at Laidlaw's ferry, not far from the scene of his informal address, Mr. Roosevelt inspected the site of the long-contemplated link between Maryland and Virginia with
Governor Nice and went over plans with State highway engineers. Governor Nice and went over plans with State highway engineers.

## Campaign Not Mentioned

If Representative Lewis had hoped to gain politically from the first day of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the State on his behaif, he had to be content with being photographed with the President and with having it said that he was a guest with Senator F. Ryan Duffy and Representative Goldsborough aboard the presidential yacht Potomac on its overnight cruise down Chesapeake Bay.
In his only remarks of the day the President refrained from mentioning either Mr. Lewis or Senator Tydings, but was content to hold himself out as a friend and neighbor of Marylanders, in whose welfare he expressed interest.
The President apparently was more intent upon overcoming some of the prejudice built up by the Tydings cannp against his coming than in the candidacy of Mr. Lewis.
He reminded his Morgantown audience that he was no stranger to the section, having frequently sailed down the river when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Defense of the Chesapeake
It was in the interest of the Nation and its adequate defense as well as in that of the people of Maryland that he had come to inspect the site of the proposed bridge, Mr. Rooseyelt.said.
He was much interested in giving the people of Southern Maryland free access to Tidewater Virginia without use of ferries, he said, but it was also his responsibility "to take care of things that represent national needs,"
Then, leading up to his description of the Chesapeake Bay area, a
"vital link" in the national defenses, the president said "vital link" in the national defenses, the President said:
"I suppose there is no nation in the world whose people are more peace-loving than the people of the United States. I suppose there is no nation in the world that is more sincerely desirous of keeping out of war. "At the same time, you and I know what world conditions are, and we do have to think sometimes of national defense against some emer
that may come through no fault of our own in the days to come.
mat may come through no fault of our own in the days to come.
"And it is very important in thinking of national defense to see to it that the borders of the United States, the portions of the United States that the borders of the fairly close to the seaboard, shall have proper access in the event that lie fairly close to the seaboard, shall have prope
of war, access for the conduct of defense operations.
"Therefore, the whole Chesapeake Bay area is a very vital link in our national defense, and the more that we can do to improve communications in this area in peace time, the more insurance we are taking out in the in this area in peace time, the more ins"
"Opening Up" the Section
The President was introduced at Morgantown by Representative Gambrill who, with R. Walton Moore, counsellor of the State Department, had first called his attention to the bridge possibilities.
Since that time, many years ago, the President said he had given much thought to the project.
Not only would the bridge shorten the distance between Baltimore and Richmond to the South, he pointed out, but it would also "open up this very wonderful section of our country, a country that is good to look at, and that is lived in by people who are good citizens.
Mr. Roosevelt went on to say that he had selected Sunday morning on which to make his visit to the section because it seemed an appropriate time to do a good turn for neighbors. It was as neighbors of the Nation's capital that the President addressed the Morgantown gathering.
Lewis rode James A. Farley, who, the President said, was accompanying
the party both as Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
The President was formally invited to Maryland by Representative Lewis, according to Associated Press accounts from Baltimore on Ang. 27, which said:
The 69-year-old New Dealer telegraphed last night to suggest to Mr. Roosevelt, "sif you are coming to Maryland that you take the occasion to inspect the site of one or more bridges" proposed for the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.
His supporters had suggested frequeritly that Mr. Roosevelt make the visit before the Sept. 12 primary.

President Roosevelt Chides Leaders of Railroad Labor for Refusal to Arbitrate Wage Dispute-Discusses Attitude Toward Proposed Pay Cuts in Press Conference
President Roosevelt at his press conference on Sept. 2 mildly rebuked railroad labor leaders who had refused to arbitrate their present wage dispute with the railroads. He also discussed the indicated forcible resistance of employees in other industries to proposed wage reductions. His remarks were summarized in the following Washington dispatch of Sept. 2 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
Discussing the general wage and labor situation with White House newspaper correspondents in connection with the publication here of the report of the President's commission that had studied the British labor laws, the Chief Executive gave the impression that the forthcoming revision of the National Labor Relations Act will seek a plan for bringing about more harmonious management-la bor relations
Asked to comment on refusal of representatives of railroad employees to accept arbitration as a means of settling the wage dispute, the President He revealed that he discussed the British labor laws and the report of his He revealed that he discusurray of the steel worke' union and in his commission with Philip Murray of the steel workers' union, and in that connection had referred to the question of projected wage cuts.
Details of the Roosevelt-Murray conversations were not made public. It was assumed that the President urged upon Murray to utilize to the between management and labor. It could not be learned what was the reaction of Murray and other leaders who have recently visited the White House, nor the degree to which the President emphasized civic responsibillty of the workers
The President has been much impressed with the recital in the report of the cordial relations maintained in Great Britain between management and labor and told Washington correspondents today that he considered that the British are far ahead of us in that respect. He said he hoped that we in this country will gradually work toward that state of mind which he considers a very important factor in the working out of any system of labor elations.
He declared that it is desirable that both sides to any controversy should want to work out their problems in the spirit of the law or system. In the case of railroad workers, the National Mediation Board, which has been working for a settlement since Aug. 11, yesterday completed its "assignment " under the Railway Labor Act by suggesting arbitration.
Management appeared willing to accept arbitration, but la bor refused and aking a strike vote was ordered, the results of which being expected the nd of the month.
Nineteen rail unions, with an estimated 929,000 workers, are involved, the dispute being over a proposed $15 \%$ wage reduction to
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President Roosevelt, speaking of labor relations gene
President Roosevelt, speaking of labor relations generally, averred that the system they generally get somewhere with their efforts, but if one and the other fellow names, or takes recourse to violence the contrary is the case.
He pointed out management and labor had gone a long way in Great Britain toward improving their relations and he expressed hope that in this country, over a period of years, we will be able to reach such goal. He said he had discussed the matter with Mr. Murray and had talked wage cuts with him in relation to the general subject. He asked Mr. Murray to aid in working out the problems in a friendly spirit and, the President added today, the same thing applies to the railroads.

Frame of Mind Similar to British on Labor Disputes Sought by President Roosevelt-Points to Labor Reports as Indicating Desirable Goal
President Roosevelt said on Sept. 2 that he hoped the American people would achieve the same frame of mind as the British, who have come to accept collective bargaining as a universal fact. His statement followed the publication of the report of the President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain. Mention of which was made in the "Chronicle" of Sept 3, pages 1418-19. The President credited the success of employer-employee relations in Great Britain to the fact that all parties to controversies wished to Britain to the fact that all parties to controversies wished to
cooperate. In reporting his remarks, a Washington dispatch of Sept. 3 to the New York "Times" said:
Commenting on the unanimous report on British labor relations submitted to him by a special committee of employers, labor leaders and government representatives, the President conceded that a "state of mind and the desire of all parties to cooperate was largely respo
relatively more satisfactory status of British labor realtions.
Asked whetber he foresaw a development of employer-employee relations in this country along the lines of the British attitude, the President said he certainly hoped so. The state of mind was certainly an important factor in working out any law or system and it did not help the settlement of a dispute to emphasize publicly the violence of the disagreement, the resident said
In the National quest for the proper frame of mind, both on the part of labor and management, the President said, the public, the press and all parties to industrial disputes could be helpful. The press could be helpful in not overstating the severity of the dispute and the disputants could But before industrial labor relations making overstatements, he added. But before industrial labor relations reach the point of development cooperation, Mr. Roosevelt went on. He expressed the same "hope"
that labor groups in this country could work out some satisfactory method for settling jurisdictional disputes.
The President was not prepared to say what legislation might be adopted in consequence of the report
One of the members of the Commission, Henry I. Harriman was indicated as saying on Sept. 2 that although a large measure of industrial peace had been obtained in Britain, he was not prepared to recommend the same system of collective bargaining for this country. Associated Press advices from Boston Sept. 2 reported:
Mr. Harriman explained that in England bargaining was conducted for an entire industry instead of for individual firms.
"I won't say if the English system would work in America," he said. "I don't know. If it comes, it would have to come through gradual development. The trouble in America is that we try to do things too quickly." Mr. Harriman said that the English system of industrial bargaining imposed "large responsibility on the heads of both the employers and employees and naturally brings into each group men of large ability who are trained in industrial bargaining.
Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor repre sentative of the Commission, said in a statement on Sept. 2 (according to the Associated Press) that this country could not "hope to translate the practices relating to collective bargaining in Britain into our country overnight, because it is difficult to hitch a pair of horses to pull a truck." It is further stated:

Asserting that this country was in "the horse and buggy stage as far as abor relations are concerned," Mr. Watt gave as a cause "the short-sighted bigotry of many reactionary employers.
Outstanding features of the report, as summarized in United Press accounts from Washington, Sept. 2:

1. Collective bargaining is almost universally accepted in Britain.
2. Employers prefer strong unions to weak ones, and union leaders prefer strong employers organizations for policing industries and maintaining desirable wage and hour standards. Both groups oppose compulsory arbitration.
3. Peaceful picketing is permitted, but mass picketing is banned.
4. There is little strike violence because firms usually clcse in the face of an effective strike and seldom attempt to replace striking employees. Employees who remain at work are not molested by strikers because employers usually do not ask the remaining workers to do the strikers work. 5. Nelter the gol fixing of mimum wages and maximum hours until favor governitity of voluntary determination of wages and working con every possibility of voluntary determination of wa
ditions in the trade have been thoroughly explored.
5. Agreements between employers' associations and unions or associa tions of unions rest upon good faith rather than legal enforcability. There is no sentiment for making them enforcable.
6. The statutory immunity of trade unions from suits for acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is denied only in the case of illegal strikes or lockouts.

President Roosevelt Says He Would Not Object to Election of Liberal Republicans in Lieu of Conservative Democrats-Cuts Party Lines in Comments at Press Conference-Also Refers to His Decision Not to Dedicate Michigan Bridge
President Roosevelt, at his press conference on Sept. 2, said that "if there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have the slightest objection to his election." The United Press accounts from Washington thus reported the President's comments:
Departing from oranary white House custom, he [the President] authorzed the direct quotation of his view. Mr. Roosevelt made the declaration in a 20 -minute discussion of politics at his press conference.
The full context of his authorized quotation was:
"If there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he believed a liberal Republican Senator would vote more in the interests of the country than a conservative Democrat. He replied that he thought so, but that it would depend upon what was in the Senator's heart.
He authorized a further direct quotation on his views in connection with the Michigan political situation. Criticizing Michigan newspapers which have drawn a connection between Michigan politics and the President's decision not to go to Port Huron, Mich., to dedicate an international bridge, Mr. Rcosevelt said: "It is an unjustified, absolutely unjustified, assumption which is belng made
by Detroit papers that a fallure to go to dedicate the international bridge at Port Huron is in any way connected with the Michigan campaign.
"It is a deliberate distortion of the fact and the Detroit
"It is a
get that."
Asked whether his decision not to visit Port Huron meant that he would not assist Governor Frank Murphy, Democrat running for reelection, the President said he probably would do the same for Governor Murphy as he would do for any liberal in the United States.
Mr. Roosevelt said that there was no question in his mind as to the liberalism of Sheridan Downey, who defeated William G. McAdoo for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in California.
Regarded as bearing on the President's statement was an announcement issued Sept. 3 by the Democratic National Congressional Committee making known that it intended to adhere strictly to its policy of working for the election of Democratic nominees for Congress. We quote from a dispatch from Washington, Sept. 3, to the New York "Times," which, in part, added:

Victor Harding, Executive Secretary of the committee, gaid
"The Democratic National Congressional Committee has taken no part in any primary or nominating convention. As soon as any candidate receives the party comination for Representative in Congress, the Congressional Committee will mittee will render every possible aid in the campaign to secure his election.
In some quarters this was interpreted as giving notice that the committee would not support President Roosevelt should he, in conformity lection declaration of yesterday that he would have no objection "to the Republican candidates against Democratic nominees whose political views
did not coincide with his own. Mr. Harding said the statement spoke for itself and declined to amplify it.

President Roosevelt in Maryland Labor Day Address Urges Union of Farm-Labor Voters to Form "Liberal"' Democratic Party-Urges Democrats to Nominate Repesentative Lewis for Senator Against Millard E. Tydings-Latter Charges Improper Use of Federal Influence on Voters
President Roosevelt entered the State of Maryland on Labor Day, Sept. 5, to speak in behalf of Representative David J. Lewis who on Sept. 13 will oppose conservative Senator Millard E. Tydings in the State's Democratic primary for Senator. Speaking at Denton, Md., the President in a passage interpolated into his prepared address without mentioning Mr. Lewis by name, inferentially referred to him as "the composite of a liberal" and urged his nomination. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt appealed for a union of agricultural and industrial labor in a move to keep the Democratic party liberal. In his address, which was broadcast, he said that the Nation must choose between a liberal Government seeking the country's economic and social salvation or the reactionary elements that will permit the United States "to slip behind once more in the march of civilization."
The President's intention to enter the Maryland primaries was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, page 1429-30. United Press advices of Sept. 5 from Denton, Md., where he delivered his main address of the day, said in part:
In a nation-wide Labor Day address delivered before farmers. fishermen and small townspeople of Maryland's anti-New Deal Eastern Shore, Mr. Roosevelt said that the "Democratic party will live and continue to receive the support of the majority of Americans just, so long as it remains a liberal party." If it reverts, he added "it will fail."
The speech marked the President's first direct appeal to Maryland voters to repudiate Senator Tydings and replace him with Representative David
J. Lewis, 69-year-old New Dealer. He did not mention Senator Tydings J. Lewis, 69-year-old New Dealer. He did not mention Senator Tydings him along with Senators Walter George of Georgia and Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina as "conservative who must be banished to the sidelines." In opening his address Mr. Roosevelt ridiculed Senator Tydings' charges that his "invasion" of Maryland was akin to "carpetbagging" tactics during the reconstruction period following the Civil War, or that his presence would lead to the free State's "star being purged from the constellation of States."
During his 150 -mile swing along the Eastern Shore prior to his speech, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that he meant only to deal with "American principles" rather than politics. Later, in his address he stressed the "community of interest", between farmers and city dwellers and told his
audience that he had come here to preach a Labor Day sermon on the
"ancient text. "We are all members of one another" " ancient text: "We are all members of one another':"
Despite deliberate efforts of a selfish minority to "drive a wedge" between the farm and city, he said, there is "all over this country the unity of trerest of all common men and women-warm-hearted simple men and women, willing to live and let live, whether in factory or on farm."
The President's address at Denton follows:
For two reasons, which I think you will approve, I have accepted the invitation of your Congressman to come to the Eastern Shore of Maryland today.
The first reason is to give you and me a chance to re-establish a fact which we though was long ago thoroughly established by the Constitution of the United States, even if it is denied by some of your newspapers and some of your candidates for public office. That fact is-
s also proud and conscious of being a most important part of the United States of America;
That what happens in and to the Free State of Maryland matters mightily in and to the United States of America and, under the Constitution, to the Chier Executive and to the Congress of the United States;
That in the Free State of Maryland-happily a part of the Unionthe flag, the Constitution and the President are still as welcome as in all of the other 47 States of the Union.
The second, and the original, reason for my coming here is also related to the unity of this nation.
Unthinking people may believe that the Pirst Monday in SeptemberLabor Day-is set aside in special honor of those who work at a trade in mills and factories and railroads and mines. That is a narrow interpretation. for this day belongs just as much to those who work with head and hand on the farms
There is no distinction between those who run farms or work on farms and those who work in industry. For you and I well know that most of the people in cities have come there comparatively recently from farms all over he corms of the Old World, from which, originally we all came.
America has always had-and America still has-a small minority who assume that there are not enough good things to go around to give that minority all it wants and at the same time to give the rest of Americathe overwhelming majority of America-a humane and modern standard
of living. Even today that minority is shortsightedly sure that its interests must lie in exploiting all who labor on the farm as well as in the mill and the mine.

Road to Unity only Road to Peace and Better Citilization
But at the same time all over this country the unity of interest of all common men and women-warm-hearted, simple men and women, willing to live and let live, whether in factory or on farm-giows steadily more evident. Clearer every day is the one great lesson of history-the lesson taught by the Master of Galilee-that the only road to peace and the only
road to civilization is the road to unity-the road called the "highway of road to civilization is the road to unity-the road called the "highway of fellowship."
But as this community of interest becomes apparent to those who live on farm and in city, the strategy of the cold-blooded few to divide and conquer, to make common men blind to their common interests. becomes more active.
Class coniscious itself, just bccause it does conceive its interest to be opposed to the interest of all other people, that small minority is deliberately trying to create prejudice between this and that group of the common people of America-to create a new class feeling among people who in-
stinctively are not class conscious.

You in the State of Maryland-and the people of other states-have in recent weeks been treated to a number of examples of this deliberate plained to create prejudice and class feeling which can be charitably explained only as poren or things on the general theory that anything is fair in love and polif such

## Minority Trying to Drive Wedge Between Farmer and People in Cities

 Today, above all else, that minority is trying to drive a wedge between the farmers on the one hand and their relatives and their logical partners in the cities on the other hand. It is trying to narrow the broad definition known what it meant to have to labor rrom sune an people has always trying to make the farmer forget that the poople in-up to sun-down. It is abor for their daily bread are his his blood, Americans just like him.This is my fourth visit to the Eastern Shore since 1933-perhaps more visits than any other President has made; and I have been honored by being given an honorary degree by your own históric Washington University. You have sent your sons and daughters by the thousands into the industrial world. Your products of farm and fishery go to the greatest city markets of the United States. And you have never lost the sense of the lasting spiritual values of life.
That is why I have wanted to come here on Labor Day and preach a sermon, if you will, on that ancient text, "We Are All Members One of
In order to make that relationship a benefit rather than a curse, in order to keep all of our people abreast of each other and in line with the present, our democratic form of government must move forward on many fronts at he same time
For a dozen years or more prior to 1933, the Federal Government had not moved forward at all. Life was out of balance and government had
failed completely to recognize that important social needs called for action. In a nation-wide effort to catch up with lost time to bring ar action. to a nalion-wie enfort catch up with lost time, to bing a dstant past in to the present, a whole series of new undertakings had to be launched front that included American citizens in every occupation and in every part of the country.
During this process there were, of course, many people both in private and in public life who did not like to do the things that had to be done. They admitted the existence of certain abuses. But in their hearts hitiative willy believed that improvement could come from individual ment could not come without government action, then they wanted no improvement at all.
"Conservatives" vs, "Liberals"
Poople who feel and think like that I call "conservatives," and even reactionaries." And people who feel that the past should be brought government included, i call "liberals" or "progressives."
Any man-any political party-has a right to be honestly one or the other. But the nation cannot stand for the confusion of having him pretend to be one and act like the other.
A few days ago a brilliant newspaper writer asked me to illustrate the difference between a Liberal and Conservative. I will condense for you what I told her
For example, I said, "Mr. A" is a composite Conservative. He admitted that in 1933 interest rates charged by private banking to ordinary citizens who wanted to finance a farm were altogether too high; he admitted that here were excesses, sharp practices and abuses in issuing securities and buying and selling stocks and bonds; he admitted that the hours of work n his factory were too long; he admitted that old people, who became destitute through no fault of their own were a problem; he admitted that national and international economic conditions and speculation made farming and fishing extremely hazardous occupations; and he even admitted the buye the nut buying "Mr. "
But coles in these problems in cooperation with his government, but even found fault forward by those who belonged to the liberal school of thought.
"Mr. B," I said, was the composite of a Liberal. He not only admitted the needs and the problems like "Mr. A," but he put his shoulder under the load, he gave active study and active support to working out methods, in cooperation with government, for the solving of the problems and the filling of the needs.
"Mr. B" did not claim that the remedies were perfect but he knew that we had to start with something less than perfect in this imperfect world. If we have a government run by the "Mr. A's" of this life, it is obvious that the nation will slip behind once more in the march of civilizationbump along from one 1929 crisis to another. Yours is the choice.
Lord Bryce, in the last edition of his great work on the American Commonwealth, said:
An eminent journalist remarked to me in 1908 that the two great parties
were like two bottles.
Each bore a label denoting the kind of liquor it were like two bottles. Each bore a label denoting the kind of liquor it may seem to have erred
principles capable of solving the neglecting to discover and work out any In a country so full of change and movement as America, new questions
are always coming up and must be answered. New trouoles surround a government and a way must be found to escape from them; new diseases
attack the nation and have to be cured. The duty of a great party is to attack the nation and have to be cured. The duty of a great party is to
face these, to find answers and remedlies. applying to the facts or the hour
the doctrines it has ilved by, so far as they are still applicable, and when they have ecased to be applicable, thinking out ne $d$ doctrines conformable
to the main principles and tendencies which it represents.
That has been my conception of the obligations and ideals of the Demo cratic party, for the Democratic party has always been a party of ideas cratic party, for the Democratic party has always iten a party on coeas
rather than money, and it has always failed when it has only been one rather than money,

## Would Have Democratic Party "Liberal"

The Democratic party will live and continue to receive the support of the majority of Americans just so long as it remains a liberal party. If it reve.ts to the situation which Lord Bryce described more than a quarter of a century ago, it will fail.
As the leader of that party, I propose to try to keep it liberal. As President of the United States, I conceive that course to be the best course in the best interests not of Democrats alone but also of those millions of American men and women who are affiliated wth other parties or with no party at all. And I have the right, in sincerity and honesty, to make that statement in any State, in any county and in any community of the United States.
of America. If America.
Increasingly during these past six years a common understanding of what ask their representatives to be liberal, to take the initiative, to be positive
the party both as Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
The President was formally invited to Maryland by Representative Lewis, according to Associated Press accounts from Baltimore on Ang. 27, which said:
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President Roosevelt, speaking of labor relations generally, averred that where in any dispute both sides seek a settlement in the spirit of the law and the system they generally get somewhere with their efforts, but if one calls case.

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## Frame of Mind Similar to British on Labor Disputes

 Sought by President Roosevelt-Points to Labor Reports as Indicating Desirable GoalPresident Roosevelt said on Sept. 2 that he hoped the American people would achieve the same frame of mind as the British, who have come to accept collective bargaining as a universal fact. His statement followed the publication of the report of the President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain. Mention of which was made in the "Chronicle" of Sept 3, pages 1418-19. The President credited the success of employer-employee relations in Great Britain to the fact that all parties to controversies wished to cooperate. In reporting his remarks, a Washington dispatch of Sept. 3 to the New York "Times" said:
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relatively more satisfactory status of British labor realtions.
Asked whether he foresaw a development of employer-employee relations in this country along the lines of the British attitude, the President said he certainly hoped so. The state of mind was certainly an important factor in working out any law or system and it did not help the settlement of a dispute to emphasize publicly the violence of the disagreement, the President said.
In the National quest for the proper frame of mind, both on the part of labor and management, the President said, the public, the press and all parties to industrial disputes could be helpful. The press could be helpful in not overstating the severity of the dispute and the disputants could help by refraining from calling names and making overstatements, he added. they have already attained in Fngland there would have to be a lot of cooperation, Mr. Roosevelt went on. He expressed the same "hope"
hat labor groups in this country could work out some satisfactory method for settling jurisdictional disputes.
The President was not prepared to say what legislation might be adopted in consequence of the report.

One of the members of the Commission, Henry I. Harriman was indicated as saying on Sept. 2 that although a large measure of industrial peace had been obtained in Britain, he was not prepared to recommend the same system of collective bargaining for this country. Associated Press advices from Boston Sept. 2 reported:
Mr. Harriman explained that in England bargaining was conducted for an entire industry instead of for individual firms.
"I won't say if the English system would work in America," he said. "I don't know. If it comes, it would have to come through gradual development. The trouble in America is that we try to do things too quickly." Mr. Harriman said that the English system of industrial bargaining imposed "large responsibility on the heads of both the employers and employees and naturally brings into each group men of large ability who are trained in industrial bargaining."
Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor representative of the Commission, said in a statement on Sept. 2 (according to the Associated Press) that this country could not "hope to translate the practices relating to collective not "hope to translate the practices relating to collective bargaining in Britain into our country overnight, because it further stated:
Asserting that this country was in "the horse and buggy stage as far as abor relations are concerned," Mr. Watt gave as a cause "the short-sighted bigotry of many reactionary employers."
Outstanding features of the report, as summarized in United Press accounts from Washington, Sept. 2:

1. Collective bargaining is almost universally accepted in Britain.
2. Employers prefer strong unions to weak ones, and union leaders prefer strong employers organizations for policing industries and maintaining desirable wage and hour standards. Both groups oppose compulsory arbitration.
3. Peaceful picketing is permitted, but mass picketing is banned.
4. There is little strike violence because firms usually close in the face of an effective strike and seldom attempt to replace striking employees. Employees who remain at work are not molested by strikers because em5 Neither the not ask the rems associations cavor covernmental fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours until avery possibility of woluntary dermination of wages and working conevery possibility of voluntary determination or the trade have been thoroughly explored.
5. Agreements between employers' associations and unions or associations of unions rest upon good faith rather than legal enforcability. 'There is no sentiment for making them enforcable.
6. The statutory immunity of trade unions from suits for acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is denied only in the case of illegal strikes or lockouts.

## President Roosevelt Says He Would Not Object to

 Election of Liberal Republicans in Lieu of Conservative Democrats-Cuts Party Lines in Comments at Press Conference-Also Refers to His mentsion Not to Dedicate Michigan BridgePresident Roosevelt, at his press conference on Sept. 2, said that "if there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have the slightest objection to his election." The United Press accounts, from Washington thus reported the President's comments:

Departing from ordinary White House custom, he [the President] authorzed the direct quotation of his view. Mr. Roosevelt made the declaration in a 20 -minute discussion of politics at his press conference.
The full context of his authorized quotation was:
"If there is a good liberal running on the Republican ticket I would not have Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he believed a liberal Republican Senator would vote more in the interests of the country than a conservative Democrat. He replied that he thought so, but that it would depend upon what was in the Senator's heart.
He authorized a further direct quotation on his views in connection with the Michigan political situation. Criticizing Michigan newspapers which have drawn a connection between Michigan politics and the President's decision not to go to Port Huron, Mich., to dedicate an international bridge, Mr. Rcosevelt said:
" "It is an unjustified, absolutely unjustified, assumption which is being made by Detroit papers that a fallure to go to dedicate the international bridge at Port Huron is in any way connected with the Michigan campaign.
get that."
Asked whether his decision not to visit Port Huron meant that he would not assist Governor Frank Murphy, Democrat running for reelection, the President said he probably would do the same for Governor Murphy as he would do for any liberal in the United States.
Mr. Roosevelt said that there was no question in his mind as to the liberalism of Sheridan Downey, who defeated William G. McAdoo for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in California.

Regarded as bearing on the President's statement was an announcement issued Sept. 3 by the Democratic National Congressional Committee making known that it intended to adhere strictly to its policy of working for the election of Democratic nominees for Congress. We quote from a dispatch from Washington, Sept. 3, to the New York "Times," which, in part, added:

Victor Harding, Executive Secretary of the committee, said:
"The Democratic National Congressional Committee has taken no part in any primary or nominating convention. As soon as any candidate receives the party
nomination for Representative in Congress, the Congressional Committee will consider him to be the choice of the voters of the district involved and the Committee will render every possible aid in the campaign to secure his election.
In some quarters this was interpreted as giving notice that the committes would not support President Roosevelt should he, in conformity with his declaration of yesterday that he would have no objection "to the election of a good liberal running on the Republican ticket," support
did not coincide with his own. Mr. Harding said the statement spoke for itself and declined to amplify it.

President Roosevelt in Maryland Labor Day Address Urges Union of Farm-Labor Voters to Form "Liberal"' Democratic Party-Urges Democrats to Nominate Repesentative Lewis for Senator Against Millard E. Tydings-Latter Charges Improper Use of Federal Influence on Voters
President Roosevelt entered the State of Maryland on Labor Day, Sept. 5, to speak in behalf of Representative David J. Lewis who on Sept. 13 will oppose conservative Senator Millard E. Tydings in the State's Democratic primary for Senator. Speaking at Denton, Md., the President in a passage interpolated into his prepared address without mentioning Mr. Lewis by name, inferentially referred to him as "the composite of a liberal" and urged his nomination. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt appealed for a union of agricultural and industrial labor in a move to keep the Democratic party liberal. In his address, which was broadcast, cratic party liberal. In his address, which was that the Nation must choose between a liberal Government seeking the country's economic and social salvation or the reactionary elements that will permit the United States "to slip behind once more in the march of civilization."
The President's intention to enter the Maryland primaries was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, page 1429-30. United Press advices of Sept. 5 from Denton, Md., where he delivered his main address of the day, said in part:
In a nation-wide Labor Day address delivered before farmers. fishermen and small townspeople of Maryland's anti-New Deal Eastern Shore, Mr. Roosevelt said that the "Democratic party will live and continue to receive party." If it reverts, he added "it will fail."
The speech marked the President's first direct appeal to Maryland voters to repudiate Senator Tydings and replace him with Representative David J. Lewis, 69-year-old New Dealer. He did not mention Senator Tydings by name, although a few weeks ago he branded him a "betrayer" and listed him along with Senators Walter George of Georgia and Ellison D. Smith In opening his address Mr. Roosevelt ridiculed Senator Tydings' charges that his "invasion" of Maryland was akin to "carpetbagging" tactics during the reconstruction period following the Civil War, or that his presence would lead to the free State's "star being purged from the constellation of States."
During his 150 -mile swing along the Eastern Shore prior to his speech, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that he meant only to deal with "American principles" rather than politics. Later, in his address he stressed the "community of interest" between farmers and city dwellers and told his
adience that he had come here to preach a Labor Day sermon on the audience that he had come here to preach a Labor Day sermon on the
ancient text: 'We are all members of one another':
Despite deliberate efforts of a selfish minority to
Despite deliberate efforts of a selfish minority to "drive a wedge" between the farm and city, he said, there is "all over this country the unity of nterest of all common men and women-warm-hearted simple men and
men, willing to live and let live, whether in factory or on farm."
The President's address at Denton follows:
For two reasons, which I think you will approve, I have accepted the nvitation of your Congressman to come to the Eastern Shore of Maryland The
The first reason is to give you and me a chance to re-establish a fact which we though was long ago thoroughly established by the Constitution of the United States, even if it is denied by some of your newspapers and by some of your candidates for public office. That fact is-
That the Free State of Maryland, proud of itself and conscious of itself, is also proud and
That what happens in and to the Free State of Maryland matters mightily in and to the United States of America and, under the Constitution, to the Chief Executive and to the Congress of the United States;
That in the Free State of Maryland-happily a part of the Unionthe flag, the Constitution and the President are still as welcome as in all of the other 47 States of the Union.
The second, and the original, reason for my coming here is also related to the unity of this nation.
Unthinking people may believe that the first Monday in SeptemberLabor Day-is set aside in special honor of those who work at a trade in mills and factories and railroads and mines. That is a narrow interpretation, for this day belongs just as much to those who work with head and hand on the farms.
There is no distinction between those who run farms or work on farms and those who work in industry. For you and I well know that most of the people in cities have come there comparatively recently from farms all over he country, including Maryland and from farms of the Old World, from hich, originally we all came.
America has always had-and America still has-a small minority who assume that there are not enough good things to go around to give that minority all it wants and at the same time to give the rest of Americahe over whelming majority of America-a humane and modern standard must lie in exploiting all who labor on the farm as well as in the mill and the mine.

## Road to Unity Only Road to Peace and Better Ciiilization

But at the same time all over this country the unity of interest of all common men and women-warm-hearted, simple men and women, willing to live and let live, whether in factory or on farm-gows steadily more evident. Clearer every day is the one great lesson of history-the lesson taught by the Master of Galilee-that the only road to peace and the only
road to civilization is the road to unity-the road called the "highway of road to civilization is the road to unity-the road called the "highway of fellowship."
But as this community of interest becomes apparent to those who live on farm and in city, the strategy of the cold-blooded few to divide and conquer, to make common men blind to their common interests, becomes more active.
Class conscious itself, just bccause it does conceive its interest to be opposed to the interest of all other people, that small minority is deliberately
trying to create prejudice between this and that group of the common trying to create prejudice between this and that group of the common people of America-to create a new class feeling among people who id-
stinctively are not class conscious.

You in the State of Maryland-and the people of other States-have in recent weeks been treated to a number of examples of this deliberate attempt to create prejudice and class feeling which can be charitably explained only as political hysteria. But it does not help the cause of conthings on the general theory that anything is fair in love and politics.

## Minority Trying to Drive Wedge Between Farmer and People in Cities

 Today, above all else, that minority is trying to drive a wedge between the farmers on the one hand and their relatives and their logical partners in the cities on the other hand. It is trying to narrow the broad definition known what it meant to have to labor from sun-up to sun-down. It is trying to make the farmer forget that the people in the cities who, like him labor for their daily bread, are his own people, flesh of his flesh, blood of his blood, Americans just like him.This is my fourth visit to the Eastern Shore since 1933-perhaps more visits than any other President has made; and I have been honored by being given an honorary degree by your own histöric Washington University. You have sent your sons and daughters by the thousands into the industrial world. Your products of farm and fishery go to the greatest city
markets of the United States. And you have never lost the sense of the markets of the United States. And you have never lost the sense of the lasting spiritual values of life.
That is why I have wanted to come here on Labor Day and preach a sermon, if you will, on that ancient text, "We Are All Members One of Another."
In order to make that relationship a benefit rather than a curse, in order to keep all of our people abreast of each other and in line with the present, our democratic form of government must move for ward on many fronts at the same time.
For a dozen years or more prior to 1933. the Federal Government had not moved forward at all. Life was out of balance and government had
failed completely to recognize that important social needs called for action. failed completely to recognize that important social needs called for action.
In a nation-wide effort to catch up with lost time, to bring a distant past In a nation-wide effort to catch up with lost time, to bring a distant past in to33. But remember well that those undertakings were on $\begin{aligned} & \text { a complete }\end{aligned}$ front that included American citizens in every occupation and in every part of the country.
During this process there were. of course, many people both in private and in public life who did not like to do the things that had to be done. They admitted the existence of certain abuses. But in their hearts they wishfully believed that improvement could come from individual initiative or local initiative without the help of government. If improvement could not come without government action, then they wanted no improvement at all.

## "Conservatives" vs. "Liberals"

People who feel and think like that I call "conservatives," and even "reactionaries." And people who feel that the past should be brought up to the present by using every legitimate instrument to do the job, government included, i call "liberals" or "progressives."
Any man-any political party-has a right to be honestly one or the other. But the nation cannot stand for the confusion of having him pretend to be one and act like the other.
A few days ago a brilliant newspaper writer asked me to illustrate the difference between a Liberal and Conservative. I will condense for you what I told her
For example, I said, "Mr. A" is a composite Conservative. He admitted that in 1933 interest rates charged by private banking to ordinary citizens who wanted to finance a farm were altogether too high; he admitted that there were excesses, sharp practices and abuses in issuing securities and buying and selling stocks and bonds, he admitted that the hours of work in his factory were too long; he admitted that old people, who became destitute through no fault of their own were a problem; he admitted that national and international economic conditions and speculation made farming and fishing extremely hazardous occupations; and he even admitted that the buying power of carmers and issiermen had not kept pace But buyng po "Mr, A" " or dined to
bese problems in these problems in cooperation with his government, but even foupd fault worward by those who belonged to the liberal school of thought
"Mr. B," I said, was the composite of a Liberal. He not only admitted the needs and the problems like "Mr. A"" but he put his shoulder under the load, he gave active study and active support to working out methods. in cooperation with government, for the solving of the problems and the filling of the needs.
"Mr. B" did not claim that the remedies were perfect but he knew that we had to start with something less than perfect in this imperfect world. If we have a government run by the "Mr. A's" of this life, it is obvious that the nation will slip behind once more in the march of civilizationbump along from one 1929 crisis to another. Yours is the choice.
Lord Bryce, in the last edition of his great work on the American Comnonwealth, said:
An eminent journalist remarked to me in 1908 that the two great parties
were like two bottles.
Each bore a label denoting the kind of liquor it were like two bottles. Each bore a label denoting the kind of liquor it
 In a country so full of change and movement as America, new questions are always coming up and must be answered. New trouples surround a government and a way must be found to escape from them; new diseases
attack the nation and have to be cured. The duty of a great party is to
face these, to find answers and remedies, applying to the facts of the hour the doctrines it has lived by, so far as they are still applicable, and when
they have ceased to be applicable, thinking out ne doctrines conformable they have ceased to be applicable, thinking out ne $N$ doctrin
to the main principles and tendencies which it represents.
That has been my conception of the obligations and ideals of the Demo cratic party, for the Democratic party has always been a party of ideas rather than money, and it has always failed when it has only been one of two empty bottles.

Woild Have Democratic Party "Liberal"
The Democratic party will live and continue to receive the support of the majority of Americans just so long as it remains a liberal party. If it reve.ts to the situation which Lord Bryce described more than a quarter of a century ago, it will fail.
As the leader of that party, I propose to try to keep it liberal. As President of the United States, I conceive that course to be the best course in the best interests not of Democrats alone but also of those millions of American men and women who are affiliated with other parties or with no party at all. And I have the right, in sincerity and honesty, to make that statement in any State, in any county and in any community of the United States. of America
Increasingly during these past six years a common understanding of what unity means has grown throughout the land. People have continued to
ask their representatives to be liberal, to take the initiative, to be positive
forces in improving social and economic conditions. That applies to farmers just as much as to industrial workers.
You who live on the farm know well how farmers were exploited by those who controlled government from the end of the worid War to 1933and by the monopolies they lostered which sirs ind ustrial labor was ploited too.
Farmers have come to realize that unless industrial labor is prosperous it cannot buy the food and the materials for clothing which are produced from the soll. Industrial labor has come to understand that unless the farmers of
Ecories. on farms, men and women in cities, are partners. America cannot prosper unless both groups prosper. That is the keystone in the arch of the economic and social policy of your administration in Washington.

## First Compensation Act Passed in Maryland

May I illustrate again by taking some high-spots?
Nearly 30 years ago people who were injured through no fault of their own in factories found it difficult, if not impossible, to get adequate compensation for their injuries. A very proper demand arose for workmen's compensation laws. Thanks to the pioneering of a young Maryland Unitad stas wen years later I following nited states was adopled is a his lead, was helping to pass a Workm.
But what I want to emphasize is that workmen's compensation laws are not for the sole benefit of workmen injured in industry. They confer a definite benefit on farmers because the injured industrial worker is able to get his compensation and continue to buy food for himself and his family.
Later on in the halls of Washington a young Congressman pushed and pleaded until he got a parcel-post law on the statute books of the United States. That parcel-post law was of principal benefit to those who, in every State, lived on R. F. D. routes. But it was not for their benefit alone, for it helped their brothers and sisters who worked in the cities of the country.
And that young Congressman was the same Maryland legislator of earlier days.
Old-Age Pension and Unemployment Insurance Act Brought About By Pioneering of Representative Lewis
Many years later it became clear that the problem of dependent old age was a trying one, that the States and the Federal Government, that employers and employees, should come together to pass a nation-wide old-age mom the Stap thank to his pionearing, rom Fer to million of people rear people rer out in of some of to an whertunate in dreams come true
He symbolizes for the farm and the city alike the inherent humanity of the man who rises from humble circumstances, and the inherent ability o grow in vision and effectiveness in the fertile soil of American opportunity and the American tradition of equality.
It is suggestive that he has never forgotten that he learned to read and write at the knee of a Christian minister in Sunday School. And that is why, perhaps, he has lived the life of the Good Samaritan-and he has not passed by on the other side.
You in Maryland, will shortly vote in a primary. The choice in all parties is solely yours-that goes without saying.
By may I express the hope that the choice will be the choice of all who are entitled to vote in the primaries-not the choice of a group, an "organization" group or an "anti-organization" group, not the choice of only a part of the voters either in city or in country, but the choice of all who ave the right to make the choice.
At a time like this of grave international troubles in many parts of the world, the best contribution that we at home can make to our own security is to eliminate quickly all fellings of injustice and insecurity throughout ur own country. For our own safety we cannot aford to follow those As President I have willingly defended the interests of each of the nation's As Presids to the wers, as glad to defend business to labor and agriculture and to defend labor to siness and agriculture as I hare been to defond agriculture to labor and business ant is public duty When I became President I found a cour
When 1 bech disorganized, others.
As in the time of George Washington in 1787 when there was grave danger that the States would never become a nation-as in the time of braham Lincoln, when a tragic division threatened to become lastingour own time has brought a test of our American union.
A big part of my duty as President has been to do what I could to bring our people together again. That has been may unchanging purpose since March 4, 1933. The great test for us in our time is whether all the groups of our people are willing to work together for continuing progress.
Such progress comes from the rank and file of our citizens, and through the representatives of their free choice-representatives willing to cooperate, to get things done in the true spirit of "give and take"-not epresentatives who seek every plausible excuse for blocking action.
What I or any one man may do is of small moment compared with what the people do. In this effort to preserve our democracy and our union, I am confident that all who labor in field and factory will carry the good work.
This is our high purpose on this Labor Day of 1938.
Senator Tydings told the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee on Sept. 6 that the Collector of Internal Revenue for Maryland and the Postmistress of Salisbury Md., had made "notorious" efforts to influence Federal employees in behalf of Representative Lewis. Associated Press Washington advices of Sept. 6 detailed these charges as follows:
Chairman Shepard said he would submit Senator Tyding's complaint to the committee on Thursday.
Senator Tydings made five specific charges in connection with a report to the committee on his campaign receipts and expenditures. He reported contributions of $\$ 37,024.25$ and expenditures of $\$ 35,957.64$ by his campaign committiee in addition to $\$ 11,869.98$ in unpaid bills and $\$ 520$ in personal expenditures.
Mr. Tydings, whose renomination has been directly opposed by President
Roosevelt, reported to the committee, "it is notorious that the collector
of internal revenue of Maryland called in the non-civil service employees, during office hours, and told them that he was for Lewis, my opponent, and reading a statement, indicated by that statement that their $t$
He added, "it is notorious in many places on the Eastern Shore that the postal workers have been told by the postmistress of Salisbury, and by others, to get out and work for Lewis."
The postmistress of Salisbury, Mr. Tyding's statement continued, rode to neighboring counties with Mr. Lewis during office hours and was "in fact, the leader of the Lewis cmapaign in the county where she resides." Other charges by Mr. Tydings.
"A man in Mr. Lewis's headquarters: namely, Eugene Casey, publicity director for the Lewis campaign, issued a statement in the public press as follows: 'They either vote for Lewis or out they go.' referring definitely in that statement to the Federal office holders.
"The post office at Havre De Gras was invaded by a man who does not work for the Government, Mr. Hobard, one of Mr. Lewis's contact men, who talked with the employees and then went around the town hunting for a new postmaster to take the place of the postmaster, stating frankly that he wanted to embarass me.
Mr. Tydings said he was prepa
to testify under oath to having seen such instances.

Congressional Committee Inquiring Into T. V. A.
Recesses-Cost of Litigation Reported \$13,545,903
The Congressional Committee which has been conducting a seven-weeks hearing at Knoxville, Tenn. into the workings of the Tennessee Valley Authority recessed on Sept. 2, subject to call by Senator Donohey (Democrat) Chairman of subject to call by Senator Donohey (Democrat) Chairman of
the Committee. The Committee, which devoted most of its the Committee. The committee, which devoted most of h . E . time hearing testimony on the dispute between Dr. A. E.
Morgan, former T. V. A. Chairman, and the other two T. V. A. Directors, David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, adjourned without designating a time or place for reconvening said United Press accounts from Knoxville on Sept. 2, which also stated in part:
Electric power and budget phases of the expansive Federal agency, however, were scheduled to be considered, in Washington, probably in
November. There also were tentative plans for a subcommittee to return November. There also were tentative plans for a subcommittee to return
to Knoxville in October to hear some T. V. A. department heads who have not testified before the full committee.
All the Committee members left Knoxville tonight except Representative Charles A. Wolverton (Rep., N. J.) who said he expected to remain here several weeks studying some of the 300 exhibits presented during the hearings.
Latter stages of Committee sessions here were devoted to discussions of T. V. A. labor and personnel policies and activities of the land acquisition department. John I. Snyder, T. V. A. Land Acquisition Chief, was on the stand in the final hearing today to explain a letter purportedly written by him prior to his connection with the Land Department.
The letter introduced by Representative Thomas Jenkins (Rep., Ohio) sought to get Snyder's father-in-law to purchase a farm in the Tennessee Valley.
Mr. Snyder asserted he was not connected with land acquisition four years ago when the letter was written and he merely had sought to help an "old gentleman" who was "about to lose his farm" in the T. V. A. area.
Under date of Aug. 31 Associated Press advices from Knoxville said:

Legal efforts by private utilities and other private interests to obstruct the T. V. A. have caused total losses to the public and public agencies of $\$ 13,545.903$, James Lawrence Fly, T. V. A. General Counsel, told a Connal investigatin
He said constitutionally of T. V. A. and its public power program had been challenged in 41 cases. This, he calculated, caused losses to the public or 7,10 . and T. V. A.'s direct expense in legal and other departments resulting from the litigation amounted to $\$ 518,159$.
Among chief losers due to litigation, he said, were Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis.

Items relative to the inquiry have appeared in these columns July 23, page 508; July 30, page 656; and Aug. 27, page 1281.

## Secretary Wallace Orders Taking of Additional

 Evidence in Kansas City Stock Yards CaseOn Aug. 31 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace granted an order for the taking of additional evidence in the case involvin ${ }_{8}$ commission rates for sales of livestock at Kansas City Stock Yards. The hearings, which will open on Monday next, Sept. 12, will be held in the Administration Building of the Department in Washington. From Washington Aug. 31 advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
Secretary Wallace named John C. Brooke examiner. He will take additional evidence that commission firms and the Department of Agriculture desire to offer in respect to changes in conditions subsequent to the order of June 14, 1933.

Other Hearings Possibue
Mr. Brooke was the examiner in the original hearing. Other hearings may be held at such other times and places as the examiner directs. June 2 Secretary Wallace issued an order reopening the proceeding in the Kansas City rate case, following a Supreme Court decision on April 25, which set aside a decision of the Secretary under the Packers and Stock Yards Act on procedural defect. The Secretary had prescribed a lower commission rate on the Kansas City stock yards, as a result of a hearing held in 1933. Difference between prescribed rates and prevailing rates was impounded by the Federal court pending a decision.
In the order of June 2 commission firms were given until Aug. 15 to file exceptions. On the deadline date the commission firms filed several motions to vacate the order, among them an affidavit showing that there has been a material change in conditions since June 14, 1933. They asked that the Secretary reopen the case for taking additional evidence which the Secretary granted in on Sept. 12.
davit of bias and pre
himself. The motion was overruled with leave for the commission firms to argue further.
Items regarding the case appeared in these columns April 30, page 2780; May 21, page 3275; June 3, page 3601, and Aug. 13, page 974.

AAA Following Fixing of Indemnity Rate of 30 Cents a Barrel on Wheat Flour Exports Raises Indemnity to 50 Cents
F It was announced on Sept. 7 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the Government had fixed an initial subsidy rate of 30 Cents a barrel on wheat flour sold for export between $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. that day and 2 p . m. Sept. 8 . An increase in the rate to 50 cents per barrel in all sections of the country except the Pacific Coast, where a rate of 35 cents was established, was announced on Sept. 8 by the AAA cents was established, was announced on Sept. 8 by the AAA,
according to Washington advices that day to the New York "Journal of Commerce" which added:
The flour subsidies, part of the Farm Administration's broad genera program to procure for the United States its share of the world wheat export market are considerably above the original general rate of 30 cents per barrel announced yesterday.
In explanation of the increase in the indemnity payment rate, AAA officials said that the 30 cents rate was "more or less feeler" for the first day of the new program and that the higher rates announced today are more in line with differentials between United States and foreign wheat prices.
The new subsidy rates are subject to change, however, depending upon what happen
The wheat and flour export program of the AAA was referred to in these columns Sept. 3, page 1422. From its Washington bureau Sept. 7 the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported in part:
Under the flour export program as approved indemnity rates will be announced each succeeding marketing day, except that the provision may be made for continuing through Saturday the rate announced on Friday. The program for encouraging exports of up to $5,000,000$ barrels of flour is par the United States its share of the world wheat export tred to secure $100,000,000$ bushels annually. Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is already buying wheat and reselling it to exporters who agree to place it in foreign markets.
It was explained that the flour indemnity rates will be announced daily because of fluctuations in domestic and foreign flour markets. It was further pointed out that, although the rate announced today applies generally, it is possible under the program to have different rates based on the types of wheat from which the flour is milled. In general, the Farm Administration added:
"The rates will be sufficient to enable a reasonable share of American
flour to be placed in foreign trade."

- Announced indemnity rates will apply to flour sold for export during the market day or days following announcement of the rates, it was stated In order to qualify for payments exporters will submit notices of ccnsummation of sales to agents named to represent the Secretary of Agriculture. Forms giving this information have been approved and will be distributed to exporters. Claims for payment will be in the form of vouchers.
Plans for indemnity payments on exports of flour, up to $5,000,000$ barrels, were approved by Acting Secretary of the Treasury, M. L. Wilson, on Sept. 3, at which time he said:
"The flour export program does not mark any new policy. It merely extends practical application of the wheat export program to wheat sold as flour.
With regard to Mr. Wilson's statement advices from Washington to the New York "Times" Sept. 3 said:
He explained that the wheat program, under which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is purchasing wheat and offering it tor resale to exporters, was not adapted to encouraging flour exports.
The flour export program calls for indemnities to exporters, based on the difference between the domestic price and prices in foreign markets at the time of sale. Exporters are required to file reports on the time of sale of each lot of flour and later make formal application for payment. Payment will be made on flour sold for export not later than June 30, 1939. and actually exported before Aug. 15, 1939.

Results of First Week's Operation of Agricultural Department's Wheat Export Program
The Department of Agriculture reported on Sept. 6 that during the first week's operation of its wheat export subsidy program it bought $5,968,780$ bushels and sold $1,849,597$ bushels to shippers for sale in foreign markets. Associated Press advices from Washington, reporting this, added:
The wheat was sold to exporters at prices from 4 to 7 cents a bushel less than the Government paid for it. The bulk of the wheat, $4,082,806$ bushels was bought in the Gulf of Mexico region. Purchase in the Pacific Northwest totaled 878,064 bushels and on the Atlantic sea board 8,000.
Exports 66397 , nd Northwest 663,597; and Atlantic ports 8,000 bushels. The prices the
Government paid ranged from 50 to 78.5 cents a bushel.
The wheat export program was noted on page 1422 of our Sept. 3 issue.

Elmer F. Andrews Administrator of Wage-Hour Law Names A. L. Fletcher and Paul Sefton as Assistant Administrators-Secretary of Labor Perkins
Says Act Should be Source of Satisfaction to Em-
ployers and Employees-Also Commends NLB Act and Social Security
Announcement was made on Sept. 2 by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Federal Wage and Hour law, of the appointment of A. L. Fletcher as Assistant Administrator in charge of Compliance. Mr. Fletcher, who is at present Labor Commissioner of North Carolina, is exptcted to assume
his new duties on Sept. 15. On Sept. 7 it was made known that Mr. Andrews had named Paul Sifton as Assistant Ad ministrator of the Wages and Hours Division which is in charge of the administration of the new law. Mr. Siften has been Administrator of the New York Unemployment In surance Law; he relinquished that post Sept. 1-A reference to a conference held by Administrator Andrews on Aug. 19 with those identified with the textile industry, was made in our Aug. 27 issue, page 1276 and the appointment of a textile industry Committee was noted in the same item,

On Sept. 2, Mr. Andrews is said to have told newspaper men that he believed the first court test of validity of the wage-hour law 'would arise, over the question of "where interstate commerce begins."
Associated Press accounts from Washington Sept. 2, from which we quote also said:

At the same time, however, he expressed the opinion the Act undoubtedly is constitutional adding that "even the most conservative lawyers" had told him it would stand up in the courts. He said that a Federal cour the law applies, would not invalidate the entire statute. Mr. Andrews has bee invalicate the entire statute.
sentatives of the textile and tobacco andustries of the law with reprebasic industries had volunteered yet to cooperate with said none of the new program.
Francis J. Gorman, President of the United Textile Workers of America announced in a statement today that textile workers would request a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents.
I In a Labor Day (Sept. 5) broadcast Mr. Andrews said that he would administer the Act as expeditiously and fairly as he knew how and added:
We all know, that in some respects the law represents compromises be tween opposing points of view, and some details may need revision. A required by the Act itself, I shall expect to report candidly on the need for any such changes as may arise.
Secretary of Labor Perkins in a Labor Day statement said in part:
Wage-earners of the United States can celebratel Labor Day with as surance that their welfare will be promoted, their working conditions im proved and their opportunities for profitable employment advanced as a the Social Security Act and the standing laws enacted since March standing laws enacted since March ,1933.
Marked economic gains have been made which have benefited not only Weekly factory payrolls rose frors as well in the last five and a half years. 162,000 in July 1938 a gain of $\$ 60,07083,000$ in March, 1933, to $\$ 137$, was an advance in non-a aricultural employment from same period ther 769,000 , a rise of $5,823,000$. Building construction went up from $\$ 24$, 100,000 in March, 1933 , to $\$ 182,900,000$ in July, 1938 , and increase of $\$ 158,800,000$.
Passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, since the observance of Labor Day, 1937, should be a source of satisfaction to wage-earners and employer all over the country. Putting a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours of work and ending child labor in industries engaged lin interstate commerce it will be the means of increasing the purchasing power of millions of worker in the years to come. This, in turn, will benefit employers, investors and farmers. The Act will also serve as a protection to that great majority of employers who want to maintain decent standards but have been at the mercey of price-cutting competitors in the past.
W. L. Willkie Proposes SEC Arbitratelin Negotiations with TVA for Purchase of Commonwealth \& South ern Tennessee Properties
Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealthy Southern Corporation, proposed on Sept. 6 that the Securi ties and Exchange Commission act as arbitrator in settling a dispute over the price which the Tennessee Valley Authority should pay for the corporation's electric properties in the Tennessee area. In a letter to L. J. Wilhoite, acting Chairman of the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, Mr. Willkie said that he could not believe that the Federal Government would be so "unfair" as to view pessimistically the current negotiations between himself and David E . the current negotiations between himself and David E. Lilienthal, TVA Director. His letter was in reply to the bution system of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. in Chattanooga.
Mr. Willkie's letter was summarized as follows in the New York "Times" of Sept. 7:
Calling for "some fair solution" to the controversy now raging in the Tennessee Valley between the private power companies and the TVA. Mr. Willkie asserted that the Chattanooga Power Board apparently did
not have the facts with reference to the negotiations between himself and not have the Tacts with reference to the negotiations bet ween himself and
the TVA. The Board in a recent letter to Mr. Willbie said it bellieved there was "no hope that State-wide acquisition could be consummated in time to prevent competition in Chattanooga," and added that, unless the Tennessee Electric Power Co. was willing to sell its properties in Cbattanooga, they would become less valuable until "within about 18 months they will have no value to the city other than their nuisance value."

## State-Wide Acquisition

In the letter the Power Board also stated that Mr. Llienthal, who as TVA Power Director advises municipalities in the Tennessee Valley on the problem of public ownership, also believed that there was "no hope" for immediate State-wide acquisition.
Accompanying Mr. Willkie's letter to the Board was a map drawn by outlining the ens and submitted to Commonwealth \& Southern last March, palities in the Tritories that TVA wished to buy for itself and the municlrom Memphis Georgia and then., and projecting down through Misisissippi, Alabailina appears on the map.
Included in the territory outlined by the TVA is the city of Chattanooga, and Mr. Willkie asserted in his letter yesterday that there was no "divergence of view between us that the property was to ${ }_{A}$ be purchased in its entirety and simultaneously.

Reviewing recent developments in the Tennessee Valley, Mr. Willkie pointed out that the TVA requested an independent audit of the properties which it had outlined on the map and to which Commonwealth \& Southern "readily consented." Such an audit was completed some months ago, Mr. Willike continued, and immediately after its completion "Mr. and sale of the entire property which he desired to acquire and which, of course, includes Chattanooga."

## Question of Price

The only dispute that has arisen to date, Mr. Willkie disclosed, is the question of price.
"I bave asked merely that the price for the Tennessee Electric Power Co. be determined on the same basis as was paid for the Knoxville property ing In the Knoxvile diary of the ervice Co., a sub both the city of Knoxville and the TVA.
"No suggestion was made that the property (Tennessee Electric Power) could not be purchased as an entirety or simultaneously until there was a disagreement as to the price that should be paid," Mr. Willkie continued Likewise, no such suggestion was made until about three weeks ago. Mr. Wilkie outlined in the letter the various proposals that he had aade to date in an effort to determine a "fair price" for the properties nvoived. He pointed out that he had suggested a board of arbitration atilities, of either leading members of the Supreme Court, the TVA and These uggestions of the heads of three of the country's leading colleges. Thane Commission, as been rejected, he said. The securities and "most noted iberals in the country," also had been suggested, Mr. Wilkie revealed in his letter, but he remarked that this proposal had not yet been accepted.

## SEC Begins Study of Life Insurance Companies-Sends Questionnaire to 406 Organizations

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 7 formally launched an inquiry into the $\$ 24,000,000,000$ life insurance industry by sending a long questionnaire to 406 legal-reserve companies, designed to obtain information for the so-called monopoly investigation ordered by Congress. The questionnaires seek data concerning the organization of the companies, the type, of business in which each is engaged and the extent to which they have made available information to policy and stockholders. A Washington dispatch of Sept. 7 to the New York "Herald Tribune" added:
The Commission, it was learned, will submit a second questionnaire to insurance concerns inquiring into life insurance management aspects. A will be sent out later.

Private Issues a Subject
The SEC has already indicated that it will study the private placement of securities by issuers with large insurance companies. The Commission is interested in studying the preferred position which life companies assume as wholesale buyers of stocks and bonds over other investors, it is stated.
Today's questionnaire was accompanied by a letter frem Thomas C. Blaisdell Jr., director of the Commission's monopoly study, and copies of a ferred to in the resolution. Mr. Blaisdell's letter, in part, stated:
"The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information which will enable us to interpret more intelligently the position of the companies as they operate in the industry. We recognize that much of the information is already publicly a vailable, and that commercial reporting agencies supply additional data unofficially. We are asking for the submission of this information, however, in order that we may have authoritative material available in such form as will permit its expeditious use.'

## Report Due October 1

The life insurance companies are asked to submit their data to the Commission by Oct. 1, at the latest. The companies are not subject "to any civil or criminal liability in respect of any inadvertent or unintentional cording to the general instructions and definitions.
The six-page questionnaire is divided into 14 sections, dealing with the following phases on insurance company organization: (1) Organization; (2) States in which declarant is authorized to do business; (3) charter of eclarant; (4) by-laws; (5) predecessors of declarant; (6) plan of declarant's business; (9) rehabilitation, receivership, voluntary readjustment of declarant; (10) annual and special meetings; (11) annual and interim reports of declarant; (12) audits and financial statements of declarant; (13) annual statements to Government agencies; (14) supervision of preparation of questionnaire.
The SEC seeks extensive data on life insurance company charters and by-laws. Attention is given to the predecessors of life companies, apparently with the view of ascertaining the methods of mergers or consolidation. Date of acquisition, nature of business acquired and method of acquisition of assets must be disclosed by declarants.
The Commission seeks to trace the development of the industry through a number of questions regarding the present business of life companies. Ways and methods by which financially embarrassed life concerns were eha bilitated are sought out.
Section 10 deals with annual and special meetings. *The Commission requests information on the methods used by companies to announce special or anpual 1937, inclusive.
Section 11 asks declarants to submit information on annual and interim reports to policy holders and stockholders. Altogether 14 questions are asked in this section alone. The companies must list the names of the accountants auditing their books and whether they are affiliated with the American Institute of Accounts, American Institute of Actuaries or Actuarual Society of America.
The Commission requests an annual statement from each company prepared in accordance with the national convention form submitted for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, to the governmental agency of the State where it is incorporated or organized.
Plans for the investigation were noted in the "Chronicle" of Jnly 16, page 364 and Aug. 27, page 1279.

Thirty-five San Francisco Department Stores Are Picketed in Strike by Retail Clerks Affiliated with A. F. of L.-Union Claims 7,000 Strikers, Employers A. F. of L.-Union Claims 7,000 Strike
Estimate 4, 000 -Stores Remain Open

Retail clerks belonging to an American Federation of Labor union this week picketed the 35 largest department stores in San Francisco, after a strike which started Sept. 7 after peace conferences failed to bring agreament on demands of the Retail Department Store Clerks Union for a registered list from which employees would be selected, and a storewide seniority plan. Employers demanded the right to who seniority plan. Employers advocated a departmental choose their own workers and advocated a departmental instead of a store-wide seniority plan. Union leaders said
that 7,000 employees had joined the strike, but employers that 7,000 employees had joined the strike, but employers
said that the total number approximated only 4,000 . The stores remained open, despite the picketing. It was stated in United Press advices from San Francisco yesterday (Sept. 9) that Mayor Angelo Rossi conferred with employer and union leaders today in an effort to settle the strike.
Other San Francisco labor troubles, involving unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, were described in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, page 1426. Associated Press accounts of Sept. 7 from San Francisco said, in part:
Most of the stores apparently had adequate staffs, and after a quiet earlymorning opening, the number of customers increased rapidly.
Police vacation schedules and all days off were canceled after the early reports of violence precipitated by the stores opening on time for "business as usual."
Three disturbances resulted when women pickets sought to prevent nonunion employees from entering two stores. The first, at Hale Brothers was calmed by three policemen and a mounted officer who warned pickets to cease "manhandling" persons wishing to go to work. A patrol wago was placed near the store entrance, and there was no further turmoil.
As women employees walked in pairs to the store entrance, women pickets grabbed them, pulled at their hair and attempted to drag them from the door. Police said that few actual blows were struck and that most of the violence consisted of pulling, pushing and general roughing Two similar demonstrations were handled by police at the Emporium, he citys biges broke
Pich
路 the street, disregarding traffic signals, and sought o prevent progress of the convoyed employees. Street car and automobile raffic was blocked for 30 minutes.
Later, women pickets pulled girl employees from the store entrance. Several pocketbooks fell to the sidewalk during the scuffling, and police, after rescuing the girls,
Pledges of support came to strike headquarters from many unions and rom the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, including 20,000 longshoremen and waterfront workers, C. I. O. warehousemen, also engaged in a strike, which has closed 120 wholesale grocery, drug, hardware, dry goods, iquor and public warehouses, pledged their support.
A rambling freight car, loaded by executives at the struck Woolworth warehouse, caused the shutdown as it was hauled from one warehouse siding to another. As each force of warehousemen refused to unload what they termed the hot cargo, the employers accused the men of breaking their contract, laid them off and closed the warehouse.
More than 2,000 warehousemen were out of work, and negotiations were t a standstill.
In the background lurked the refusal of employers to renew a contract with C. I. O. longshoremen which expires Sept. 30. Other maritime union contracts were automatically extended for another year. Longshoremen and employers are stymied on the ship owners' proposal to place a representative in the hiring halls and other questions.
Captain Albert Munn said he had instructed the strike pickets not to call non-strikers "finks" or "scabs" or other epithets. Some strikers succeeded in getting around the order by chanting, "The police won't let us calı you finks or scabs-you strike-breakers."

## Painters' Strike in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs in <br> New York City Averted by Signing of New Agree-

 ment-Strike in Brooklyn Borough EndedThe signing of an agreement on Sept. 2 averted a general strike in the painting industry in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City. Representatives of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and of the Association of Master Painters and Decorators of New York agreed to a one-year contract which became effective immediately. The new agreement rrovides for a wage rate of $\$ 10.50$ a day, a seven-hour day, a fiveday week, and double pay, for overtime. A clause whereby the use of spray guns is outlawed was also included. In the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 3 it was stated:

Although peace reigned in Manhattan and the Bronx, union painters in Brooklyn were still on strike, demanding continuance of a $\$ 11.20$-day, while employers were standing firm for the Manhattan scale. At the uncheon in Manhattan, there was some unofficial discussion of kickbacks
and other practices in Brooklyn which allegedly render the $\$ 11.20$ scal aimost meaningless. "There is far less chiseling today in Manhattan and the Bronx than in any other borough," Mr. Moeller remarked.

The strike of Brooklyn painters was ended on Sept. 8 with the signing of a contract which will run to Aug. 31, 1939. The agreement provides $\$ 11.20$ a day for painters and $\$ 12.00$ for decorators and paperhangers. The contract, according to the union, also calls for $50 \%$ hiring by employers from the unemployed list of the union and for a 35-hour, five-day week.
The Brooklyn painters went on strike on Sept. 2. Their contract calling for a wage of $\$ 11.50$ a day expired Aug. 31 . Brooklyn employers sought to establish the rate which Brooklyn employers sought to establish

Resumption of Work at "Philco" Radio Plant Voted After Four-Months' Labor Dispute
Employees of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Co. on Sept. 2 voted in a secret ballot for the second time to accept a contract which would end a four months' labor dispute and reopen the company's plants. Approximately 8,000 Philco radio workers, members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, have been affected by the strike. The vote on the acceptance of the contract to resume work was not made public. Formal signing of the new contract took place on Sept. 7 at a meeting of company and union officials. The workers agreed to a wage cut, a preferential shop, reclassification of jobs, and permission for the company to buy parts made by other manufacturers, according to United Press Philadelphia advices of Sept. 7.
An item on the rejection of the first contract was noted in our issue of Aug. 27, page 1278.

NLRB Settles Dispute Between Todd Shipyards Corp.,
New York, and Affiliated Union of C. I. O.-220 New York, and Affiliated Union of C. I. O.-22
Strikers to Be Reinstated with $\$ 40,000$ Back Pay
The Todd Shipyards Corp., New York, and its subsidiary companies, the Robins Drydock \& Repair Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Tietjen \& Lang, Hoboken, N. J., settled on Aug. 31 a long-standing labor dispute with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. According to Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Doard in New York, the company agreed to reinstate 220 men, who had been unemployed since they went on strike in June, 1937, with back pay totaling $\$ 40,000$. This is said to be the largest cash settlement for back pay made by the NLRB. The settlement of the disputte was described as follows in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 1:
The corporation has formulated a plan enabling the Labor Board to make certain that the work in the future will be evenly divided among all employees entitled to consideration on the preference list established under the agreement. The machine for carrying out this part of the agreement establishes an entirely new principle in an industry where the practice of the "shape-up," whereby a man must apply for work daily mo no assurance that he will be selected out of the crowd assmbed at he plant gates, has had a strong hold for many years.
The settlement provides for recognition by the yards that employees Who have in the past worked more or less reguariy now have a preferred tatus entim. thereifter ather 40-hour week. Thereatter other employees whose length of service is less
than that of the employees subject to the stipulation become available than that
for work.
The Board views the agreement settling the case as a long step forward in regularizing the employment policies in the ship repair field, said Mrs. Herrick, who also praised officials of the union for their part in ecting the settlement.
Reference to the ending of the strike was noted in our issue of Aug. 28, 1937, page 13 ̄4.

Truck Owners Agree to American Federation of Labor
Wage Pact Covering 1,000,000 Men in Midwestern States
An agreement to sign with the American Federation of Labor by representatives of 3,500 truck operators, contracts affecting the wages and working conditions of $1,000,000$ drivers and helpers was approved on Aug. 31 by American Federation of Labor leaders at a meeting in Chicago with owners and operators. Ratification by individual locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America was expected at a session to be held in Indianapolis, Sept. 7. The agreement, it was reported, will provide wage increases for 750,000 truckmen in the mid-West area, covering all or part of 11 North Central States. Regarding the agreement, the New York "Times" of Sept. 1, in a Chicago dispatch of Aug. 31, York "Times" of Sept. 1,
had the following to say:
The terms provide that the union shall be "the sole representative of those classifications of employees covered by this agreement in collective bargaining with the employer."
About 350,000 of the workers have been members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Others were in Committee for Industrial Organization locals, and between 525,000 and 600,000 were unorganized, drawing wages as low as 20c. an hour.
On through runs drivers under the contract will receive $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a mile plus 75 c . an hour for time spent in making deliveries and pick-ups; On through russ the employees shall have, a guarantee of six hours' pay hours' pay. All trips
An thips are considered as "through runs" except where the vehicle remains within a radius of 75 miles of a city and the round trip does
not exceed 150 miles. In local service, the truckmen are to get 60c. an not exceed lour with a five-hour guarantee.
Operators who are covered by the agreement are to receive $61 / 2$ c. a
Operators who are covered by the agreement are to receive $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a
mile for tractor and trailer, $43 / 4$. a mile for tractor only, and $50 \%$ of these rates for deadheading.
Other articles provide that yo employee shall be permitted to work more than 60 hours a week. No employee shall be compelled to take out equipment that is not safe to operate.
The territory involved comprises IMinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas City, Kan., and the south bank of the Ohio River from opposite Portamouth, Ohio, to Paducah, Ky.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Pleads for Union Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L.-Says Wage EarnersiWill Suffer Unless Split is Healed
Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in a Labor Day address broadcast Sept. 5 from Boston, said that wage earners will suffer in the long run unless a method for healing the dispute between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor is found. "Dissension and division," she said, "inevitably lead to loss of influence and prestige of all those involved, particularly in matters where the public interest may be concerned." She cited the proportionate decrease in strikes during recent years, and said that there has been much gain in mutual understanding between management and labor. In part, Miss Perkins said, according to a Boston dispatch to the New York "Times"
"The collective bargaining method has been and will continue to be of high value in making for better understanding between workers and management, but there is need for cooperation within the divided organized labor movement to the end that labor be not prevented from achieving it proper place of responsibility in the country."
She asserted that the labor situation "has recently been blurred by this strife within the ranks of labor itself which has brought about a series
of jurisdictional of jurisdictional disputes."
"There can be no doubt that the able and honest men on both sides feel deeply and sincerely that their position is the right one," she went on. "The Department of Labor has at all times furnished information and its services. to all workers and groups of workers without regard to their $i$ union of both comp with the wide menk of bith or unions of "It eountry.
"It is to be hoped that forces within the unions will make for an equitable resolving of the differences and a move toward reconciliation. The American people want to see labor well organized and strong enough to take an effective part in the civic and coonomic life of the Tation, and because of that they, too, are anxious that this breach be healed with honor and with justice and with due regard to a really practical and workable method of accommodation."

## NLRB Issues Report Against Another Ford PlantTrial Examiner Recommends Reinstatement of 129 at Richmond, Calif., Factory

The National Labor Relations Board on Sept. 6 issued a trial examiner's report that the Ford Motor Co. had violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act at its Richmond, Calif., assembly plant. The report recommended the reinstatement of 129 workers allegedly discharged for union activity, bringing to 800 the number of Ford employees urged for reinstatement by NLRB orders or trial examinet's reports. Publication of the latest report included formal notice that if compliance with the examiner's recommendations is not posted within 10 days the case will be immediately considered by the NLRB in Washington.
An earlier report was referred to in our Aug. 27 issue, page 1277.

Leaders of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. on Labor Day Declare Against Rival Movements-John L. Lewis and William Green Summarize Respective Achieve-ments-At Providence Mr. Green Says Changes in Wagner Act Will Be Sought
Statements on Labor Day (Sept. 5) by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial OrganizaLewis, Chairmen of the Committee for Industrial Organizations which has widened during the past year. Mr. Green said that "despite the sharp and serious period of economic demoralization through which we are passing, and despite the efforts of a rebel group to build up a dual labor organization, the American Federation of Labor exercises greater prestige and influence in both the political and economic field than ever before." Mr. Lewis, in his statement, said that "the C. I. O. was born of the complacency and inertia of those who had so long assumed direction of the labor movement in America." Mr. Green's statement follows, in part:
It is with sincere gratification that I. transmit this Labor Day message. Despite the sharp and serious period of economic demoralization through which we are passing, and despite the efforts of a rebel group to build up a dual labor organization, the A. F. of L. exercises greater prestige and influence in both the political and the economic field than ever before Our record makes us a dependable, constructive organization that main-
fains discipline within its own ranks while it keeps progress for wageearners abreast of progress for the whole of society.
Our objectives are in line with democratic ideals, for we seck equal opportunity for all men and women. We realize that we must build a ladder round upon round, making it possible for all to mount to the lane of equal opportunity. As we build and mount, we fit ourselves for wider opportunities. The A. F. of L. believes that American labor can for labor is inseparable from progress for all.
In the past year unemployment compensation laws have gone into effect in more than half our States, and will be in effect in all but two with the beginning of next year. The purpose of unemployment compensation the beginning of next year. The purpose of unemployment compensation is to provide economic security for those unemployable workers who heir
kest their jobs. Even though the laws are not yet perfect, or their ket their jobs. Even though the laws are not yet perfect, or their
administration satisfactory, the big thing is the establishment of the administration satisfactory, that workers losing jobs still have a right to income.
Another big forward step of the past year is social legislation fixing a wage minimum below which competition may not force workers to work in industries under Federal jurisdiction and establishing maximum hours beyond which overtime is enforced.
However, these new laws, together with the National Labor Relations Act, y mblic contracts, as well as the more familiar laws. bring us to the
serious problem of getting understanding and practical administrators. Labor experience is necessary for the administration of labor law.
The problems of the coming year challenge labor's ability in organiza
tion and securing representation for its views and experience in th tion and securing representation for
administrative work of the Government.
administrative work of the Government. The situation calls for a rededication to the cause of unionism, and for unifying our labor movement. Our rational life is a unity, and labor cannot divide its forces without loss to itself and the cause of human welfare.
Let us determine to forge a new unity during the year, sweep aside all disruption, and take advantage of the opportunities which we can turn into strength for the cause of unionism and higher standards of living for all.
President Green, in a Labor Day address at Providence, R. I., where he spoke before a mass meeting in Roger Williams Park, said that those who support the C. I. O. are giving aid and assistance to division in the ranks of labor According to Providence advices to the New York "Times," Mr. Green pictured the C. I. O. as an organization with "its own ranks being divided by a dualism more pronounced and destructive than that which it sought to create in the A. F. of $L$," and said that "some of its leaders were "disillusioned and disappointed" and some of its organizations were withholding support. He called upon labor to take a realistic attitude toward governmental efforts to cope with unemployment, declaring that the unemployment problem could be solved only by creating work opportunities in pricould be solved only by creating work opportunities in pri-
vate industry. At the same time, President Green stated that the A. F. of L. would go before Congress seeking such changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act "as may seem necessary in order to prevent further maladministration of the Act." The "Times" reports him as saying:

The complaint which the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations make is against the administration of the Act. We are convinced that dominating influences in the National Labor Relations Board have applied the law contrary to both its spirit and letter.

The Board, charged with the administration of the Act, has set aside contracts honestly entered into between employers and employees affiliated with the A. F. of L. units. This is a serious matter, because even the courts of the land refrain from invalidating contracts except under the most extreme circumstances and conditions.
Our disappointment over the administration of the Act is keen. We cannot and will not acquiesce in the procedure followed by the members of the Board. We shall mobilize our forces and strength in opposition to the administrative policies of the Board, as now conducted.

From the Labor Day message of Mr. Lewis of the C. I. O. we quote:
The C. I. O. . seeks to organize labor that its rights may be respected in the play of our economic institutions and that its counsels may be respected in the functioning of our political institutions. It seeks no change in either, but
done to those who toil. done to those who toil.
ane C. I. O. was born of the complacency and inertia of those who had so long assumed direction of the labor movement in America, who insisted denounced as heretical any effort toward industrial organization.

John L. Lewis Lauds Roosevelt and Cardenas as "Friends of Labor"-Addresses Opening of LatinAmerican Congress in Mexico City
The names of President Roosevelt of the United States and President Cardenas of Mexico were joined as "two great statesmen" who are friends of labor, in a Labor Day speech on Sept. 5 by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who addressed the opening session of the Latin American Labor Congress at Mexico City. Mr. Lewis was a fraternal delegate to the congress, which is expected to have the support of the C. I. O. in forming dual unions in the Pan-American Federation of Labor. In reporting his speech, United Press advices of Sept. 5 from Mexico City said:
"Mexico today is going forward, the same as the United States, because it has a great leader who believes in the rights and welfare of the common people," Mr. Lewis said. He urged the workers of all Latin America to organize unions, but made no mention of fascism or Spain, to which several other delegates referred. He praised the progress of Mexican communications, credit and labor organizations, as well as the "attempt of the Government to make resources more available."
Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, called the meeting to order at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. He had been stricken with a stomach disorder, tentatively diagnosed as appendicitis, last night, but insisted on attending the opening session. He was supported on eacb arm by an aide as he entered the hall.
The aims of the congress were outlined as:
First, to form regional organizations
First, to form regional organizations uniting all Latin Americap workers.
Second, to unite them with United States workers.
Third, to work in conjunction with workers of the rest of the world to improve the conditions of the proletariat and to combat fascism.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declined an invitation to attend, charging that the congress was called to push the "cause of communism."
Cuba, with 13 representatives, sent the largest delegation. Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader, and Ramon Gonzales Pena of Spain also were present. did it seek to force American the congress was not anti-American, nor employees the same scale in dollars as United States workers.

The Congress on Sept. 7 voted unanimously to
The Congress on sorm the Workers' Confederation of Latin America, with Mexico City as headquarters according to United Press accounts from Mexico City on that date, from which we also quote:
The confederation was declared constituted after delegates of the 12 ations represented at the congress formally adopted the proposed by-laws, Mexico was assured leadership when the constitucion provided that the President and Secretary-General must both reside in this city. Vicente

Lombardo Toledano, Chairman of the Mexican Workers' Confederation and chief sponsor of the new confederation, was expected to be elected to one of the two positions.
John L. Lewis, Committee for Industrial Organization Chairman, who is attending the congress, was asked about the status of the C.I. O. in the new group, and replied merely that he was present in a "private capacity."

## Continued Business Recovery Since Mid-June Reported by Secretary Roper-Finds "Gradual Improve-

 ment' in Retail TradeSecretary of Commerce Roper, at his weekly press conference on Sept. 7, reported steady continuance of athe "processes of recovery" since mid-June, with latest reports indicating "gradual improvement" in retail trade. Mr. Roper said that the Commerce Department and the Business Advisory Council are still working on the problems of the small business man, with particular stress on enlargement of credit channels.

In the business analysis read by Secretary Roper, he said in part:

We are not yet quite far enough moved from the summer and not far enough advanced into the fall season to assess definitely what lies imme diately ahead, but desultory reports since the Labor Day holiday show gradual improvement of activities in retail trade probably influenced by favorable weather, the end of the vacation season and the opening of school. Retail trade reports indicate that sales of general merchandise did not experience the usual contractions in July; in August they improved, but the gain was less than that usually recorded.
steel production this week stands $4 . \%$ of capacity, representing the highest rate since the week of Nov. 1, 1937, when production was at $48.6 \%$. A feeting
industry.
Although nervousness still prevails over the possibility of a war in Europe the feeling that peace will prevail is gaining ground, which will have a the feeling that peace will prevail is ga
stabilizing effect on American business.
During August the seasonally corrected index of industrial output con tinued to advance, following the $8 \%$ increase in July.
Leadership in the automobile industry is optimsitic at the beginning of a new-model year. The last of the 1938 models are coming off the assembly lines of one leading and several minor producers. Other plants are either about to start final assembly of the 1939 cars or are well into the new production. The 1939 version of one popular-priced make is being publicly offered for preview, and according to the trade reports has been enthusiastially received.
Car manufacturers are beginning to release forward commitments for materials and employment in the automobile-manufacturing centers is moving up. As evidence of this tendency a leading automobile producer has announced placing orders for 35,000 tons of steel to take care of its short-term requirements-this is the largest quantity ordered by this company in a year.

Death of Patrick Cardinal Hayes-Leaders of Nation and World Mourn Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, Suddenly Stricken
Universal sorrow, among all creeds and classes has been manifested in the sudden death of Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York. Cardinal Hayes was found dead in bed at his summer home in St. Josephs, N. Y., near Monticello, on the morning of Sept. 4, shortly after 8 a . m., following his failure to appear in the Chapel to say his customary Mass at $8.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Death, it is stated was due to coronary thrombosis-the forming of a blood clot in an artery leading to the heart. Cardinal Hayes was the head of the largest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the world, with 1,$000 ; 000$ Catholics. He would have been 71 years old on Nov. 20 next.
The Cardinal's body was brought to New York City Sept. 5, and taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the first of a succession of impressive funeral services was held. The dead prelate lay in State at the Cathedral from Sept. 6 until yesterday (Sept. 9), when the funeral ceremonies ended with a solemn p'ontifical requiem mass and the Cardinal was buried in a crypt below the altar, where the bodies of his predecessors are interred
The death of Cardinal Hayes, who was particularly noted for his great charitable works, was mourned throughout the Nation, and brought expressions of regret and sorrow from leaders in all walks of life in every quarter of the world. Flags on public and private buildings in New York City were flown at half staff until the burial yesterday, in accordance with the following proclamation by Mayor LaGuardia:
Whereas the city of New York has suffered a great loss in the death of Patrick, Cardinal Hayes, one of its outstanding and distinguished citizens, who was a great American as well as a great churchman, and
Whereas Patrick, Cardinal Hayes manifested deep interest in the welfare of the people of the city of New York and constantly strove to add to their happiness by the exercise of his influence as a prince of the Holy Roman Catholic Church and a leader in the city;
Now, therefore, do I, Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Mayor of the city of New
York proclaim and direct that all flags York proclaim and direct that all flags upon buildings of the city of New Yorkjbelkept at [half-mast until the burial of Patrick, Cardinal Hayes, and possible to pay tribute to his memory.
Some of the statements of sorrow issued after the announcement of the Cardinal's death follow:
President Roosevelt-I am deeply sorry to hear of the passing of His Eminence Cardinal Hayes. I had the privilege of his friendship for many long years. His great spiritual leadership has had a deep influence on our generation and all of us who knew him and had sincere affection for him will feel his loss.
pression by the a soul of deep tenderness and an intellect of unusual power. I always shal be grateful for his friendship and for his wise and helpful counsel. He was
justly known as "the Prince of Charity,"' and his sympathies knew no limitations of creed, colol or race. His passing will be deeply mourned no only by those of his own church but by all Americans.
Mayor LaGuardia-In the death of His Eminence Patrick Cardina Hayes the city has lost one of its outstanding and distinguished citizens Cardinal Hayes was not only a great churchman, he was a great American His interest in the welfare of the people of the City of New York was unlinted, and he sought to improve conditions so as to bring about a bette and a hapiter ife. He was a keen student of municipal anfairs and he neve hesitated to condemn bad government and to give support to efforts for the good of the people and the good of the city. He leaves a splendid recor The Rt Rev. Willim T Ma ming bis.
Drotestant Episcopa Cardinal Hes the time when I was a chaplain in Camp Up esteemed Cardinal Hayes since of the chaplains of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cardinal's death is a loss to the whole cause of religion and will be feit by the whole community Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, vicar general of the archdiocese and rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral-The word of the passing away of our beloved Cardinal Hayes comes as a terrific shock. He retired to his room early last evening at St. Joseph's, N. Y., where he ususally spent the Summer days. Death came upon him peacefully in his sleep. Cardinal Hayes administered the archdiocese of New York for 19 years, bringing happiness and content ment to those under his care. He was blessed with the combination of prudence, strength and ability, united with a spiritual mildness and modesty that brought success to all his undertakings and endeared him to the heart of his priests and people. May his noble soul rest in peace with the Lord

Cardinal Hayes was born in New York City on Nov. 20, 1867. In commenting on his career, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Sept. 5 said, in part:

The Cardinal would have celebrated the 46th anniversary of his ordina tion to the priesthood on Thursday, and on March 24 of next year would have observed the 15th anniversary of his elevation to the rank of Cardinal He had been Bishop of the Catholics of New York for 24 years, the first five as Auxiliary Bing, and since March 10, 1919, as Archbishop. He suc ceeded Cardinal
miles, including the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bron miles, York City, and Rockland, Sullivan Ulster and Wetchiter Whe Bs, Orange, Putnam, and Queens are not part of the archdiocese nor are the Bahama which were in the Archdiocese of New York until 1932 when they beam a prefecture-apostolic, governed by its own bishop.
Brooklyn and Queens are under the jurisdiction of the Most Rev. Thoma E. Molloy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, which in cludes Long Island.
Cardinal Hayes as Metropolitan of the New York Archdiocese also presided over all the other Roman Catholic Bishops in the province of New York, which is coextensive with New York State. Until early this year Cardinal Hayes's provincial sphere also included the dioceses in the State of New Jersey, but these went under the Most Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, as Metropolitan, when the Archdiocese of Newark was established several months ago.
Cardinal Hayes was born in New York City on Nov. 5 1867 at City Hall Place. Orphaned at 5 years of age, he "Tas brought up in the neighborhood. From the New York "Times" of Sept. 5 we quote:
He never forgot his beginnings and always kept an especially warm spot in his heart for the lowly and poor people among whom he spent the early years of his life and who were his first parishioners

I was born among the very poor people in the lower part of New York," the Cardinal once said, "and my thought and love have always been with these unfortunates. I made up my mind years ago that if I could do anything to give them a new start I would be merely doing what God intended all of us to do.

The following is also from the "Times" of Sept. 5:
One of the major interests of Cardinal Hayes was the upbuilding of the Catholic Charities, founded by him in 1920 and now regarded by professional welfare workers as one of the most efficiently administered organiza The Catholic Charities is the
the 214 welfare agencies in the Archdiocese coordinating agency that represents the 214 welfare agencies in the Archdiocese of New York and is probabl Since its organization 18 years ago Catholic Charities has received expended more than $\$ 21,000,000$ in the service of its institutions and and cies. This supplements the total expenditures of the agencies themselves which aggregate more than $\$ 110,000,000$ annually.
The agencies coordinated under Catholic Charities includelgeneral and specialized hospitals, homes for dependent children, convalescents, the aged, the incurable, the blind, deaf and delinquents, day nurseries, settlement houses and special residences, visiting nurse services, specialists in family care and rehabilitation and vocational and recreational guidance. Owing to the fact that more than 2,000 unpaid persons associated with the church give their services without cost, the expenditure for overhead is much smaller than any tax-supported institution, it is said.

Death of Jerome J. Hanauer, Retired Partner in Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.
Jerome J. Hanauer, retired partner in the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. of New York, died suddenly on Sept. 3 at the Manior Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que. He was 63 years old. Mr. Hanauer was a native of New York City and began his business career with Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. He rose to be a partner, the first non-member of the original families in the firm to be taken in as a member. He was born July 30, 1875, the son of Moses and Henrietta Hanauer, attended the city's public schools, winning a scholarship and for one year attended the College of the City of New York. He was 16 years old when it became necessary for him to go to work. He went through nearly all the departments of the banking house during the next 20 years and was in charge of its bond business for the two years before he became a partner. The other partners at the time he became a member of the firm on Dec. 31, 1911, were Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Felix M. Warburg and Paul M. Warburg. Mr. Hanauer retired on Dec. 31, 1932. During
his years with Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., Mr. Hanauer was active especially in the financing and reorganizing of many large industrial firms and railroads. As a partner of the banking industrial firms and railroads. As a partner of the banking
house, he helped float the first American loan to Japan and house, he helped float the first American loan to Japan and
in recognition was decorated with the Order of the Sacred in recogni

Several hundred persons, among them many former associates and business leaders of Mr. Hanauer, attended funeral services on Sept. 6 in Temple Emanu-El in New York City. Among Mr. Hanauer's former associates representing Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. at the services were George W. Bovenizer, Sir William Wiseman, John M. Schiff, Gilbert Kahn Frederick M. Warburg, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser and Elisha Walker. Among the others present were Walter F Brown, A. W. Robertson, G. H. Bucher, Harold Smith, Paul D. Cravath, Robert T. Swaine, Burnett Walker, Harry Vronner, Otto Marx, Supreme Court Justice Samuel L. Rosenman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Alfred A. Cooke, Sidney J. Weinberg, sol M. Stroock, Eli H. Bernheim Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Colonel Julius Ochs Adler.
Mr. Hanauer was a director of Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co., Westinghouse Electric International Co., Westinghouse Acceptance Corp., the Hudson \& Manhattan RR. Co., Illinois Central RR. Co., Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR. Co., National Rys. of Mexico, Mexican National Construction Co., the Indiana and Illinois Coal Corp., Midcontinent Petroleum Corp., American Sealcone Corp., and the Sealed Containers Corp.

## Death of James R. Sheffield, Former Ambassador to Mexico

James R. Sheffield, former Ambassador to Mexico, died on Sept. 2 at his summer home in Upper Saranac Lake N. Y. He was 74 years old. A native of Dubuque, Iowa Mr. Sheffield was graduated from Yale University in 1887 after which he attended the Harvard Law School. He served as United States Ambassador to Mexico from 1924 served as United States Ambassador to Mexico from 1924
to 1927 during the Coolidge administration. Mr. Sheffield was a member of the law firm of Sheffield \& Betts, New York City, and a director of the Radio Corporation of America, and several subsidiary companies.

Estate of Late Andrew W. Mellon Valued at $\$ 37,000,000$
-Personal Property Put at $\$ 35,000,000$ and Real Personal Property Put at $\$ 35,000,000$ and Real
Estate Holdings of $\$ 2,000,000$-All but $\$ 180,000$ Estate Holdings of $\$ 2,0$
Left to Charitable Trust
The estate of the late Andrew W. Mellon was valued at approximately $\$ 37,000,000$ according to an appraisement filed on Aug. 31 with the Register of Wills in Pittsburgh, Pa. Inventory of the estate listed personal property of $\$ 35,000$,000 , and real estate holdings of $\$ 2,000,000$. The entire estate, with the exception of $\$ 180,000$ left to his persona employees, goes to the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, created in 1930, under the terms of the will filed in Pittsburgh last Sept. 20 (as was noted in our issue of Oct. 2, page 2166). From the New York "Times" of Sept. 1, we quote the following Aug. 31 special dispatch from Pittsburgh, in part:
Mr . Mellon's cash assets, the inventory showed, were $\$ 500,000$ in the Mellon National_ Bank and another $\$ 14,000$ in banks in London and Wash ington. Of his securities $\$ 24,489,398$ were in stocks and $\$ 8,264,004$ in Government bonds. There was $\$ 1,233,748$ in miscellaneous notes and accounts receivable. Among the latter were 19 notes dated March 23
1932, from Mr. Mellon's son, Paul, totaling $\$ 1,450,000$. 1932, from Mr. Mellon's son, Paul, totaling $\$ 1,450,000$
"Executors of Mr. Mellon's estate disclose th:
Executors of Mr. Mellon's estate disclose that, during his lifetime, in addition to his large philanthropies to public institutions in Pittsburgh sesearch and other public, charitable and educational projects of Industrial gave to his charitable trust securities and cash to a value of over $\$ 35,000,000$ and a collection of works of art estimated by experts to be approximatel $\$ 50,000,000$.

Mr. Mellon's charitable trust is now engaged in constructing, at a cos of $\$ 15,000,000$, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, which th President of the United States announced last year has been given to the Nation.

This gallery is to house the art collection deeded last year to the trustees of the National Gallery of Art. In addition Mr. Mellon's charitable trus is to provide an endowment of $\$ 5,000,000$ to be used for future acquisition
of works of art." of works of art."

## Jean C. Witter Nominated for President of Investment

 Bankers' Association of America-Will be First President from Pacific Coast-Other Officers NominatedJean C. Witter, a partner in the San Francisco investment banking house of Dean Witter \& Co., has been nominated for the presidency of the Investment Bankers Association of American for 1938-39. This was announced on Sept. 6 when the regular ticket of officers and governors, as selected by the Board of Governors of the Association, was made public by Francis E. Frothingham, Coffin \& Burr, Inc. President of the Association, through the Chicago office of the Association. The ticket is to be voted upon at the ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ As sociation's convention in October. Mr. Witter, who will be the first President of the Association from the Pacific Coast, has been in the investment business in San Francisco since 1916, and a member of his present firm since its for mation in 1924. He has been active in the affairs of the Association since 1930, is at present a Vice-President, and has been a member of the board of Governors since 1934.

He was a member of the Association's committee which worked with the Securities and Exchange Commission and Congress on the recently enacted MaloneyAct, designed to provide self-regulatory organizations in the over-the-counter securities field. His participation in the work of standing committees has included the Chairmanship of the Real Estate Securities Committee in 1934-35 and 1935-36 and of the important Group Chairmen's Committee in 1936-37. He has also participated actively in the California Group of the association, serving in some capacity with the group in each of the last seven years, including a term as its Chairman in 1934-35. An outline of his career follows:
Born in Humbird, Wis., on Jan. 3, 1892, Mr. Witter was taken to California in the same year and grew up in law. He was educated in the Oakland public schools and the University of Cant with. Bith Witter \& Co, until the United States entered the War. enery He sorved firm in 1919, and becoming a junior partner in 1922. He
 formation of Dean Witter \& Co.
Other nominations made by the Board of Governors are as follows: For Vice-Presidents:
Devereux C. Josephs, Grabam, Parsons \& Co., Philadelphia, Pa. John S. Linen, Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York City.
James J. Minot, Jr., Jackson \& Curtis, Boston, Mass.
Francis F. Patton, A. G. Becker \& Co., Chicago, Inl.
Albert E. Van Court, William R. Staats Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
For ${ }_{4}$ Governors: one year terms expiring in 1939:
Brownlee O. Currey, Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville, Tenn. Francis E. Frothingham, Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston, as retiring President an ex officio member of the Board.
John J. McKeon, Chas. W. Scranton \& Co., New Haven, Conn. Blair A. Phillips, White-Phillips Corporation, Davenport, Iowa.
For Governors: two year terms expiring in 1940:
Augustus Knight, Bartlett, Knight \& Co., Chicago, Ill. Robert H. Parsons, Pacific Co. of California, Los Angeles, Cal. Robert H. Parsons, Pacinc Co. or For Governors: three year terms expiring in 1941: Edgar M. Adams, E. M. Adams \& Co., Portland, Ore. C. Prevost Boyce, Stein Bros. \& Boyce, Baltimore, Md. F. Dewey Everett, Hornblower \& Weeks, New York City. Albert H. Gordon, Kidder, Peabody \& Co., New York City. J. Ludwig Mosle, Mosle and Moreland, Galveston, Tex. Julius W. Reinholdt, Jr., Reinholdt \& Gardner, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Fleming Settle, J. H. Hisman \& Co., Inc., Attant, II. George F. Spaulding, Nortaerneather \& Co., New York Cit John N. Whipple, Bacon, Whipple \& Co., Chicago, Ill. Alexander C. Yarnall \& Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Appointment of 312 Members of 32 Standing Committees of Merchants' Association of New York Announced by L.K. Comstock
Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, announced on Sept. 3 the appointment of 312 members of committees who will aid the Association in its work during the forthcoming year. The Association maintains 32 standing committoes who make investigations and recommendations for action by the board of directors. Virtually all of those appointed by Mr. Comstock are specialists in the respective fields in which their services will be given.

## New York Bond Club Committees Appointed for

 Coming YearJohn K. Starkweather, President of the Bond Club of New York, announced on Sept. 6 the appointment of the following committees to serve for the coming year:
Arrangements-Henry S. Morgan, Chairman; B. A. Tompkins, Sidney J. Weinberg, C. F. Batchelder, Victor Schoepperle, Wmi. J. Minsch, Lindsay Bradford, John W. Cutler and F. M. Warburg.
Reception-Lee M. Limbert, Chairman; Walter F, Blaine, William Harman Brown, Jr., T. Jerrold Bryce, H. Warren Wilson, Samuel S. Rodman, Duncan R. Linsley, Lloyd S. Gilmour, Herbert S. Hall, Randolph P. Compton, Da vid Van Alstyne, Jr. and Edwin S. Webster, Jr.
Field Day-Richard de LaCbapelle, Chairman; Ferris S. Moulton, Frank M. Stanton and John M. Young.
Publicity-William H. Long, Jr., Chairman; Eugene Bashore, Clayton DuBosque, Kenneth C. Hogate and R. Emerson Swart.
E. A. Stokdyk Appointed Deputy Governor of FCA Announcement was made today (Sept. 3) by Governor W. I. Myers of the appointment of Dr. E. A. Stokdyk as Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Dr. Stokdyk will go to Washington on leave from his position as President of the Berkeley (Calif.) Bank for Cooperatives, a unit of the Farm Credit Administration. In Washington his work will be primarily with the division having to do with research and extension in the field of cooperative marketing and purchasing. This division' was created 12 years ago as a unit in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; was transferred later to the Federal Farm Board, and then again transferred to the Farm Credit Administration when all of the activities of the Government dealing with farmers' cooperatives and making loans to them was brought within the province of the Farm Credit Administration, according to an announcement in the matter, which further stated, in part:
The Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives, of which he is President, has during the past five years made loans to cooperatives in the Eleventh

Farm Credit Distriet, which includes the States of California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, to the amount of around $\$ 44,000,000$. At the present time the Bank, which is one of the largest of the 12 regional banks for cooperatives, lias about $\$ 11,000,000$ of loans outstanding.
Prior to his becoming head of the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives, Dr. Stokdyk spent 13 years in college and university teaching, where he specialized in studies of farm marketing and particularly cooperative marketing organizations. He is the author of numerous bulletins and books on cooperative subjects. He has served for the last three years as a member of California's Prorate Commission.

## President Roosevelt Appoints Committee to Draft

Legislation to Remedy Power Shortage
President Roosevelt announced on Sept. 7 that he had named a committee to study and draft legislation designed to overcome a shortage of the supply of electric power, disclosed by studies of subject. The President appointed Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson as Chairman of the Committee. Other members are Frederic A. Delano, of the National Resources Committee; Basil Manly, of the Federal Power Commission; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The President's remarks were made in identical letters to members of the committee. His comments were reported in the following Associated Press dispatch of Sept. 7 from Hyde Park, N. Y.:
In letters to members of the committee, the President said that reports to him regarding the supply of electric po
The reports were made by the War Department and the Federal Power Commission in response to a request by the Chief Executive last March. "These studies," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "have disclosed a shortage of power to meet the needs of the Nation's industry in the event of war such as constitute a serious threat to the national security.
"In order to take immediate steps toward the solution of this pressing problem I am appointing a committee of (Government) representatives. "It is my desire that this committee find and recommend to me definite ways and means of meeting this problem. This will include drafting enabling legislation, recommending necessary appropriations and other measures which appear appropriate.
R. J. S. Brown Appointed Assistant Secretary of Stock

Clearing Corporation of New York Stock Exchange
The New York Stock Exchange announced on Sept. 6 that R. J. S. Brown, who was employed by the Stock Clearing Corporation in 1920 as a First Teller, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation. He has been an Assistant Manager of the Day Branch since April, 1929.

Taxation and Governmental Expenses to Be Important Subject of Discussion at 25 th Annual Convention of Mortgage Bankers Association of America in Chicago, Oct. 12-14
The increasing costs of local, State and Federal government, and consequent rise in taxes, will not seriously deter the present home building rise because new construction is so badly needed that it can surmount this hurdle, in the opinion of A. D. Fraser, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America: Any decrease in governmental expenditures, however, will be a major factor in promoting further new construction, he said, in announcing that a discussion of taxation and governmental expenses will be an important feature of the organization's 25 th annual convention in Chicago, Oct. 12 to 14 . Principal speaker on the subject will be Fred H. Clausen, President of Van Brunt Manufacturing Co. of Horicon, Wis., and head of the Committee of Federal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce of the of Federal. Finance of the Chamber of Commerce of the "How Much Government Can We Pay For?" Mr. Clausen is one of the best informed authorities in the country on Federal finance and governmental expenditures.

To show how greatly the cost of all governmental bodies has risen, Mr. Fraser surveyed this increase during the period since the Mortgage Bankers Association of America was organized a quarter of a century ago, and found that during that period the gross per capital public debt-including Federal, State and local-has increased more than $705 \%$.

## Office Management Conference to Be Held in New York City on Oct. 5-6

Methods of increasing the versatility of office workers will be one of the principal themes of the American Management Association's Office Management Conference, which will bring office managers from throughout the country to New York City on Oct. 5-6. The conference, which takes place annually, will be held this year at the Hotel Pennsylvania, with a probable attendance of more than 600 executives with office management responsibilities. The registrants will discuss such subjects as the "human element" in the office, office expense control, and general office practice. Versatility in office workers is a subject in which there is great interest at the present time, the American Management Association states in its announcement of the conference. "Increased versatility of employees not only places the organization in a more flexible condition to meet extreme requirements, but also increases the value of the individual to himself or herself in his place in the business world," it declared.

Program Announced for Ninth Mid-Continent Trust Conference of A. B. A. to Be Held in Chicago, Sept. 29-30
A series of four open forums on subjects of interest to trust executives will feature the Ninth Mid-Continent Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association, to be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Sept. 29 and 30, according to the program for the conference announced Aug. 25 by Robertson Griswold, President of the Trust Division of the A. B. A. and Vice-President of the Maryland Trust Co., A. B, A. and Vice-President of the Maryland Trust Co.,
Baltimore. Three of these forum sessions will be held on Baltimore. Three of these forum sessions will be held on
the first day, Sept. 29, and the subjects will be "Taxes," "Federal Reserve Regulation F," and "Real Estate as a Trust Asset." The fourth forum, on "Legal Problems Confronting the Trust Business," will be held at the concluding session Sept. 30, and will be led by Professor George Bogert of the University of Chicago.

The program has been developed to provide discussions of practical interest to the executives of the smaller and average sized trust institutions throughout the territory, Mr. Griswold stated. A banquet will be held on the evening of Sept. 29, and will be addressed by Professor F. Cyril James of the Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia, on "Investment Problems in a Changing World."

The conference territory includes Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

Annual Meeting of International Claim Association to
Be Held in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, Sept. 12-14
The International Claim Association will hold its annual meeting at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., from Sept. 12 to 14 . Among the principal speakers to address the meeting will be William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., former Soicitor General of the United States, senior partner in the law firm of Bruce \& Bullitt, who is generally regarded as well versed in matters affecting who is generally regarded as well versed in matters affecting casualty and life insurance com
the morning session of Sept. 13.

Edward D. Millea, Assistant Chief \$Accident \& Health and Disability Claims Division, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, is President of the Association; Herbert Adam, Assistant Vice-President, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., is Vice-President; Louis L. Graham, Director of Field Service, Business Men's Assurance Co., Secretary, and F. L. Templeman, Manager Accident \& Health Department, Maryland Casualty Co., Treasurer.
Actuarial Society of America to Hold Joint Meeting with American Institute of Actuaries in New York, Oct. 5-7
The semi-annual meeting of the Actuarial Society of America will be held jointly with the American Institute of Actuaries at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Actuaries at the A special invitation to attend the meeting was extended to a number of British actuaries at the annual meeting of the Society last May. "The opportunity to meet and welcome our British colleagues, the range of subjects to be covered, and the discussion of them from both the British and our own viewpoint should make the meeting unusually interesting and valuable," according to the announcement issued in the matter by J.B. Maclean, Secretary.

## ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST/COMPANIES, \&c.

The San Francisco Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, Sept. 9, in observance ${ }_{2}$ of Admission Day, a legal holiday.

The second annual outing of the Muncipal Bond Club of Chicago will be held Sept. 22, at the Kildeer Country Club, according to Walter E. Lang of Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., President of the club. Representatives of various municipal firms throughout the country have been invited to the event, and have been asked to be on hand Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, to attend a dinner and entertainment to be given for members and guests.

The East River Savings Bank, New York, has installed an "Automatic Day and Night Depository" in its main office at 26 Cortlandt St. and at its branch office in Rockefeller at 26 Cortlandt St. and at its branch office in Rockefeller the new "mechanical teller", an announcement by the bank says:

1. We thought we would humanize the depository into a robot-like appearance by a somewhat fantastic face and arms.

William A. Irwin, Assistant National Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, on Sept. 8 speaking before 300 representatives of the financial institutions of New York at the annual Consuls Dinner of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the Hotel YoAlpin in New York City stated that "in this age of McAlpin in New York City stated that in this ange, political institutions, social institutions, dynamic change, political institutions, social institutions,
and particularly economic institutions are all undergoing scrutiny of the most critical kind. This includes the institution of banking and it is evident that capable and welltrained bank executives were never in greater need than they are today." Mr. Irwin continued:

All over America? banks arelbeing challenged to adapt their policies to the changing times, especially in the matter of capital loans to business. Herein lies the challenge to all the brains of American banking from the top executive to the most ambitious junior employee. Specialized study is very much needed and only the best trained men will reach the top. Mr. Irwin urged the young bankers to avail themselves of the educational facilities in specialized study groups, such as are offered by the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking. Clarence V. Joerndt, Chief Consul of New York Chapter, presided at the meeting. Other speakers were John A. Albe, President of New York Chapter, and Gwynne A. Prosser, Assistant to Educational Supervisor of New York Chapter.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, held Sept. 8, the resignation of Wallace C. Von Arx as Corporate Trust Officer was accepted. At the same meeting, J. A. W. Richardson Jr. formerly Manager of the bank's Legal Department, was appointed Corporate Trust Officer to succeed Mr. Von Arx. Mr. Richardson entered the Credit Department of the bank in November, 1929, and, except for a period of seven months spent in the Personal Trust Department, served in the Credit spent in the Personal Trust Department, served in the Credit
Department on special assignments and legal work until January, 1934. At that time, the bank established its Legal Department with Mr. Richardson as Manager. Mr. Richardson graduated from Shenandoah Valley Academy in Winchester, Va., attended Johns Hopkins University and received his degree in law from St. John's University, School of Law in Brooklyn.

According to an announcement by its President, Fred C. Allen, the newly organized Jacksonville Beach Bank, Jacksonville Beach, Fla., was scheduled to open for business today, Sept. 10. In noting this, the Jacksonville "Florida Times-Union" of Aug. 27, said:

The new banking house will be temporarily located in the offices now occupied by the Western Union, next door to the Post office at Jacksonville Beach.

President Allen said for the convenience of beach residents who work here the bank will be open from $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.. While the usual bank ing hours, from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. , also will be observed.
all day, from 9 a. m. itil 9 p . m.

The bank will be a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
The Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, Col., has issued an attractive illustrated booklet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Chartered on Aug. 25,1888 with a capital of $\$ 100,000$, it has developed into an institution with a capital structure of $\$ 626,543$; deposits of $\$ 7,222,221$, and total resources of $\$ 7,848,764$. Present officers are: C. G. Graham, President; C. C. Morris, VicePresident and Trust Officer; J. D. Ackerman, Cashier; B. B. Griffith, Assistant Trust Officer, and R. S. Fuller and W. C. Bybee, Assistant Cashiers.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., (head office Bombay) has declared an ad interim dividend for the half year ended June 30 at the rate of $16 \%$ per annum, less income tax, payable on and after Sept. 22.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Narrow price movements and considerable irregularity were apparent as the New York Curb Exchange resumed its daily sessions on Tuesday following the long week-end holiday. As the week progressed the market stiffened, and as the irregularity slowly diminished, a number of the more active issues gradually climbed to higher levels. There were no special group movements but a number of trading favorites among the oil shares and mining and metal issues registered substantial advances.
Dull trading and narrow price changes were the outstanding characteristics of the short session on Saturday. Prices were firm but many of the market leaders did not appear on the tape during the entire morning dealings. The transfers were light due largely to the absence of many prominent traders for the week-end holiday, the total sales volume dropping to 45,000 shares with 176 issues traded in. The latter included 82 advances, 35 declines and 59 unchanged. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Aluminium Ltd., 2 points to 123 ; Consolidated Mining \& Smelting, 1 point to 57; New Jersey Zinc, 1 point to $631 / 2$; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $21 / 2$ points to $1021 / 2$, and Gulf Oil Corp., $21 / 4$ points to $421 / 4$.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Monday in observance of Labor Day.

The curb market opened moderately higher on Tuesday following the long week-end holiday. Nome irregularity was apparent from time to time but the trend continued to point upward and in several instances new tops for the year were registered. This was due, to some extent, to improved conditions in the markets abroad and the easing of the tension in the Czech situation. There were a number of soft spots scattered through the list, particularly Aluminum Co. of America which dipped 3 points to 110; Cities Service BB pref. which fell off 5 points to 30 , and Jones \& Laughlin pref. which fell off 5 points to 30 , and

Price movements held at the same levels as the previous close as the market opened on Wednesday, but as the day progressed the upward swing gradually became more pro-
nounced and a number of the speculative favorites registered substantial gains as the session ended. The volume of sales also showed a moderate increase as the transfers moved up to 112,195 shares, against 70,885 on Tuesday. The gains included among others such active stocks as Aluminum Co. of America, 4 points to 114; Singer Manufacturing Co., $43 / 4$ points to $2493 / 4$; Humble Oil, $11 / 4$ points to 67 ; Ford Motor of Canada A, $11 / 8$ points to $218 / 8$; Newmont Mining, 13/4 points to 73 , and National Steel Car, $17 / 8$ points to $617 / 8$.

Irregularity was the dominating feature of the trading on Thursday, and while the advances and declines were about evenly divided, there were a number of the speculative favorevenly divided, there were a number of the speculative favorites that moved to new tops for the year. These included
among others Florida Power \& Light $\$ 7$. pref. which climbed among others Florida Power \& Light $\$ 7$. pref. Which climbed
upward $41 / 2$ points to $541 / 2$ and Standard Steel Spring which worked up to a new top at $175 / 8$ at its peak for the day Todd Shipyards also moved forward $11 / 2$ points to $531 / 2$ The soft spots included among others Carrier Corp. which declined $11 / 4$ points to $221 / 4$ and Gulf Oil Corp. $11 / 2$ points to 41. The transfers for the day were 90,975 shares against 112,195 on Wednesday.

Following an irregular price trend during the opening hour on Friday, the movement turned downward, and while there were a number of small gains scattered through the there were a number ohole, was lower at the close. Aluminum Co. of America was one of the weak shares and dipped 5 points to 110; Childs pref. fell back $21 / 2$ points to 45 , and Lake Shore Mines declined $11 / 4$ points to $503 / 4$. The transfers were approximately 103,000 shares. As compared with Friday of last week prices were generally lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 110 against 112 on Friday a week ago; Aluminium Ltd. at 120 against 121; Carrier Corp. at 22 against $223 / 8$; Electric Bond \& Share at $67 / 8$ against $71 / 2$; Lake Shore Mines at $503 / 4$ against $517 / 8$; New Jersey Zinc at 62 against $621 / 2$, and Niagara Hudson Power at 7 against $71 / 4$.
daily transactions at the new york ourb exchange


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { Sept. } 3 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., Sept. 5 | Tиез., Sept. 6 | Wed., Sept. 7 | Thurs., Sept. 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri., } \\ \text { Sept.' } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs . |  | $40 / 13 / 2$ | 40/3 | 40/6 | 40/43/2 | $40 /$ |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | $101 / 3$ | 101/3 | 103/6 | 103/6 | 103/6 |
| Cable \& W ordinary |  | £43\% | £431/2 | £431/2 | £431/2 | £ $411 / 2$ |
| Canadian Marconi. |  |  |  |  | 4/6 | 4/6 |
| Central Min \& Invest. |  | £231/4 | £231/2 | £231/2 | ¢231/2 | ¢23 |
| Cons Goldiflelds of S A. |  | $74 / 41 / 2$ | $75 /-$ | $76 / 3$ | 75/71/2 | $73 / 9$ |
| Courtaulds S \& Co.- |  | $30 / 9$ | $30 / 9$ | $31 / 3$ | 31/1 $1 / 2$ | $31 /$ |
| De Beers. |  | 181/4 | 181/4 | 181/2 | $¢^{885}{ }_{16}$ | £81/2 |
| Distillers Co |  | $96 / 3$ | $96 / 3$ | $96 / 6$ | $96 / 3$ | $96 / 3$ |
| Electric \& Musical Ind. |  | 11/101/2 | 11/9 | 12/- | 11/6 | 11/3 |
| Ford Ltd |  | 17/11/2 | 17/- | 17/- | 17/- | $17 /$ |
| Gaumont Pictures ord. | HOLI- |  | $4 / 3$ | $4 / 3$ | 4/3 | 4/6 |
| A | DAY |  | $1 / 9$ | $2 /$ | $1 / 9$ | 1/9 |
| Hudsons Bay Co |  | $20 / 6$ | 20/9 | 20/6 | 20/3 | 206 |
| Imp Tob of G B \& |  | 138/11/2 | 138/3 | $140 \%$ | 139/6 | 138/6 |
| London Midland Ry.-. |  | ¢12788 | £13 | £75 | ¢131/8 | ¢13 |
| Metal Box-...-..... |  | $75 / 6$ | $74 / 9$ | 75/- | 74/6 | 751 |
| Rand Mines |  | 291/4 | 291/4 | ¢91/4 | [91/8 | E91/4 |
| Rio Tinto. |  | £131/2 | £131/6 | £13 | £13 | £13 |
| Roan Antelope Cod M. |  |  | 17/- | 17/9 | 17/6 | $17 /$ |
| Rolls Royce. |  | $98 / 11 / 2$ | 98/9 | 98/9 | 98/9 | 98/9 |
| Royal Dutch Co |  | £37\% 8 | £381/8 | $\pm 38$ | £373/4 | £371/2 |
| Shell Transport |  |  | $\mathrm{f47}^{7} 16$ | $¢_{47}{ }_{16}$ | 141/2 | £43/3 |
| Unllever Ltd. |  |  | $36 / 3$ 。 | $36 / 3$ | 35/6 | 35/6 |
| United Molasses |  | $20 / 3$ | $20 / 6$ | 21/- | $20 / 8$ | 20/6 |
| Vickers. |  | 20/- | 20/11/2 | 20/11/2 | 201- | 19/9 |
| Areas .-.--------. |  | £63/4 | $£ 6^{11} 16$ | £6\% | ${ }^{〔} 7^{116}$ | £7 |

[^1]
## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying
daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
SEPT. 3, 1938, TO SEPT. 9, 1938, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buping Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sedt. | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. |
|  |  | $\delta$ |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium, belga | . 168677 |  | . 1688991 | . 1684336 | . 168466 | . 168403 |
| Bulgarta, lev-...... | . 01234505 |  | . $01232355^{*}$ | . $012375{ }^{*}$ | . $01234514{ }^{\text {* }}$ | . 012325 * |
| Czechoslov'la, koruna | .034505 |  | ${ }^{.034515}$ | . 02345278 | . 21545425 | ${ }^{.034514} 4$ |
| Engl'd. Dound steri'g | 4.842222 |  | 4.823125 | 4.823055 | 4.825972 | 4.819930 |
| Finland, markka.... | . 021383 |  | . 021275 | . 021231 | . 021285 | . 021270 |
| France, franc | . 027158 |  | . 027047 | . 027041 | . 027060 | . 027027 |
| Germany, retchsmark | . 400312 |  | . 400137 | :400475 | . 400712 | . 400512 |
| Greece, drachma | . $008990{ }^{*}$ |  | . $008884 *$ | .008847** | . $008881{ }^{*}$ | .008830** |
| Hungary, pengo | . 1956626 * |  | ${ }^{.1956607}{ }^{\circ}$ | . 195662605 | .196500* | ${ }^{196500 *}$ |
| Traly, ira | . 542900 |  | . 540511 | . 540122 | . 540533 | ${ }^{5} 540277$ |
|  | . 243312 |  | . 242350 | . 242328 | . 242462 | . 242212 |
| Poland, zloty. | . 188333 |  | . 188375 | . 188300 | . 188266 | . 188268 |
| Portugal, escud | . 043950 |  | . 043750 | . 043650 | . 043716 | .043650 |
| Rumania, leu. | .007378* |  | . $007321 *$ | .007292* | .007314* | . 007307 |
| SDain, peseta. | .056866* |  | .052083* | .052500* | .051250* | .051250** |
| Sweden, krona | . 249662 |  | . 248684 | . 248637 | . 248815 | . 248537 |
| Swltzeriand, fran | . 227500 |  | . 226352 | . 226422 | . 226472 | . 228266 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar... | .023160* |  | .023100* | .023100* | .023100* | . 023 |
| Chlna- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r | .170730* |  | .170000* | .170000* | .170000* | . 1700 |
| Hankow (yuan) dol | .170750* |  | .170000* | .17000** | .17000** | ${ }^{170000 *}$ |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | ${ }^{\text {.1705625** }}$ |  | . $16996887^{*}$ | .1688750** | .170000* | .170000********* |
| Hongkong, dollar. | . 302781 |  | . 301515 | .301000 | . 301593 | ${ }^{\text {. } 301281}$ |
| British India, rupee.- | . 360496 |  | . 359334 | . 339523 | . 359531 | . 359080 |
| Japan, yen | . 282098 |  | . 281205 | . 281162 | . 281342 | . 281135 |
| Stifolts Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- | . 563875 |  | . 561937 | . 561375 | . 560250 | . 559437 |
| Australla, pound | 3.861500 |  | 3.842687 | 3.842656 | 3.845781 | 3.841093 |
| New Zealand, po | 888802 |  | 3.873489 | 3.873359 | .875351 | 3.871640 |
| South Africe, Dound. | 4.796339 |  | 4.775714 | 4.775625 | 4.782500 | 4.771230 |
| North America- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, dollar. | . 997714 |  | . 997031 | . 997109 | . 997382 | . 997410 |
| Cuba, Deso | .999333 |  | . 9899333 | . 9993333 | . 9999333 | ${ }^{.999333}$ |
| Mexico, pes | .194750* |  | .194708* | .196562* | .194291* | .194150* |
| Newfound1'd, dollar- | . 9 |  | . 994570 | . 994687 | . 994921 | . 994921 |
| Argentina, peso | .322920* |  | .321850* | .321680* | .321790* | .321585* |
| Brazil, milrels | .058600* |  | .058500* | .058560* | .058500* | .058500* |
| Chile, peso-official | $.051766^{*}$ $.040000^{*}$ |  | .051766* | .051768* | .051766* | .051766* |
| Colombla, peso...- | . 5699050 * |  | . $5639000^{*}$ | .569000* | .569000* | .568200** |
| Uruguay, Deso | .637200* |  | .634965* | .634917* | .635075* | .634828* |

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week will again show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Sept. 10) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be $9.1 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 4,320,079,566$, against $\$ 4,754,541,406$ for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $7.0 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearting-Returns by Teleoraph Week Ending Sept. 10 | 938 | 37 | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| w Y | \$1,929,967,612 | \$2,075,227,934 | -7.0 |
| cago | 169,135,279 | 213,539,802 | -20.8 |
| Philadelphia | 193,000,000 | 207,000,000 |  |
| Boston ${ }_{\text {Kan }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{111,655.175 \\ 56,326 \\ \hline}}$ | 124,332,000 | - ${ }^{-10.2}$ |
| St. Louls .. | 54,700,000 | $64,351.988$ $58,200,000$ | - 12.0 |
| San Franciseo | $66.021,000$ | 84,200,000 | -21.6 |
| Pittsburg | 63,614,893 | 88,171,943 | -27.9 |
| Detroit | 46,767.185 |  | 3 |
| Cleveland Baltimore | $54,209,194$ $37,501,263$ |  | $\square_{-2.7}^{-5.0}$ |
| Eleven cittes, five |  |  |  |
| Other cities, five days. | 672.465,330 | 644,942,055 | . 3 |
| otal all citles, tive day | 83,456,063.653 | 83,712,181,129 | -6.9 |
| All eities, one day -- | 864,015,913 | 1,042,360,277 | -17.1 |
| Total all elttes for | \$4,320,079,56 | \$4,754,541,40 | -9 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week, We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Sept. 3. For that week there was a decrease of $12.8 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,182,242,498$, against $\$ 5,945,356,804$ in the same week in 1937. Outside of this city there was a decrease of $13.8 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $12.1 \%$. 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 are smaller by $12.3 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District by $8.6 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District by $7.1 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the
totals show a falling off of $20.2 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $6.9 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $9.2 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District suffers a loss of $17.3 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $15.1 \%$, and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $15.2 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the decrease is $17.7 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $3.3 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District 17.0\%.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. Sept. 3, 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 872 |
| 1st Boston:--12 cities | $\begin{aligned} & 212,928,326 \\ & 07712982 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 232,912,722 | -8.6 | 227,731,670 | 181.872,209 |
| 2nd New York. 13 " | 3,078,712,483 | 3,510,323,660 | -123 | 3,798,613,000 | 2,795,518,406 |
| 3rd Philadelphia10 .. | 340,605,940 | 366,674,707 | -7.1 | 334,218,550 | ${ }^{263,829,511}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ th Cleveland - 5 .: |  | $312,470,835$ $137,722,121$ | -20.2 -6.9 | 272,852,208 | $194,505,780$ $98,561,311$ |
| 6th Atlanta .... 10 | 131,538,551 | 144,801,389 | -9.2 | 132,799,830 | 102,086,746 |
| 7th Chicago .-. 18 | 417,796,138 | 505,322,055 | $-17.3$ | 457,133,971 | 369,301,979 |
| 8th St. Louls_- 4 | 113,716,888 | 133,969,957 | -15.1 | 123,249,654 | 99,294,959 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 | 106,909,016 | 126,137,151 | -15.2 | 101,335.590 | 88,760,883 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 112,040,341 | 136,165,663 | -17.7 | 133,986,630 | 114,284,444 |
| 11th Dallas ----6 6 | 63,811,106 | 66,004,136 | $-3.3$ | 58,473,720 | 40,706,362 |
| 12th San Fran.. 11 | 226,572,973 | 272,852,408 | -17.0 | 255,038,504 | 190,620,828 |
| Total ..-.... 112 citles | 5,182,242,498 | 5,945,356,804 | -12.8 | e,021,103,604 | 4,539,343,428 |
| de N Y. City. | 2,198,212.983 | 2,549,367,841 | $-13.8$ | 2.337,970,068 | 1,826,690,715 |
| Canada_....... 32 citles | 307,866,799 | 379,995,570 | -19.0 | 376,674,814 | 331.934,493 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of August. For that month there was a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $11.1 \%$, the 1938 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 22,005,158,331$ and the 1937 aggregate $\$ 24,765,703,322$. In the New York Reserve District the totals record a loss of $10.5 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $8.5 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $3.5 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District registers a decline of $23.7 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $4.3 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $3.1 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District there is a decline of $18.0 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserva District of $10.8 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District District of $10.8 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District
of $7.2 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is a of $7.2 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is a
falling off of $13.9 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $7.0 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $12.7 \%$

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Inc.or Dec. | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | -85 |  |  |
| 1st Boston .---14 citles | 931,898,547 | 1,018,655,914 | -8.5 | 1,016,644,835 | 948.214, |
| 2 d New York-15 | 12,178,627,035 | 13,604,045,433 | -10.5 | 13,247,222,104 | 15,190,986,74 |
| 3d Philadelphia 17 | 1,532,618,432 | 1,588,562,592 | -3.5 | 1,515,331,139 | 1,429,434,616 |
| 4th Cleveland. 19 | 1,106,922, 866 | 1,451,115,467 | -23.7 | 1,252,646,0 | 984,878,694 |
| 5th Richmond - 10 | 661,720,111 | 587,035,557 | -4.3 | 657,970,855 | 490,400,787 |
| 8th Atlanta_... 16 | 624,110,810 | 644,095,672 | -3.1 | 586,221.312 | 494,041,593 |
| 7th Chicago .-. 31 | 1,787,045,793 | 2,178,349,531 | -18.0 | 2,014,769,373 | 1,704,399.646 |
| 8th St. Louls_- 7 | 528,986,481 | 592,893,462 | -10.8 | 551,581,600 | 504,897,640 |
| 9th Minneapolis16 | 474,653,243 | 611,281,894 | -7.2 | 494,869,140 | 423,545,991 |
| 10th KansasClity 18 | 742,329,195 | 862,948,681 | -13.9 | 805,689,004 | 751,475,204 |
| 11th Dallas .-... 11 | 450,768,415 | 495,243,95 | -7.0 | 414,048,922 | 341,107,199 |
| 12th San Fran_- 20 | 1,075,472,403 | 1,232,375 | -12.7 | 1,110,969,426 | 994,280,607 |
| Total..-.-. 194 citles | 22,005,15 | 24,765,703,322 | -11.1 | 23,567,963,759 | 24,258,203,163 |
| utside N. Y. Clity | 10,250,104,385 | 11,645,112,595 | -120 | 10,789,275,911 | 9,507,726, |
| nada |  |  | - |  |  |

We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve Districts for the eight months for four years:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Months } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Months } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | Inc.ot Dec. | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { Months } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { Months } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | ${ }_{-172}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{\text {1st }}$ Boston -14 citles | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 7,906,481,037 \\ 109,117,339,747 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 9,544,923,102 \\ 132,409,373,298 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{-17.6}^{-17.2}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 8,929,421,384 \\ 129,964,009,093 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,990,786,271 \\ 126.348,855,084 \end{array}$ |
| 3d Phlladelphia 17 | 12,322,907,070 | 14,184,411,481 | -13.1 | 12,788,645,087 | 11,528,682.328 |
| 4th Cleveland. 19 | 9,132,354,246 | 11,849,014,067 | -22.9 | 9,824,834,912 | 7,764,233,220 |
| 5th Richmond - 10 | 4,411,380,406 | 4,983,419,786 | -11.5 | 4,329,642,313 | 3,721,411,400 |
| 6th Atlanta...- 16 | 5,056,898,735 | 5,576,038,530 | -9.3 | 4,616,045,760 | 3,996,675,437 |
| 7th Chtcago . . 31 | 14,767,272,759 | 18,367,906,179 | -19.6 | 16,117,842,345 | 13,497,680,210 |
| 8th St. Louls_- 7 " | 4,373,785,969 | 5,090,942,375 | -14.1 | 4,504,475,178 | 3,938,147,426 |
| 9th Minneapolis16 | 3,313,033,377 | 3,692,804,101 | -10.3 | 3,354,609,496 | 3,031,704,093 |
| 10th KansasCity 18 | 5,670,631,424 | 6,760,907,997 | -15.1 | 5,996,342,530 | 5,314,192,397 |
| 11th Dallas ---- 11 | 3,677,752,416 | 3,917,638,398 | -6.1 | 3,230,428,114 | 2,645,045,216 |
| 12th San Fran.. 20 | 8,273,915,255 | 9,538,979,662 | -13.3 | 8,345,541,792 | $7,299,629,582$ |
| tal .-.-194 citles | 188,023,752,441 | 225,915,358.956 | $-16.8$ | 12,00 | 197,075,042,664 |
| Outside N. Y. City | 82,548,557,8 | 97,944,993,990 | -15 | 85,952,209,499 | 74,322,559,193 |
| Canada........ 32 cltjes | 10,829,732,728 | 12.410,078,741 | -12.7 | 12,157,395,877 | 10,300,198,498 |

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

| Description | Month of August |  | Etght Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Stock, number of shares. | 20,728,160 | 17.212,553 | 176,666,918 | 266.805.765 |
| Railroad \& miscell, bonds | \$96,692,000 | \$105,633,000 | \$918,146,000 | \$1,475,078,000 |
| State, foreign, \&.e., bonds | 17,510,000 | 22,794,000 | $157,533,000$ 91576 | ${ }^{239,465,000}$ |
|  | 6,161,000 | 19,174,000 | 91,576,000 | 297,915,000 |
| Total. | \$120,363,000 | \$147,601,00 | 1,167,255,000 | \$2,012,458,000 |

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1935 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of January | 24,151,931 | 58,671,416 | 67,201,745 | 19,409,132 |
| Februar | 14,526,094 | 50,248,010 | 60,884,392 | 14,404,525 |
|  | 22,995,770 | 50,346,280 | 51,016,548 | 15,850,057 |
| First quarter | 61,673,795 | 159,265,706 | 179,102,685 | 49,663,714 |
| Ap | 17,119,104 | 34,606 | 39,8 |  |
| Ma | 14,004,244 | 18,549,189 | 20,613,670 | 30,439.671 |
| June | 24,368,040 | 16,449,193 | 21,428,647 | 22,336,422 |
| Second quarte | 55,491,388 | 69,605,221 | 81,651,855 | 75,184,668 |
| Six mont | 117,165,183 | 228,870,927 | 260,754,540 | 124,848,382 |
| July | 38,773,575 | 20.722,285 | 34,793,159 | 29,427,720 |
| August. | 20,728,160 | 17,212,553 | 26,563,970 | 42,925,480 |

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

MONTHLY CLEARINGS

| Month | Clearsngs, Total All |  |  | Clearings | Outside New York |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |  |
|  | 24,299,036.964 | 29,925,437,829 | \% $\%$ | 10,886,874,717 | 12,402,120,613 |  |
| Feb | 19,680.017,707 | 26,070,830,610 | -24.5 | 9,117,237,020 | 10,750,876,028 | -15.2 |
| Mar | 25,258,493,756 | 32,237,936,055 | $-21.6$ | 10,816,819,072 | 13,248,908,581 |  |
| 1st qu. | 69,237,548.427 | 88,234,204,494 | -21.5 | 30,820,930,809 | 36,401,905,222 |  |
| April. | 24,013,408,874 | 28,820,739,444 | -16.7 | 10,313,185,935 | 12.747,155,854 | -19.1 |
| May .- | 22,409,847,304 | 26,606,493,289 |  | 10,026,696,237 | 12,039,069,993 | -16.7 |
| June.- | 26,348,054,460 | 28,696,536,223 | -8.2 | 10,596,652,619 | 12,420,319,897 |  |
| 20 | 72,771,310,638 | 84,123,767,956 | -13.5 | 30,936,534,791 | 37,206,545,744 |  |
| 6 mos- | 142008,859,065 | 172357 972,450 | $-17.6$ | 61,757,465,600 | 73,608,450,966 |  |
| July | 24.009,735,045 | 28,791,683,184 | -16.6 | 10,540,997,891 | 12,691,430,429 |  |
|  | 22,005,158,331 |  |  | 10,250,104,385 | 11,645,112,595 | -1 |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of August and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement
bank clearings at leading cities in august




We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for August and since Jan. 1 for two years and for the week ended Sept. 3 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR AUGUST, SINCE JANU ARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3

| Clearings at- | Month of Augus |  |  | 8 Months Ended A Aus. 31 |  |  | Week Ended Sept. 3 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { nc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1938 | 1937 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\text {Inc. or }}$ Dec.. | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1936 | 1935 |
|  | rvor | Boston- ${ }^{8}$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | 8 | \$ |
| First Maine - Federal Resfor | rve District- | 2.453,922 | $-3.5$ | 17,990,431 | 23,782,248 | -24.4 | 569,658 | 708,473 | -19.6 | 832,759 | 568.084 |
| Mass. - Bosto | $7,848,914$ 7909996,136 | $8,950,464$ $867,700,977$ | $\begin{array}{r}-13.5 \\ -8.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $61,567,361$ $8,149,937,251$ | -11.0 -18.0 | ${ }_{181,471,888}^{1,888,332}$ | $2,140,240$ $199,238,641$ | -11.8 -8.9 | 2,207,118 $195,218,468$ | ${ }_{156,527,726} \begin{array}{r}1,968885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mass - - Bosto | - 790, 207671146 | $867,7644,469$ <br>  <br> 1 | -5.2 | 6,60,796.820 | 8,14.83.891; 462 | -13.0 | -523,437 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 577,883 }\end{array}$ | -9.4 | ${ }_{615.425}$ | ${ }_{4} 59,371$ |
| Holyoke | $2,312,723$ 1,369757 | l\|,404,789 | ${ }^{+64.6}$ |  | 13, ${ }_{\text {13,806,827 }}$ | - $^{4.9} 1$ | 302,687 | 304,457 | -0.6 | 276,091 | 257.093 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lew }}^{\text {Lowell }}$ | \| ${ }_{3}^{1,0777,625}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,9489} 9$ | + + +4.4 | 21,743,934 | - ${ }_{24,579,047}$ | -11.5 | 9774,506 | 6822,049 | +42.9 | 662,225 | ${ }_{4}^{436.9886}$ |
| Springrield | 11,329,437 | 11,988.847 | - ${ }^{-5.5}$ | $101,416,512$ 80.551906 | 114,106.502 | --11.1 <br> 18.2 | 2,831.595 | ${ }_{2,154,943}^{2,994,693}$ | -5.4 <br> -21.4 | ${ }_{1}^{2.7792,536}$ | $2,369.685$ $1,132,795$ |
| Worcester--- | - $\begin{array}{r}71,563,597 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $8,356,538$ $44,698.362$ | -7.1 | $60,551,906$ $365,670,842$ | $73,998,332$ $425,126,157$ | 二14.0 | - $10,7603,821$ | - | +2.4 | 9,045,941 | ${ }_{7} 7.746,302$ |
| Now Havera | 15,698,730 | 16,832,603 | -6.7 | 134,649,324 | 152,470,120 | -11.7 | 3,410.815 | 3.694,118 | -7.7 | 3,903,63 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2,770.395 |
| R. Waterbury | $5,958,300$ $36,836,200$ | $6,567,300$ $40,330,400$ | -8.7 | 3 $39,076,3000$ | $61,068,600$ $378,011,400$ |  | 7,907,900 | 9,270,300 | -14.7 | $9.642,700$ | 7.204.600 |
| N. H.-Manchester..- | 2,406,662 | 2,209,321 | +8.5. | .17,911.265 | 19,277,976 | -7.1 | 603.295 | 640,371 | 5.8 | ${ }_{595,550}$ | 370,807 |
| I Total (14 cities) | 931,898,547 | 1,018,655,914 | -8.5 | 7.906.481,037 | 9.544.923.102 | -17.2 | 212,928,326 | 232,912,722 | -8.6 | 227,731,670 | 181,872,209 |


| Clearnngs at－ |  |  |  | 8．Months Ended Aug． 31 |  |  | Week Ended Sept． 3 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{1938}{8}$ | 1937 | $\frac{\text { Month of August }}{\text { Inc．or }}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  | ${ }_{- \text {New York－}}^{8}$ | \％ | 8 | \＄ | \％ | 8 | 8 | \％ | 8 | \＄ |
| N．Second Federal Res |  |  | ＋12．5 | 340．973．581 | 326，276，436 | ＋4．5 | 5，712，539 |  | $-23.9$ | 6，416．176 | 5，828，657 |
| ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {Binghamton }}$ | $4.890,147$ $124,267,547$ | ［50，124，153 | －$\square_{172}^{4.6}$ | 1，${ }^{4004,546.968 .232}$ | 1，4479，572，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\underline{-121.4 ~}^{9.0}$ | $1,072,560$ $26,000,000$ | 1.167 .843 $35,300,000$ | －88．2 | $\begin{array}{r}1,130,604 \\ 31,100,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | come |
|  | 124，899，456 | 15，410，002 | －${ }^{-11.2}$ | 1，18，057，048 | 1，23，949，607 | $-24.6$ | 478，429 |  |  | ， 6944,880 | －${ }^{21,600.093}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Jamestown }}$ | 11，755，053，946 | 13，120，550，727 | － －$^{10.5}$ | 05，475，184．565 | 127，970，364，966 | $\square_{-17.6}$ | 2，984，029，515 | \％ $\begin{array}{r}827,641 \\ 3,35,988,663\end{array}$ | $-_{-12.1}^{26.5}$ |  | 2，712．652．713 |
| Rechester | 11，7824，24924 | ${ }^{12,12,896,918}$ |  | 253 | 127， 284.228 .824 |  | 2，84，60 |  |  |  | 2．712，652，713 6 |
| Syracuse． | 15．188，509 | 18，403，104 | 17．5 | 141，140．656 | 164．811．985 |  | 3，57 | 5，2 | －32．0 | 3，682，586 | 2，945，557 |
| Westehes | ${ }_{1} 3,610,263$ | ${ }^{13,830}$ | －1．6 | ${ }_{121,674,031}$ | ${ }_{125,367,571}$ |  | 2.725 .735 | 2，483， 644 | 79.7 | 2，308，495 | 2，024，845 |
| Conn，－Stamf | 17．363，604 | 16．796，548 |  | 136，967，625 | 149 | －8．1 | 3，101 |  | －19．2 | 3，439，867 | 2，167，121 |
| N．J．－Montclar | 69，683，776 | 78，305，878 | ${ }_{-11.0}$ | 604，580，894 | ${ }_{702,473,853}^{14,93151}$ | －13．8 | 17，045，926 | 18，883，77 | 9.7 | 18，705， 254 | 12：022：865 |
| Northern New Jersey | 101，608，084 | 122，2099395 | －16．9 | $888,168,615$ | 1，236．069，594 |  | 26，329，778 | 29，829，297 | －11．7 | 37，526，037 | 27，430，296 |
| Oranges | 3，443，829 | 3，362，351 | ＋2．4 | 29，361，057 | 31，728，162 | ． 5 | ， | － |  |  | 23，430，26 |
| Total（15 cli | 12，178，627，035 | 13，604，045，433 | －10．5 | 109，117．339，747 | 132，409，373，298 | －17．6 | 3，078，712，482 | 3，510，323，660 | $-12.3$ | 88，613，000 | 2，795，518，406 |
| Third | rve District－ | Philadelphia |  |  | 18.076 .215 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bethlelen | ＊2，20，000 | ＊2，150，000 | 2．6 | － $14,8,896,600$ | 18，791，620 | $\overline{-21.0}^{23.8}$ |  | $596,655$ | － －$^{29.5}$ |  | 280,136 258,596 |
| Chester | ${ }^{1,433,23}$ | ${ }_{9}^{1,457,85056}$ | －1．3 | 10，922，816 | ${ }_{78}^{12,263,2929}$ | －10．4 | 324，273 | 322，624 | ＋0．5 | 438，715 | 225，210 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lancen }}$ Hantisburg | 5，103，7 | 5，841，345 | －12．6 | 行3\％，883，346 | 49，506，738 | －-19.4 | 1，009，184 | 1，293，206 | $-22.0$ | 1，258，407 | 881.454 |
| Lebanon． | ${ }_{1,7528}^{1,829,1}$ | ${ }^{2} 2,244,927$ | －18．5 | 14，448，318 | 17， $16.697,907$ | $\square_{23.6}^{11.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelph | 1，450，000，000 | 1，498，009，000 | －3．2 | 11，652，000，006 | 13，424，000，000 | －13．2 | 329，000，000 | 3，000，000 | 6.8 | 322，000，000 | ．000 |
| Serantors． | 8，703，946 |  | －10．9 | －$48,562,357$ <br> $73,424,268$ | ${ }_{86,10}^{51,34}$ | －$\square_{14.1}^{5.5}$ | 1， 1,845508181 | ＋${ }_{2}^{1,2931,785}$ | －18．0 | ${ }_{2,604.830}^{1,037,32}$ | ${ }^{062}$ |
| Wilkes－B | 4，026，4 | 4，482，305 | －10．2 | 31，713，415 | 38，043，715 | －${ }^{16.6}$ | 333，471 | 1，151，610 | 18.9 | 1，10 | 954，018 |
| York |  |  | $\square_{-23.8}^{24.3}$ | ${ }_{9}^{48,904,84.336}$ | － $611,305,552$ | 二－17．4 | 1，625，772 | 1，811，324 | ． 2 | 1，484 | 058，777 |
| Du Bo | 1,61 | ， |  | 4,254 |  | －11．1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hazlet | 2，414 | 3，2 | $-25.2$ | 18，72 | 23，01 | $-18.6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| J．－Trento | 14，580，000 | ＋18，664，087 | ${ }_{-14.7}^{+28.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118,698,195 \\ & 132,988,600 \end{aligned}$ | $12,7855,395$ 150,853 | －11 | 3，670，40 | 4，212，500 | －12． | 3，537 | 2，398，000 |
| Total（17 citie | 1，532，618，432 | 1，588，562，592 | $-3.5$ | 12，322，907，070 | 14，184，411，461 | －13．1 | 0，605，94 | ，67 | －7．1 | 334，218，5 | 3，82 |
| $\underset{\text { Fourth }}{\text { Ohtome }}$ | erve District | －Cieveland－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snelinnati | 209，718，34 | 109，686 | －19．2 | 1，805，014，594 | $\begin{array}{r} 83,368,510 \\ 2,172,532,230 \end{array}$ | －16．9 | 51，394，807 | ${ }_{59,704,758}^{\text {¢ }}$ | ${ }^{13} 9$ | x |  |
| Cleveland | 343，047，123 | 432，781，5 | －20．7 | 2，745，065，893 | 3，378，820，339 |  | 78，511，120 | 97，335 | －19．3 | 81，732，256 | ，613 |
| Columbus | 39，060，900 | 46，926， | －16．8 | \％${ }^{3}$ | 426，606 | － |  | 11，857，6 | －11．8 | 14，983 | 6，100 |
| Hamil | 2，${ }^{4242,20}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}, 521$ | －38．0 | ｜ 17,6399013 | 13，030 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manstiela | 6，032，15 | 7，887 |  | 48，603，375 | 70，930，370 | $-31.5$ | 1，241，531 |  | 4.2 | 1，545，459 |  |
| Youngsto | ${ }_{4}^{8,861,89}$ |  | $-{ }_{-16.6}^{27.1}$ | 488，874， | 104，178，356 | $\square_{22.5}^{33.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toweedo | ${ }_{1}^{46,643}$ | 24，510， | －32．1 | $13 \%$ | 194，672，726 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pa：－Beaver | ${ }^{740}$ |  | －19．4 |  | 7，706，295 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Frankenin }}^{\text {Greasbury }}$ |  | 772， 275 | －${ }^{-4.6}$ | （e） $\begin{aligned} & 2,944,906 \\ & 5,492,810\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh | 439,186 | 610，262 | －28．0 | 3，612，812，503 | ，28，353，057 | $-28.2$ | 107，763，832 | 141，934，849 | －24．1 | 119，643，037 | 85，530，864 |
| ${ }_{\text {Erile }}$ Oill | ${ }_{6,644,19}^{6,139,03}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12,784}$ | -21.7 -24.6 | － $75,6655,047$ | －${ }^{61,652,997}$ | ${ }_{-17.7}^{20.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warren | 6 | 76 | －14．3 | 5，309，385 | 6，184，866 | －14．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| － |  |  |  | 50,888 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Va．－ | 6，379，868 | 8，170 | －21 | 51，077，0 | 76，096，820 | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（19 | 6，92 | 1， | $-23$. | 3，354，246 | 349，01 | $-22$. | ． 36 | 312，470，835 | －20．2 | ，85 | 194，505．780 |
| Fifth F |  | Richmond－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| W．Va，－${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1，439 | 1，765，447 |  |  | 13，036，359 |  |  |  | －19．6 |  |  |
| Va．－Nortolk | $\xrightarrow{9,513,00}$ | $11,09,000$ $163,201,050$ |  | $81,031,000$ $1,204,643,785$ | $187,827,000$ $1,318,375,910$ | －17．2 | $2,300,0$ 44,870, | $2,457,000$ $43,128,224$ | ${ }^{-6.4}$ | 2，454，000 34,222696 | 1.857 .000 31.385 .759 |
| s．Columbarle | ${ }_{7}^{4}, 3,388,1,18$ | $4,436,340$ $7,320,970$ |  | $37,972,460$ $61.793,516$ |  | －19．0 | 1，127，286 | 1，429：286 | $-21.1$ | 1，490，021 | 832，597 |
| Greenville | 3，995，720 | ， | ${ }^{-8.5}$ | 32，384， | ${ }_{40}{ }^{\text {a }} 718$ ，916 | －20．5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．C．－Durham | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{12} 11,600,00000$ | － $13,514,466$ | －14．2 | 102，321，5 | ${ }_{2}^{112,341,594}$ | －12．5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frederick |  | ${ }^{281,835}$ | 二1 | 2．12， | 2， $21.883,081$ |  | 50．834，61 | 66，725，088 | －11． |  | ，281，614 |
| D．C．－Washin | 88，017，064 | 50 | －4 | 748，439，349 | 360 | －12．3 | 0，823，41 | 62 | －11． | 24，653，9 | 17．059，968 |
| Total（10 citie | 561，720，111 | 035 | －4．3 | 411，380，400 | 83, | －11．5 | 8，244，64 | 137，722，1 | 6.9 | ，670， | ，561．311 |
| Sixth Fer | District | Atlanta－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn，－Kno | 14，855 | 16，17 | ， | 130，6 |  |  | 3．619， | 3，820．901 | $-5.3$ |  |  |
| Ga．－Athanta | 69，079，7 $219,400,0$ | －723，481， |  | － $1,688,000,000$ | 621,072 $1,890,000$ | －11．0 | 15．947，219 | 18．079，66C | ${ }_{-9.6}^{-11.8}$ | 13，725，338 | 14．853，908 |
| Augusta | －3，675，2 | 4，862，712 | －24．4 | 34，184，414 | ${ }^{43,690,912}$ | －21．8 | 978，600 | 1，279，782 | $-23.5$ | 1，094，088 | $\begin{array}{r} 34,6005000 \\ 1.075,301 \end{array}$ |
| Columb | 3，334 | ${ }_{3,822,553}^{3,723,306}$ | $\square_{-18.2}^{10.4}$ | ${ }_{27,831,5}^{25,59,9}$ | 31，911， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fla，－Jacks | $3,127,1$ $62,73,8$ | 66，069 | － 5.1 | 579，598，619 | 630，270，978 | －8．0 | 13，474，000 | ${ }^{14,063,000}$ | －4．2 |  | 926.111 <br> 9，795，00 |
| Tampa | $4.368,81$ | 4,842 | －4．2 | 39，097，95 | 44，905，579 |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| ．－Bir | 72，830， | 79,094 | 7.9 | 590，377，75 | 698,349, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| obil | 6，232 | 7，500 | 16.9 | 49，911，800 | 60，181，900 | －17．1 | 1．550，0 | ，81 |  |  |  |
| Miss．－Hatt | － |  | $\underline{-20.9}$ | ${ }_{32,688,000}^{25,201,67}$ | － $39,747,000$ | $\square_{-17.8}^{11.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson | ${ }^{6,554,721}$ | 6，882， | ． 8 | 53，907，1 | 803 | ＋0．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meridian | 1，399 | 1，337，399 | ${ }^{+4.6}$ | 11，114，105 | 退34，113 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| La．－New Oriea | 148，593，309 | $146,014,888$ | +1.6 +1.8 | 1，191，574，793 | 1，247，916，767 | -17.5 -4.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 142,923 \\ 34,041,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,483 \\ 36,831,594 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 163,563 \\ 34,085,782 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,583 \\ 24,574,200 \end{array}$ |
| Total（16 citie | 624，110，810 | 644，095，672 | －3．1 | 5，056，898，735 | 5，575，038，530 | －9．3 | 131，538．5． | ，801，3 | －9 | 32，799， | 102，086．746 |
| Seventh | Dist | caso |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mich．－An | 1，736， |  | ${ }_{+}^{+150.2}$ | 12，96 | 13，520， | －4．1 | 184．394 | 361，985 | －49．1 |  | 437，994 |
| ${ }_{\text {Detront }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}346,488,5 \\ 3 \\ 1,991 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 460，046，136 | $\square_{-27.6}^{24.7}$ | $781,507,378$ $32,693,813$ | 41，434，000 | －30．9 | ．477，015 | ，196，260 | $-23.6$ | ${ }^{190,792.717}$ | 67，416，353 |
| Grand T | 11，837，0 | 14，171，257 | $-16.5$ | ${ }_{82,854,908}$ | 111，237，956 | $-25.5$ | 479，124 | 4，562，043 | $-23.7$ | ．684．28 | 2．405，925 |
| Jackson | 1，699，0 | 1，917，424 | －11．4 | 13，627，886 | 16，828，393 | －19．0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Lansing }}$ Musego | ${ }_{2}^{5,420,393} \mathbf{2}$ | $6,843,502$ $2,843,921$ | $\square^{-27.8}$ | $45,508.181$ <br> $16,932,227$ | $54,896,965$ $23,350,373$ | －17．1 | 1，408，891 | 78， | －28．8 | 1．690，36 | 74，439 |
| Bay．City | 2，531，37 | 3，102，306 | －18．4 | 19，937，302 | ${ }_{23,022,817}$ | － 13.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ind．－Ft．W | 4，927，6 | 4，678，289 | $+5.3$ | 32，734，715 | 39，347，914 | －16．8 | 797，12 | 025 | －22 |  | （0．291 |
| Gary | 9，409，56 | 15，068，8 | －37．6 | 86，936，454 | 123，803，296 | －29．8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolls | 70，325，313 | 71，274，169 | －1．3 | 572，330，396 | 644，956．799 | －11．3 | 16，429，00 | 16.24 |  | ．964 | 13，286，000 |
| South Bend | $4,736,464$ $17,582,316$ | $6,460,181$ $19,387,883$ | -26.7 -9.3 | $42,187,785$ $145.897,540$ | $52,512,969$ <br> $173,209,140$ | -19.7 <br> -15.8 | 1.072 .317 $3,739.648$ 17.3 |  | －${ }_{\text {－}}^{\text {20．0．}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 724,353 \\ \mathbf{3 . 3 8 0 , 8 5 3} \end{array}$ |
| Wis．－Madison | 5．071，267 | $4,842,239$ |  | 41，433，796 | 38，494，511 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Millwakee | 78，695，20 | 85，135，724 | 7.6 | 648，871，483 | 732，569，338 | －11．4 | 17．733，37 | 20，621，903 | －14．0 | 19，791，66 | 14，586，613 |
| Oshkosh－ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,368.8}$ | 1，998，602 | －${ }^{31.5}$ | ${ }^{11,025,606}$ | － $16,622,191$ | －33．7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watert | 2，803，4 | 3，407，928 | －15．6 |  | $25,786,255$ 4,166757 | －14．8 <br> 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manitowo | 1，147，618 | 1，199，580 | $-4.3$ | ${ }_{9,617,815}$ | 11，066，480 | －13．1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa－Cedar | 4，700，026 | 5，008，743 | 6.2 | 37，493．388 | 38，342，843． | $-2.2$ | ¢95，036 | 1，116，206 | $-10.8$ | 1，139，156 | 779.527 |
| Des Moin | 38，421，5 | 34，064，891 | ＋12．8 | 283，948，391 | ${ }^{292,046,006}$ | －2．8 | 8，787．334 | $8,843.560$ | ${ }^{-0.6}$ | 7．867，556 | 7，564，771 |
| Sloux | 13，983，3 | 13，719，546 | +1.9 +165 | 108，645，640 | － $\begin{array}{r}107,301,247 \\ 6.236 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ＋1．3 | 2．975，264 | 2．925，293 | ＋1．7 | 3．341，923 | 2，872，090 |
| IIl．－Aurora | 1，605，327 |  | ${ }_{-44}$ | 13，237，109 | ${ }_{19}^{19,07}$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bloomingt | 1，874，292 | 1，682．532 | ＋11．4 | 14，480，998 | 15.65 |  | 659.5 |  | ＋10．4 |  | 5 |
| Chicas | 1，125，703，887 |  | ＋1．4 |  | 11，431，992，827 | －17．4 | 279， 269.6999 | 336，881 | －17．1 | 297，939，943 | ．563，901 |
| ${ }_{\text {Deenta }}^{\text {Decat }}$ | $3,458,299$ $14,495,760$ | － $\begin{array}{r}3,587,652 \\ 15,842,209\end{array}$ | $-_{8}^{3.6}$ | 11，1745，487 | 32．424．5699 |  | 762，92 | 800.6 | 4.7 | 723.875 | 702 |
| ${ }_{\text {Peorla }}$ | 4，215，125 | － | －33．1 | 188，261，454 | 149，833，8 | $\mathrm{-}^{-23}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | 3,980 1 170 | －10．1 | 4，195 | ．882 |
| rin | 5，080，845 | 5，782，499 | －12．1 | 43，094，360 | 48，220，678 | － | 1，405，266 | 1，356，806 | ＋3．6 | 1，257，17 | 1，066，673 |
| Sterlin | 513，746 | 604，062 | －15 | 4，248，851 | 5，174，617 | －17． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1，787，045，793 | 2，178，349，531 | －18．0 | 14，767，272，759 | 18，367，906，179 | －19．6 | 417，796，138 | 505．322．055 | －17．3 | 457．133，971 | 369，301，979 |


| Clearings at－ | Month of August |  |  | 8 Months Ended Aupust 31 |  |  | Week Ended Sept． 3 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | Inc．or <br> Dec． | 1938 | 937 | Inc．or Dec． | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Eighth Federal Re | serve District |  | $\%$ | s |  | \％ | \＄ | 8 | \％ | \＄ | \＄ |
| Mo．－St．Leduss－．．．－ | 344，842，477 | ${ }_{381,1022} 3$ | －12．2 | 2，720，486，306 | 3，228，030， 175 | － 15.7 | 70，400，0c0 | 87．100，000 | 9.2 | 76，500，000 | 84，400，000 |
| Cape Girardea | ${ }^{3,159,393}$ | ${ }^{3,732,573}$ 497，661 |  |  | $28,349,93$ <br> $4,294,624$ | ${ }^{13} \mathbf{1 3 . 3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ky －－Louisvile－－ | 126，411，922 | 138，047．090 | －8．4 | 1，045，832， 104 | 1，185，950．097 | －11．8 | 29，543，334 | 31，259，302 |  | 29，069，844 | 406 |
| Tenn－Memphis | $\begin{array}{r}61,429,222 \\ 311,286 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,312,235 \\ 360,664 \\ \hline \end{array},$ | $-13.7$ | 557，667，448 <br> 2，446，969 | $\begin{array}{r} 620.672,803 \\ 2,409,558 \end{array}$ | －10．2 +1.6 | 13，206，554 | 14，817，655 | －10．9 | 17，081，810 | 1，629，553 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { IIf.-Jacksonville } \\ \text { Quincy } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 311,286 \\ 2,340,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 360,669 \\ 2,733,000 \end{array}$ | －13．4 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,446,969 \\ 19,091,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,409,558 \\ 21,235,000 \end{array}$ | +1.6 -10.1 | ${ }_{567,0 c 0}^{\text {x }}$ | ${ }_{793,000}$ | ${ }_{-28.5}^{\mathbf{x}}$ | ${ }_{598,000}$ | ${ }_{487,000}$ |
| Total（ 7 citles） $\qquad$ <br> Ninth Federal Rese | 528，986，481 | $\begin{aligned} & 592,8 \\ & \text { Minnea } \end{aligned}$ | －10．8 | 4，373，785，869 | 5，090，942，375 | －14．1 | 113．716，888 | 133，969，957 | －15．1 | 123，249，654 | 39，294，959 |
| Mini．－Duluth． | 15，446．778 | 18．004．014 | －14．2 | 102，258，484 | 125．800，265 | －18．7 | 42 | 95 | －19．7 | 20 |  |
| Minneapolis | 304．5822．267 | ${ }^{335.022,592} 1$ | ${ }^{-9.1}$ | 2，081．615，978 | 2，368，417．342 | $\xrightarrow{-12.1}$ | 3，502，888 | 88，907，444 | －17．3 | 67，578，906 | 1，832，009 |
| ${ }^{\text {St }}$ St Paul． | ${ }^{111,414.298}$ | 114，495，080 | ${ }_{-2.7}^{+7}$ | 816.1100733 | 867，763，368 | ${ }_{-6.0}$ | 24，320，085 |  | －7．6 | 24．817，978 | 19，878．132 |
| ${ }_{\text {Wergus }}$ Finor | 1，448．830 | 1，489，984 | ＋0．1 | 11，969，030 | $\begin{array}{r}12,05 \\ -\quad 4,07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －${ }_{-3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．D．－F | 9，816．453 | 9，502，778 | ＋3．3 | 70，677，984 | $\because \quad 73.334,737$ |  | 2，207，76i | 2，439，258 | ． 5 | 2，174，525 | 1，500，000 |
| Grand | 1，311，000 | 1，326．000 | －-1.1 <br> -6.8 <br> -1 | $7,472.000$ $6,146,825$ | $-\quad$ <br> $-\quad 7,247,000$ <br> $1.153,287$ | ${ }_{-14.1}^{+3.1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| S．${ }^{\text {D }}$－$-\overline{\mathrm{A}}$－ | 3，477，2 | 3，288，720 | ＋5．7 | 22，823，481 | －23，049，576 | －1．0 | ．780，067 | 818 | －4．8 | 705，877 | 466.939 |
| Slioux F | 5，871．751 | 5，923，558 | ${ }_{-0.9}$ | 50，144，814 | $=51,275.655$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Hourt．}}^{\text {HeB }}$ | 3，147，186 |  | $\pm{ }_{-5.6}^{+6.0}$ | $4,494,721$ $22,044,090$ | $4,809,810$ $22,550.486$ | （ ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 78 | 792，006 | －12．3 |  | 648，262 |
| Great Falls | 3，840，016 | $3,925,878$ | －2．2 | 23，101，630 | 26，259，818 | －12．0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（16 citles）．．． | ，658 | ，28 | －7．2 | 3，313，033，377 | ，692，804，101 | －10．3 | 6，909，0 | 126，137，151 | －15．2 | 101，335，58 | 8，760，883 |
| Ten．- Frem |  | ${ }_{4} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hastlings． | 316，410 |  | －22．3 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,152,338 \\ & 4,618,381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,785,580 \\ & 4,85,16 \end{aligned}$ | -16.7 -4.7 | 103,329 132,741 | 121,064 <br> 131,889 | -14.6 +0.6 | 123,456 123,664 | 168，969 110，981 |
| Lincoln | 10．174，0 | 11，717，841 | － 3.2 | ${ }^{82,044,557}$ | 83，49 |  | 2，221，208 | 2，756．480 |  | 2，996，880 | ，691，101 |
| Omana | ${ }_{18}^{123.92}$ | ＋17，486，648 |  | ${ }^{9} 943,391.826$ | 11，066．117， 1322 |  | 25.79 | 29，783，412 | － |  | 484 |
| Manhattuan | 16．483，129 | 17，4841，499 | －10．8 | 12，736，213 | － $\mathbf{\| c}^{4,661,602}$ | ＋1．6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parsons， | 855 | 10988．594 |  | 7，199，218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topeka |  | ，960， | －16．6 | 78，922， | 812，541，970 |  | 1，453 | 1.5 | $-8.2$ | 1，482，398． | 1．736，227 |
| Mo．－Jop | ，818 | ${ }_{2,058,7}$ | －11．6 | ${ }_{1}^{15,408.640,}$ | ${ }_{16}$ | －14．5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| sas | 374，625 | 460,413 ， | －18．6 | ，911，532．3 | 3，631，98 |  | 76，412，501 | 94，308，847 | ． 0 | 91.0 | 15 |
| St．Josep | 11，596，7 438 | 14，8688， | －22．0 | 94，440， | 110，175，945 |  | 2，368 | 2，925，992 | － | 2，88 | 1，182 |
| Okla．－Tuls | 36，937，48 | 42，096，02 | －12．3 | 297， 984,9 | 3377，045，042 | －18．9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colo．－Colo． | 3，183，953 | 3，180，8 | ＋0．1 | 21，482，634 | 23，724，837 | －9．5 | 433，081 | 516，141 | －15 | 726，563 | 7，617 |
| Denver | 135，657，907 | 141，342，233 |  | ${ }^{941,390,603}$ | 1，084，999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Puebl }}$ | 2，413，076 | $2,661,309$ <br> $1,330,143$ |  | 18．465，9 | ${ }_{1}^{22,72}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal（18 | 742，3 | 862，048，681 | $-13.9$ | 5，670，631，424 | 760，507，997 | －16．1 | 12，040，341 | 136，165，663 | $-17.7$ | 133，986，630 | 4，284，444 |
| eventh | ve Dis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －24．3 |  |  |
| Sammo |  | （\％，637，7018 | $\square_{-27}^{12.9}$ | 50，918，216 | $\begin{array}{r}48,712,379 \\ \hline 7.523 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 2，141，510 |  |  | 5，283 |
| Dallas． | 199，986，300 | ${ }_{216,017,446}$ | $-7.4$ | 1，607，455， 126 | 1，731，289，942 |  | 49，622，053 | 50，468，466 | ． 7 | 45，922，958 | 30，402，615 |
| ${ }_{\text {El }}^{\text {El Paso }}$ | 18，038．348 | － 17.523 |  |  | 274，935 \％22 |  |  |  | ， 3 |  |  |
| Galveston． | 10，484，000 | 10，969，000 | －-4.4 | 85，733， | 279，963，000 | －4．7 | 3，085，000 | 2，564，000 | ＋20．3 | 2，255，000 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Houston． | 174，107，980 | 183，847，253 | －5．3 | 1，346，508，399 | 1，386，051，729 | －3．5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Arthur | ${ }_{3}^{1,672,975}$ | ＋${ }_{3}^{2,17472,405}$ | ${ }^{-23.0}$ | ${ }_{34,545,7}^{14,577,8}$ | 16，$16,786,731$ <br> $32,132,246$ | -13.2 +7.5 | 853，442 | 748.367 | ＋14．0 | ． 05 | 59，642 |
| Texarkana． | ， 01313 | 1，411，374 | －28．2 | $8,540,7$ | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| La．－Shrevep | 13，087，607 | 14，883，723 | －1 | 2，155， | 123，193，913 | －9．0 | 2，547 | 3，146，712 | －19． | 3，060，391 | 1，962，328 |
| Total（11 cities） | 60，768．415 | －${ }^{\text {San，}}$ | 7.0 | 3．677，752，416 | 3，917，638，398 | －6．1 | 63，811，106 | 66，004，136 | －3．3 | 58，473，7 | 40，706，362 |
| Wash．－Bellingham．．． | 1，502，000 | 2，159，739 |  | 12，734，991 | 7，998，864 | －29．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle． | 151，179，916 | 180，577，755 | －16．3 | 1，108，165，239 | 1，325，473．418 | －16．4 | 31，535 |  | ． 3 | 37,2 | 83 |
| Spok | 34，412，043 | 39，698，000 |  | 257，110，184 | 309，178，000 | －16．8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yakima | ${ }_{5}^{3,893,711}$ | 4，383，910 | －11．2 | 28，491，304 | 34，26 | －16．9 | 1，018 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5，070，000 |  | $\square_{9.8}^{9.1}$ | －${ }_{\text {3，851，967 }}$ | －${ }_{8,423,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portland | 124，36i，232 | 143，542，717 | －134 | 959，694，454 | 1，085，246，431 | －11．6 | 25，618，912 | 31，910，712 | －19． | 31，724， 5 55 | $22,160,817$ |
| Utah－Ogden | 3，045，777 57,17419 |  | 二 22.0 | －${ }_{443,974,6}$ | ［ ${ }^{25,092,326}$ | －19．8 | 12，120 | 15，346 | －21．0 | 14，2 | 11，249，847 |
| Ariz．－Phoenix | 10，642， 337 | 13，853，487 | 23．2 | 99，381，314 | 129，323，350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calif－Bakers | 7，745，251 | 7．433，205 | ＋4．2 | 65，114，5533 | 60，564，627 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley－－ | 19，758，977 | 20，081．424 |  |  |  | ${ }_{-5.2}^{12.0}$ |  |  |  |  | 262 |
| Long Beack | $17,018,537$ $3,481,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,533,55 \\ & 4,07,00 \\ & \hline, 0 \end{aligned}$ | $-14.8$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,085,148 \\ 25,899,000 \end{array}$ | 147，228，575 |  | 3，7 |  | －11． | 998 |  |
| Pasadena | 14，485，9 | 15，610，195 | －7．2 | 128，445， | 143，334，826 |  | 2，992，708 | 3，623，11 | －17．4 | 3，083，988 | 2，542，092 |
| Riverside | 59，947，88 | ${ }_{688,055,286}^{3,24,341}$ |  | 4，556，430， | 5，200，964，490 | 二12．4 |  |  |  | 145，598，615 |  |
| San Jose． | 12，211，830 | 14，573，888 | －16．2 | 4，86，721，743 |  | －11．1 | 2，993，7 | 3，496，684 | －14．4 | 3，516，920 |  |
|  | 5，924，441 <br> 9，096，24 | 6，501，074 | -8.9 -10.2 | 49，066．801 | 51，438，852 | $\begin{array}{r} -4.6 \\ -4.4 \end{array}$ |  | $1,473,443$ <br> $2,312,068$ | ${ }_{-6.8}^{19.1}$ | 3，590，066 <br> 2，233，976 |  |
| Total（2 | 1，075，472，403 | 1，232，375，167 | －12．7 | 8，273，915，25 | ，538，979，662 | －13．3 | 226，572，973 | 272，852，408 | －17 | 256，0 | 190，620，838 |
| Grand total（194 etties） | 22，005，158，331 | 24，765，703，32 | －11．1 | 188，023，752，441 | ，91 | －16． | 5．182，242，4 | 5．945，3 | －12 | 3，021，10 | 4．539．343．428 |
| Outside New York． | 10，250，104，38 | 11，645．112，595 | －12．0 | 82，548，567，876 | 97，944，993，990 | －15．7 | 2，198，212，983 | 2．549．367．84］ | －13．8 | 2，337，970．068 | 1．826，6 |

Outside New York．
CANADIAN CLEARANCES FOR AUGUST SINCE JANUARY 1，AND FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT． 1

| Clearings at－ | nth of Aupust |  |  | 31 |  |  | Week Ended Sept． 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1938 | 1937 | （inc． $\begin{gathered}\text { 1nc．or } \\ \text { Dec．}\end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1936 | 1935 |
| Canad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
| Toronto ${ }_{\text {Montreal }}$ | 455，774，768 <br> 440，875，530 | $\begin{aligned} & 458,927,983 \\ & 471,367,866 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-6.5}^{0.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,770,568,360 \\ & 3,431,111,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,272,611,987 \\ & 3,884,183,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -11.7 \\ & -11.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96,174,780 \\ 104,623,228 \end{array}$ | $133,831,070$ $124,107,052$ | $\square_{-15.7}^{28.1}$ | $119,331,335$ $102,985,008$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,444,826 \\ 95,259,728 \end{array}$ |
| Winnipeg | 123，004，918 | 143，562，565 | －14．3 | 928，865．030 | 1，272，048，953 |  | 38，250，747 | 35，159，148 | 2．${ }^{2}$ | 66．384，732 | 61，215，568 |
| Vancouu | 77，469，024 | －77，531，5766 |  | ${ }_{5}^{551,111,236}$ | － $662,756,215$ | －16．8 | $14,497,211$ <br> 13716504 <br> 13 | 18，955，228 | $\square^{-23.5}$ | －$21,816.612$ <br> $18.750,58$ | －${ }^{16,782,7825}$ |
| Ottawa | 76，478，858 | －76，872，465 |  | ${ }^{663,373,930}$ | ${ }_{168,2149265}$ |  | 13，716，504 | $16,123,203$ $5,266,430$ |  | － | $\begin{array}{r}15,162,293 \\ 3^{3} 760.519 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Quebec | 20，985，498 | －${ }^{210,612,569}$ | ＋1．6 | － $163,727,139$ | 86，806，711 |  | 2，10，812 | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 690,750$ | －14．1 | 2，538．092 | ${ }_{2,179,680}$ |
| Hamilton | 20，480，988 | －${ }^{23,736.064}$ | 13.7 | － $168,475,820$ | 184，073，612 |  | 4，${ }_{4}^{4,399,074} 4$ | $5,913,440$ $4.981,953$ | $\square_{13.5}^{26.5}$ | ＋${ }_{5,318,919}^{4,46.375}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3.158,250}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Colgary }}^{\text {St．John }}$ | 18,897 <br> $8,036,894$ | 20， $\begin{array}{r}20,897,688 \\ 8,868 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －9．7 | 155，556，078 | $192,789,073$ $66,830,432$ | － 7.1 | －${ }^{4} 1,36968,836$ | －${ }_{2}^{4.081,817}$ | －18．9 | 5，318，999 <br> 1,765495 | 5，458，250 $1,492,214$ |
| Vietoria． | ${ }_{7} 7,367,129$ | ${ }_{7} 7,3978823$ | －0．4 | 56，196．201 | 60，098，140 |  | 1．584．557 | 1．689，811 | $-^{50.1}$ | 1，726．639 | 1，535．765 |
| ndon－ | ${ }_{16}^{10,120.801}$ | 10，982．830 | －7．7 | $89,256,237$ 127.557 .736 1 | 95，649，．510 | ${ }^{-6.7}$ | － | ＋${ }_{4}^{2,3737,922}$ | －12．8 | －${ }_{3,902,231}^{2,794.557}$ | ${ }^{2,6683,925}$ |
| Resina－－ | 14，240，884 | 14，001，136 |  | 111，766．364 | 120841，986 |  | ${ }_{3,658}$ | 40358 |  | 6，372，919 | 4.350 |
| Brandon | 1，514，910 | 1， $1,3633,810$ | ＋11．1 | ${ }_{14}^{10,7251}$ | 9，993，238 |  | 341，847 | 364，328 | ， 2 | 448，247 | ${ }^{291,241}$ |
| Sethbridg |  | 5，396．556 | ＋2．4 | －${ }_{40,425,836}$ |  | $-11.0$ | 1，141，371 | 1，291，434 | －11．6 | 1，711，671 | －369，349 |
| Mose Jaw | 2，417，091 | 2，395，271 | $+0.6$ | 17，342，646 | 20，293，928 | －14．5 | 563，992 | 589,98 |  |  | 571，632 |
| antord |  | 3，676 |  | 30，206，8 | 33，037 |  | 685 | 838. | 8，2 |  |  |
| rt Will | 3， | 3，181 |  | ${ }^{24,726,}$ | 26，12 | ${ }^{5.4}$ | 69 | ${ }_{745} 69.125$ |  |  |  |
| ew Westm | 929，862 | 10，645 |  | 21，209，633 | － $22.665,453$ | ${ }^{6.4}$ | 542，302 | ${ }_{263} 74,669$ |  |  | 583,946 298137 |
| Peterboroug | $2,540,323$ | 2，548，757 | $-0.3$ | 20，173，\％03 | 21，607， 338 |  | 533；710 | 691，648 | ${ }_{22.8}$ | 647，290 | 558，598 |
| Sherbroo | 2，916，421 | 3．120．469 | 6.5 | 23，430．886 | 22，701，6 | ＋3．2 | 582 |  | －16．9 |  | 5777．726 |
| Kitchener | 4，312，112 | 4，155．691 |  | 36，745，773 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Windsor | 9，791 | 12,250 |  | 96，403，700 | 106，477 |  | 2,3 | 574 418 |  | 5 | － |
| Prince Aib | 1，2 | ｜ | 17．3 | 24，453，473 | 11，575，438 | 12．4 | 597 | ${ }_{687} \mathbf{3 7 4}$ | － 14.1 |  | 628，188 |
| Mingrton－ | 2，421，592 | 2，353，222 | 2．9 | 18，721，933 | 18，755，3031 | －2 | 490，577 | 546，．c98 | 研 | 544 | 494，681 |
| Chatham | ${ }^{2,054.210}$ | 2． 2020.600 |  | 18，688，559 | 18，873，644 | －1．0 | 344．480 | 467．553 | ． 1 | 449，991 | 344,984 388047 |
| Sarnia－－．．－ |  | 243，157 | +2.3 +9.7 | $18,681,489$ $33,368,704$ | $16,396,873$ $32,542,139$ | +13.9 <br> +2.5 <br> 18 | 1，100，065 | 1，362，788 | －19．3 | 914，722 | 38880.017 <br> 689,13 |
| Total（ 32 eitlea） | 1．52．882．437 | ，21．206．632 | －4．8 | 10，829，732．728 | 12，410．078．741 | －12．7 | 307，886，799 | 379．995．57C | －19．0 | 376，674，814 | 331．934．493 |

$\frac{\text { Total（32 citles）}}{\text {＊Estimated }}$
Figures not avalilable．

THE ENGLISH ${ }^{-G O L D}$ AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \＆Co．of London，written under date of Aug．24，1938：

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to e336，－ 411,750 on Aug． 17 th showing no change as compared with the previous Business in the open market has been fairly active，but enquiry has been more general，the demand from the Continent having eased considerably． At the daily fixing about $55,900,000$ was disposed of during
part of the offerings were taken for shipment to New Yorts


The following were the United Kingom imports and exports of gold， British South Aprica


The SS．Rawalpindl which sailed from Bombay on Aug．20th carries gold to the value of about $£ 152,000$ ．



British India
Australia．－
New Zealand
Canada United States of America－
Mexico－
Syria－－－
Germany
Netherlands
Belgium．
Switzeriland
Finland．
Sweden
Norway


The market developed a heavy tendency with sellers less reluctant particularly in the last day or two when Indian reselling orders were i， evidence．Speculative and Continental sales，together with Indian resales， at the lower levels，by American trade demand．
for forward which compare with $197-16 \mathrm{~d}$ ．and $191 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$ ．for cash and 19 d ． deliveries on Wednesday last． $197-16 \mathrm{~d}$ ．and $19 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ ．for the respective The market is steady at the fall but it may be remarked that today at the prices fixed Indian reselling orders mainly remain unexecuted．
registered from mid－day on the 15 th inst．to mid－day on the 22nd inst．： British South Africa＿．．．．－$£ 6,063$ ，British India British South Africa
British West Arica 66,063
2,350
1,405
4.614
9,500
1,568
$\qquad$
Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom

| Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} £ 5,785,723 \\ 409,377 \end{array}$ |  |
| 198，872 |  |
| 100．187 |  |
| 1，307，001 | 25，000 |
| 505，265 |  |
| 57，913 |  |
| 18，105 |  |
| 1，098，463 | 2，830 |
| 2730000 | 2，136，176 |
| 40，272 |  |
|  | 57,731 65,326 |
| $17.00 \overline{4}$ | 6， 7,468 |
| 142，841 | 1，309，286 |
| $4,793,979$ $\mathbf{9 5 4 , 3 3 8}$ | $1,84,794$ $1,156,529$ |
| 170，486 | 3，522，154 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 92.353 \\ 2.318 .703 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,318,703 \\ 299,504 \end{array}$ |
| 29，661 | 17．031 |

ong Kong． ing the week：

|  | －Bar Silver Per Oz．Std．－ | IN NEW YORKT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash 2 Mo | （Per Ounce， 999 Fine） |
| Aug． 1 | －1938d．191／4d． | Aug．17－－－－－－－－－－－－－43 cents |
| Aug． 20 | －19 5－16d．$\quad 19$ 3－16d． | Aug．19－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－43 cents |
| Aug． 22 | 19 5－16d． $193-16 \mathrm{~d}$ | Aug 20＿．．．－．－．－．－．－－43 cents |
| Aug． 23 | －19 5－16d． 19 3－16d． | Aug．22－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－4．－4，cents |
| Aug． 24 | －191／8d．19d． | Aug．23－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－43 cents |
| Average | $19.302 d_{3} \quad 19.177 \mathrm{~d}$. |  |

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period

# TREASURY CASH AND CURRENTILIABILITIES TREASURYIMONEY HOLDINGS 

For these tables，usually given here，see ${ }_{\Delta}^{\prime \prime}$ page 1623.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS－PER CABLE羽
The daily closing quotations for securities，\＆c．，at London， as reported by cable，have been as follows the past week：

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Sept. } 3 \end{gathered}$ | Mon．， Sept． 5 | Tues． Sept， 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wed., } \\ \text { Sept. } 7 \end{gathered}$ | thuts．， Sept． 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frt., 西震 } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sllver，per oz＿－19 15－16d．Gold，p．fine oz．143s．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ． | 191／6d． | 19 1－16d． | 1914d． | 19 5－16d． | 193／4d． |
|  | 144s．1d | $1449.21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ． | 144s． 1 d ． | 144s．11／2 | 144 s |
| Gold，p．fine oz．143s．5d． Consols， $21 / 2 \%$－Holiday | £737／8 | £737／8 | f733／4 | £733／4 | £73 |
| British $31 / 3 \%$ War Loan． | £1017／8 | £1013／4 | £1017／8 | £1013／4 | £10114 |
| British 4\％ | 2018 |  |  | 2 | 0 |
| －1960－90．．．．－Holiday | ¢113 | £113 | £1127／8］ | 21123／4 | £1123／8 |
| The price of silver per ounce（in cents）in the United |  |  |  |  |  |
| States on the same days has been：． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar N．Y．（for．）．Closed | 42\％／3 | 428／4 | 423／4 | 423／4 | 423／4 |
| （newly mined） 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 |

PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES AUG．31， 1938
The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States Aug．31，1938，as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement，is as follows：

Bond－
\％Conversion Canal loan of 1961
－－．．．．．．．．．．
$\$ 49,800.000 .00$
$28,894,500.00$ $\begin{array}{r}28,894,500.00 \\ 117,867,240.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 758,945,800.0$ $1,036,692,900.00$ $454,135,200.00$ 352，993，450．00 $544,870,050.00$
$818.627,000.00$ 755．433，500．00 $834,453,200.00$ ， $400,528,737,2550.00$ $1,518,737,650.00$
$1,035,874,400.00$ 491，375，100．00 $2,611,095,150.00$
$1,214,428,950.00$ $1,214,428,950.00$
$1,626,687,150.00$ $981,827,050.00$
$1,786,146,650.00$ $540,843,550.00$ $450,978,400.00$
$918.780,600.00$
$21,846,029,950.00$
$\$ 180,323,885.75$
$332,769,897.00$
$332,769,897.00$
$438,740.789 .75$
$294,158,850.00$
$294,158,850.00$
$59,300,812.49$
$\$ 309,969,450.00$
$500,157,956$
$1,305,294,234.99$
Adjusted Service bonds of 1945 500，157，956，40 810，127，406．40
$\overline{\$ 24,158,013,331.39}$
Total bonds
Treasury Notes－

| \％seriesD－1938，maturin | Sept．15， |
| :---: | :---: |
| \％\％series E－1938，maturin | Dec．15， |
| \％series A－1939，maturing | June 15 |
| 13／8\％series B－1939，mat | Dec． 15 |
| 11／2\％series $\mathrm{C}-1939$ ，maturing | Mar．15， 19 |
| 13／8\％series D－1 939 ，maturi | Sept．15，1939＿－ |
| 15\％\％series A－1940，maturin | Mar．15， 1 |
| series B－194 |  |
| \％series C－1940，maturin | Dec．15， 1 |
| series A－1941，maturin | Mar．15，1941．－ |
| \％series B－1941，ma | June 1 |
| \％series C－1941，maturin | D |
| \％series A－1942，maturing | Mar． 15 |
| series P－1942，m | Sept．15， |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$3 \%$ Old－Age Reserve account series，maturing June 30， 1941 and 1943 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． turing June 30， 1942 and 1943 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 1939 to 1943 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－ \％Canal Zone retirement fund，series 1940 $4 \%$ Alaska Railroad retirement fund series maturing June 30， 1941 and 1943 ＿．．．．．．．． June $30,1940,1942$ and $2 \%$ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 8\％Government maturing Dec．1． 1939 and 1942－－ $2 \%$ Government life insurance fund serles，
maturing June 30,1942 and $1943 \ldots \ldots$
Certficates of Indebtedness－
4\％AdJusted Service Certificate Fund series，
$21 / 2 \%$ Unemployment Trust Fund series，ma－
turing June $30,1939 \ldots . .$.
Treasury bills（maturity value）
－－－－－－－
Total Interest－bearing debt outstanding－－
Id anued Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased （exeluding Postal Savings bonds）
$21 / 2 \%$ Postal Savings bonds $21 / 2 \%$ Postal Savings bonds－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－
$31 / 2 \%, 4 \%$ and $41 / \%$ First Liberty Loan bonds of $1932-47$ and 41／\％First Liberty Loan bonds
$4 \%$ and $41 / 4 \%$ Second Liberty Loan bonds of ${ }^{41} \% \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928 $34 \%$ and 43\％\％Victory notes of 1922－23 Treasury notes，at various interest rates Ctfs．of indebtedness，at various interest rates．

Debt Bearting No Interest－
United States notes

Deposits for retirement of Natlonal bank and Federal notes and fractio
hrift and Treasury savings stamps，unclassi

817，738，700．00 $433,460,900.00$
$1,293,714,200$ ${ }_{526,232,500.00}$ 941，613，750．00 $426,554,600.00$
$1,378,364,200.00$ $\begin{array}{r}1,338 ; 428,400.00 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ $737,161,600.00$
870 $676,707,600.00$
$503.877,500.00$ $204,45,400.00$
$426,349,500.00$
$342,143,300.00$
223
，146，922，950．00
733，300，000．00
$69,700,000.00$
$468,000,000.00$
$3,626,000.00$
4，102，000．00
502，000．00
$55,000,000.00$
105，000，000．00
$25,000,000.00$ \＄10，611，152，950．00
$\$ 24,300,000.00$
954，000，000．00
$978,300,000.00$ \＄37，051，561，281．39
$\$ 3,911,340.26$ 41，820．00 $14,112,550.00$ $1,314,700.00$ 22，438，400．00 ，659，650．00 $19,587,350.00$
$4,858,2000$ $240,900.00$
$101,575,560.26$ $\$ 346,681,016.00$ $\$ 190,641,585.07$ $243,972,176.50$
$2,031,728.28$
3，249，376．64
439，894，866．49 $\longdiv { \$ 3 7 , 5 9 3 , 0 3 1 , 7 0 8 . 1 4 }$

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

BRANCHES AUTHORIZED
Sept．1－The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle，Seattle，Wash．
Location of branch，Town of La Conner，Skagit County，Wash．Auth－ orized by Certificate No． 1416 A ．
Sept．1－Bank of American Nat．Trust \＆Savings Association，San Fran－
cisco，Calif．State Fair Gounds，Sacramento，Calif，1417A．

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for August, 1938 and 1937, and the two months of the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1937-38:
General \& Special Accounts -Month of August - July 1 to Aug. 31 -


2. Recovery and rellet:

Agricultural ald:
 Fen mortgages anderand
Relief
 Reclamation projects.....-
Publle highways-.......
River and harbor work and flood control.-....-...-. Works Progress Admin..--
Pub Wks. Adm. grants
(Act June 21, 1938) Ald to home-......-Home Loan system. Emergency housing $-\cdots-$
U.S. Housing Anthority U. S. Housing Anthority
Federal Housing Admin.

Farm Security Administra'n Admin. for: Indus. Recovery Sub-total
3. Revolving funds (net): Agricultural ald:
Farm Credit

| Agricultural ald: <br> Farm Credit Administra'n. | b676,093 | b4,659,334 | b1,145,393 | b5,874,583 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public works: |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and grants to States, | 13,418,836 | 17,982,778 | 19,195,833 | 37,167,593 |
| Loans to rallroads .-...- |  |  |  | b76,680 |
| Sub-total | 12,742,743 | 13,323,444 | 18,050,440 | 31,216,430 |
| c. Transfers to trust accts., \&c.: |  |  |  |  |
| Old-age reserve account. | 38,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 76,000,000 | 83,000,000 |
| Railroad retirement account-- | 9,500,000 | 20,000,000 | 31,500,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Govt. employees' retirement funds (U. S. share) |  |  | 75,106,600 | 73,255,000 |
| Sub-total | 47,500,000 | 61,000,000 | 182,606,600 | 186,255,000 |
| b. Debt retirements (sinking fund, \&c.) |  | -->--*. | 137,400 | 30,6 |
| Total expenditures | 682,684,073 | 557,914,259 | 1,445,227,239 | 1,235,107,3 |
| Exacess of recelpts. |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of expenditures | 195,197,458 | 104,456,276 | 646,648,204 | 372,488,751 |

## Summary

Exoess of expenditures ( + ) or $+195,197,458+104,456,276+646,648,204+372,488,751$
 Excesse of expenditures $(+)$ or
recelpts $(-)$ (excluding public receipts ( - (excluding publle $+195,197,458+104,456,276+646,510,804+372,458,201$ Trust accts., increment on gold,
\&c., excess of recelpts $(-)$ or


Total excess of expenditures $(+)$ or receipts ( - ) ....... aerease $(+$ ) or decrease $(\rightarrow$ in $\quad 5,775+68,058,430+384,633,843+271,709,912$ Increase ( + ) or decrease $(-)$ in
the gross public debt.......... $+401,640,058+329,344,896+428,291,393+620,426,866$ Gross public debt at beginning
of month or year...-.......31,391,651 Gross public debt this date $\ldots \xlongequal{37,593,031,708} \xlongequal{37,045,040,598} \xlongequal{37,593,031,708} \xlongequal{37,045,040,598}$

 on Gold, \&cc.
Recetpts-(See note 1) Trust accounts note 1)
 Unemployment trust fund....--
Odd-age reserve account

 Total $-\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ Pubilic Debt Accounts
eceppts-Market Receipts-Market operatlons:
Cash: Treasury bills
 unclassiffed sales) --.-...--
Sub-total.............
Adjusted service bonds......
Exchanges: Treasury notes_
Treasury bonds Sub-total
Sub-total
Spectal.
Adjusted sert.
service certif. Adjusted service certif.
fund (certificates)

| Unemploy. trust fund (etfs.). | 82,000,000 | 68,618,000 | 82,000,000 | 97,684,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Old-age reserve acc't (notes). | 33,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 71,000,000 | 82,000,000 |
| Rallroad retirem't acc't (notes) | 1,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Clvil serv. retire't fund (notes) | 8,400,000 |  | 81,100,000 | 71,300,000 |
| For. Serv, retirem't f'd (notes) |  |  | 374,000 | 367,000 |
| Canal Zo. retire't fund (notes) |  |  | 459,000 | 469,000 |
| Alaska RR retire't fund (notes) |  | 12,000 | 175,000 | 201,000 |
| Postal Savs. Sys, (notes) -- | 10,000,000 |  | 10,000,000 |  |
| Govt. life insur. fund (notes) |  |  | 2,000,000 |  |
| Federal Dedosit Insurance Corporation (notes) |  |  | 20,000,000 |  |
| Sub-total | 134,900,000 | 119,630,000 | 275,608,000 | 262,021,000 |
| Total public debt recelpts | 674,184,696 | 553,774,028 | 1,254,942,073 | 1,086,139,439 |
| Expenditures-Marketoperations Cash: Treasury bills | 253,625,000 | 201,951,000 | 787,475,000 | 414,765,000 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 253,68,000 | 294,350 | 106,650 | 491,300 |
| Treasury notes.. | 1,201,300 | 352,150 | 2,653,000 | 1,328,300 |
| Treasury bonds |  |  |  | 10,000 |
| U. S, savings bonds | 6,437,683 | 4,004,782 | 13,309,842 | 8,482,959 |
| Adjusted service bonds | 4,747,450 | 9,092,750 | 10,174,650 | 20,933,350 |
| First Liberty bonds | 238,850 | 249,300 | 662,350 | 800,250 |
| Fourth Liberty bonds | 391,850 | 639,400 | 877,150 | 1,524,350 |
| Postal Savings bonds | 1,820 | 2,900 | 200,180 | 715,360 |
| Other debt items. | 19,125 | 34,285 | 41,573 | 62,898 |
| National bank notes and | 3,347,560 | 4,374,315 | 7,555,285 | 11,586,860 |
| Sub-total | 269,996,633 | 220,995,132 | 823,055,680 | 460,760,627 |

## Exchanges:

Exchanges:
Treasury notes.............
Treasury bonds................
Special sub-totas:

| Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates) | 500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemploy, trust fund (etfs.). |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad retirem't acce't(notes) |  |  |  |  |
| Civil serv. retire't fund (notes) | 2,000,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 900.000 |
| For. Serv, retirem't f'd (notes) | 29,000 | 19,000 | 76,000 | 37,000 |
| Canal Zo. retire't fund (netes) | 19,000 | 15,000 | 19,000 | 15,000 |
| Postal Savings System (notes) |  |  |  |  |
| ed. Dep. Ins, Corp. (notes). | --...... |  |  |  |
| tot | 2,548,000 | 3,434,000 | 3,595,000 | 4,952,000 |
| Total public debt expend's_ | 272,544,638 | 224,429,132 | 826,650,680 | 465,712,627 |
| cess of recelp |  | 29,344, | 8,291,3 |  | Excess of recelpts.-. $=\frac{272,544,638}{401,640,057}$


| 501,397,000 | 400,300,000 | 901,960,000 | 750,566,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| --... |  |  |  |
| 37,203,346 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,524,886 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | 80,931,223 | 70,649,301 42 |
| 538,600,346 | 432,824,928 | 982,891,223 | 821,215,343 |
| 684,350 | 1,319,100 | 1,442,850 | 2,903,15 |

Expenditures-Marketoperations


Increase ( + ) or Decrease (一)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in Gross Public } D \\
& \text { Market operations: }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Market operations Treasury bills




 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Natlonal bank notes and Fed- } \\ \text { eral Reserve bank notes. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | $\mathbf{- 3 , 3 4 7 , 5 6 0} \begin{array}{llllll}\text { (4,374,215 } & -7,555,285 & -11,586,860\end{array}$ Sub-total_.................269,288,057$+213,148,896+161,278,393+363,357,866$

Spectal series...........................
Total
a Addition + ................. $+401,640,057+329,344,896+428,291,393+620,428,986$ a Additional expenditures on these accounts are fincluded under "Recovery and
relfe"' and "Revolving funds (net)." the classification of which will be shown in the statement of classified receifts and expenditures appearing on page 7 of the
dally Treasury statement for the 15 th of each month. dally Treasury statement for the 15 th of each month.
b Excess of credits (deduct).
Note 1-Beginning Dec. 31, 1937, transters from the Genderal Fund have been
treated as receipts instead of offsets against expenditures. The figures for the treated as receits instead of offsets against expenditures. The figures for the
month and the fiscal year 1938 have been revised accordingly in and that respect month and the fiscal year 1938 have been revised accordin
disagree with the figures published prior to Dec. 31, 1937:

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. 31, } 1917, \\ & \text { Pre-War Debt } \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 31, 1919, When War Debt Was at tis Peak | Dec. 31, 1930, <br> Lowest Post-War Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross debt-....-.-....- Net bal in | $\begin{array}{r} 81,282,044,346.28 \\ 74,216 ; 460.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26,596,701,648.01 \\ 1,118,109,534.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316,026,087,087.07 \\ 306,803,319.55 \end{array}$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. in gen, fund...- | \$1,207,827,886.23 | \$25,478,522,113.25 | 815,719,283,767.52 |
| Gross debt per capita | \$12.36 | \$250.18 | \$129.66 |
| ing (percent). | 2.395 | 4.196 | 3.750 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 31, 1937, } \\ & \text { a Year Ago } \end{aligned}$ | July 31, 1938 , Last Month | Aug. 31, 1938 |
| Gross debt $\qquad$ Net bal. in gen, fund... | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37,045,040,598.38 \\ 2,902,190,851.04 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 837,191,391,650.74 \\ 2,116,011,179.99 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37,593,031,708.14 \\ 2,259,575,462.81 \end{array}$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. in general fund | \$34,142,849,747.34 | 835,075,380,470.75 | 935,333,456,245.33 |
| Gross debt per caplta..- | a8286.29 | b $\$ 285.75$ | b $\$ 288.68$ |
| Computed rate of int. per annum on interest- |  |  |  |
| bearing debt outstand- |  |  |  |
| ing (percent) .-.....- | 2.569 | 2,597 | 2,581 |

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks $\qquad$
$\qquad$
 10 Spring fiel G Gas Llsht Co..., , par
11 Florida Telephone CorD. common, par 10100
$21 / 2$ Southwest Natural Gas $6 \%$ Dreterred, par
$\qquad$ -..... $891 / 2$
$\qquad$

 $\$ 1,600$ Lincoln Mortgage Co. Inc. deb. 5 s , 1948 , with 40 shares of stock... $40 / \mathrm{H}$ flat $\$ 1,000$ 40 Exechange Place Corp. gen. mtge. inc., July 1,1958 , with 10 shares
common $\mathbf{v}$. e By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Sharese
Stocks
Draper Con

${ }^{9} 9$ Eastern Utllities Associates convertible

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

5 Courier-Post Co. $7 \%$ cum. preferred, par $\$ 100$.......
5 Pniladelphla Record Co. $6 \%$ cum. preterred, par $\$ 100$

17 Unlon Paasenger Ry. Co, par $\$ 50$
4 Roosevevelt Bank, Phladel phia, par $\$ 50$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

4 Roosevelt Bank, Philadel phia, p
1,000 Unlon Building Co., no par
par 850
$\qquad$

50 Hotel Traymore Co. preferred, series one. par $\$ 100$
50 Delaware-Montgomery Counties Co. sor Guaranteeing Mortgages preferred.
 2 Huntingdon \& Broad Top Mountain RR. \& Coal Co. preferred certificates
of deposit; warrants to purchuse 5 shares Peoples Light \& Power Corp. of deposit:, warrants to purchase 5 shares Peoples Light \& Power Corp.
class B common: 8100 Trusteed Diversifled Royalties series F......... $\$ 310$ Bonds-
$\$ 1,000$ Clity Centre Bullding 1st 6s, 1934, certificate of deposit.
$\$ 5,000$ Shamokin Coal Co. 1st $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1944, certificate of deposit. $\qquad$

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

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

## Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ conv. investment certificates due Nov. $15,1938.0$.

 *Cincinnati \& Muskingum Valley RR. 1 st mtge. 4s....Commonwealth Edison Co 1 st mtge bonds. Oonsolidated Oil Co. preferred stock-......... *Oouncil Bluffs Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1928......................................
 Dallas Gas Co. 1st mtge. 6s, 1941 Detroit Edison Co. $5 \%$ bonds series E . 312 s , 1960 -Diamond State Telephone Co. $615 \%$, pref. stock............... Dominion Gas
First mortgage bonds, series A \& $B$
mpire Oil \& Refining Co, (Cities Service Oil Co.) $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$,
 Goulds Pumps, Inc., 1st mtge. 6s, 1942 , Hamilton Cotton Co.. Ltd... Ist mtge.. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 1948 Indianaposis - Power \& Light Co-, ist mtge. 5 , 1957 Mc Coll Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd. $6 \%$ stock----Morristown \& Erie RR. Co. 1st mtge. 6s 1943 bonds National Gypsum Co. 15-y

1st mtge. 6s, 1947
1 st mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$
1 st mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$


Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line RR. gen. Mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$

$301 / 4$

23
$331 / 2$
lotCompany and Issue-
Pittsburgh CincinnatiDate Page Company and Issue-
Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis Ry. consol.
mtge. bonds-.
 1500
1645

 Texas Cities Gas Co. 1st mtge. 5s.


* Announcements this week $\times$ Page in Vol, 146.


## 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:

Air Associates, Inc., common (quar.)
Common (quar, due in Dec. 1938) $\$ 7$ cum. preferred (quar Aluminum Industries, Inc. (no action) American Agricultural Chemical.--.American Bank Not
American Capital Corp., $\$ 3$ preferred American Crystal sugar, preferred (quar.).... $5 \%$ cum conv, pref. (quar) American Express Co. (quar.)
American Fork \&
American Mfg. Co. preferred (quar American Investment Co. of IIl. $\$ 2$ pref. (quar.) $8 \%$ preferred (quar.
$7 \%$ preferred (quar. American Snuff Co. (quar.) American Thermos Bottle Co 7 ............. Art Metal Works (quar.)
 Avery (B. F.) \& Sons preferred (quar.) Extra Corp. (quar.)
Bankers Trust Co. (quar.). (quar.)
Bank of the Manhattan Co. (
Beatrice Creamery Co. (quar.)
Belfian National Rys. (American shares)
Bird Machine (quar.) 8 \% 1st pref. (quar.)
Bralorne Mines Ltd. (quar.)

## Briggs Mfg -

Class Ag. Co., common (quar.)
Class A (quar.) -- Bridgeport Machine, prefered (quar.)
 $5 \%$ preference (semi-annual) --.................... Broad Street Investing Co., Inc. (quar.) Buryrus-Erie Co. preferred (quar.)
Budd Wheel Co. ist preferred (quar
1st preferred (participating dividend) Burry Biscuit preferred (quar.) -...........-.
Canada Northern Power Corp. common (quar $7 \%$ cum. preferred (quar.)
Canadian Canners Ltd., 1st pref. (quar.) Cannon mills Co
Capital Administration, pref. A (quar.) Carnation Co. (quar.)
Carriers \& General Corp
$7 \%$ cum. 1st participating preferred-.-.---Preferred (quar.)
Central Aguirre Asso
Central Aguirre AssocCentral Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. (quar.) Chicago Pneumatic Tool $\$ 3$ preferred (quar.) Chicago \& Southern Airlines preferred (quar.) $\$ 7$ preferred (quar
Cincinnati \& suburran Bell Telephone (quar.) Colonial lce Co. $\$ 7$ cum. pref. (quar.)
Cum. preferred series B (quar.)---.-.--
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)-
Continental Bank \& Trust
Continental Baking Corp., preferred (quar.).
Continental Baking Corp.,
Cream of Wheat Corp
Crum \& Forster (quar)
Preferred (quar.)
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp-
Series N Y--
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., pref. (quar
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd
El Paso Natural Gas Co--...-
$\$ 6$ preferred (quar.)
$\$ 51 / 2$ preferred (quar.)
\$5 preferred (quar.).
Filenes (Wm.) Sons.-

## Florence Stove Co

## Fohs Oil Co

Fox (Peter) Brewing (quar
General American Investors Co.,Inc.,pref.(quar) General Baking Co.-.
Extra-
Preferre
General Railway Signal, pref. (quar.)



## Name of Company

 Briggs \＆Stratton Corp．（quar．）Bristol Brass Corp，（quar．） British－American Tobarco Co．Cotar British Columbia Power class A（quar．）
Bright（T．G．）
\＆
Co．，Ltd．
（quar．）． ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferred．（quar
Bucyrus－Monighan class A A（quar．
Butd Wheel $\$ 7$ partic．pref．（quar．） Euftral Niäaräa Eäerern Power，pref．（quar．） Bulova Watch Co．（quar．）
Bunte Bros． $5 \%$ pres（quar



Common（extra）
California Ink Co．（quar．）
Cambria Iron Co．（semi－ann．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Canada Cement Co A1／2\％preferred＿
Canada Dry Ginger Anc
Canda
referred（quartmon Corp．

Canada Permanent Mortgage（（Toronto）（quar．）－
Canadian Car Foundry Canadian Car \＆Foundry preferred－
Canadian Celanese partic．pref．（quar
Canadian Cottons，Ltd．，common（quar．）
Canadian Fairbanks Morse（ressumed） Canadian General Electric（quar．）．－．
 Canadian Wire \＆Cable．preferred（quar
Candian Wirebound Boxes，S1，
Canfield Oill A． Canfield Oil Co． $7 \%$ preferred
Case（J．I．）Co．．．preferred（quar．）
Central Illinois Public service $\$ 6$ pref．
Centrat Sterred $x$ Wire 0 ．．． $6 \%$ pref．（auar．） Centrifural Pipe Corp iquar．
Chamberlin Metal Weather Strin Chamberin Maper \＆Evather So． $6 \%$ pref．（quar．）－
Chesapeake \＆Ohio Ry．Coo． Chesapeake \＆Ohio Ry
Preferred A
Preferred A（quar．）
Chesebrough Mg Co．（quar．
Chxtra Fiexibe
Chicago Fiexible Shaft（quar．
Chicago Rivet \＆Machine
Chrysler Corp－
Churngold Corp－
Oncinnati Unlon Terminal $5 \%$ pref．（qu．）
 special（guaranteed）（quarterly）．．．．
 Cluett，Peabody \＆Co．，Inc．－（interim）－．．．－．．．．－ Electric， $6 \%$ pref．（quar Coca－Cola International Cor，


 Preferred（quar．） \＄43 conv．preference（quar．）
Commonweath $\$ 6$ preferred B（guar．）

Coniaurum Mines，Lita－
Connecticut Likht \＆Power common
Consolidated Biscuit（increased．．qua
Consolidated Edison Co．of N．Y．，Inc


Consolidated Investment Trust（quar．）－：．．．－：

Continental Can Co．．Inc．：－$\$ 43 / 2$ pref．（quar．）
Continental Oil Co．．．
Continental

Copperwerd Steel Co $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cosmos Imperial Mills，Lidd．，} 5 \% \text { pref．（quar．）}\end{aligned}$
Cosmos Imperial Milis，Ltd．， $5 \%$ pref．（quar．）
Crane Co，
Creamerie 5 cum cont
Creamer ies of America，Inc．（quar．）
Crowell Publishing Co．（reduced）
Crown Cork International Cord

Orum \＆Forster pref．（quar．）
Ouneo Press，Inc．prof．（Guar．）．：－
Curtis Pubishing Co． 87 preferred
David \＆\＆Frere，Ltd．，class A（quar．）
Dayton \＆Mayable in cash or class B B stock
8\％preferred（quar．）
Delta Eliectric Co．（quar．）
$7 \%$ preferred（quar．） $\mathbf{-}$ ．Y．（quar．）
$7 \%$ preferred（quar．
Devonian Oil Co Co．－．．．．．．－－
$\$ 7$ prior preferred（qu
Diamond Match Company（quar．）
Pistitic．preferred．－．－．－
r．Pepper Co．（quar．）

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$$r．）－－

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-1$\left.\right|^{1}$$\geq$

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\frac{19}{n^{6}}
$$$1, \cos _{1}$


Dominion Tar \＆Chemical preferred（quar．）－
Preferred（quarterly）－
Dover \＆Rockaway RR．
．

Per
Share

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140世药

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| When | Holders |
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| Payubbe | Of |
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| Sept． 15 | Sept．2 |


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 ept． 30 Sept． Niver


Foster \& Kumeiser, preferred (quar.)
Foxter \& Kieiser, preferred (quar.)
Fox (Peter) Brewng Co. (quar.).
Frankenmuth Brewing Co. (quar.) ----:--:-:-


Gamewell Co, $\$ 6$ conv, pref (quar.)
Gannett Co. $\$ 6$ conv. prer
Gatineau Power Co. (intlial quar.).
Gatineau Power Co. (inittial
Prefered (quar).
Gaylord Container Corp.




Extra
General Telephone Corp. (quar.)
$\$ 3$ conv. preferred (quar.)
$\$ 3$ conv, preferred (quar.)
General Water Gas \& Electric.
Preferred (quar.)
Georgia Power Co. $\overline{6}$ pref. (quar.)
Georgia Power Co. \$6 pref. (quar.)
\$5 preferred (quar.)
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.).
Preforen
Preferred (quar.).
Girdler Corp. (quar.).

Glidden Co. $41 / 2 \%$ conv. pref. (quar.)..............
Globe-Werncke Co, $7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Preferred (quar.)
Goebel Brewing Co--
Gold \& Stock Teleg. $\overline{\text { Con }}$ (quar.)
Goldblatt Bros. preferred (quar.)

Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. $\$ 5$ conv. pref. (qu.
Gorbam Mfg. Co
Great Southern Co Gife Insurance Oo. (quar,)
Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.-
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Greening (B.) Wire Co. Litd., (quar.

Griggs Cooper \& Co. C - $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Group No. 1 Oil Corp
Gulf States Utilities $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.)
$\$ 51 / 2$ preferred (quar.)
Hackensack Water Co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Hackensack Water Co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Hamilton Cotton Co., Litd. $\$ 2$ conv. pref
Hamilton Watch Co. (quar.)
Hanes (P. H.) Knitting, $7 \%$ ) preferred (quar.)
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. $6 \%$ pe (qu.)
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. $6 \%$ pf. (qu.)
Harrisburg Gas Co.. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Harrisburg Gas Co.. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Harshaw Chemical Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar
Hawaiia Consolidated $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{~ p r e f . ~} 7 \%$ (quar
Hazail-Atlas Glass Co. (quar.) pref.
Hazeltine Corp. (quar.) (quar
Sley Mescot Gold Mines Ltd. (quar)

Hein-Werner Motor Parts Corp.
Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (quar.)
Preferred (quar.)
Hercules Powder Co
Hercules Powder C

Hibbard, spencer, Bartlett \& Co. (monthly)
Hires (Chas. E.) Co., class A com. (quar.)
Holland Furnace Co., class A com.
Preferred (quar,
Preferred (quar,) Ltd. (quar.)
Holmes (D. H.) Co.,
Home Fire \& Marine Insurance (quar.)
Home Fire \& Marine Insurance (quar.) --.
Honolulu Oif Corp....
Humble Oil \& Refining.
Husmble Oil \& Ref̈ning
Huron \& Erie Mtge. Corp. (quar.).
Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp.-.



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Name of Compa

Duquesne Light Co. (quar.)
Preferred (quar.)
Preerred (quar.)

Eastern Steel Productspref. (quar.)
Eastern Township Telephone-
Eastman Kodak Co.
Preferred (quar.) A---
Economy Grocery Stores.-.
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc. (quar.)
$5 \%$ cumulative preferred (quar.)
Electric Controller \& Mfg
Electrolux Corp. (quar.)
Elgin National Watch Co--
$5 \%$ preferred (semi-ann.). (se...................
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. 7 \% pref. (quar.)
Empire Casualty (Dallas) (quar.)--.-
Empire Power Corp., $\$ 6$ cum. preferred (quar.
Pmpire Power Corp.
Participating stock.
Emporium Capwell Cor)
415\% preferred A (quar.)
\$3 non-cum. class A (quar.)
Erie \& Pittsburgh RR. (quar.)
Esquire-Coronet, Inc. (quar.)
Ex-Cell-O Corp,
Falstaff Brewing Corp, preferred. (s,
Extra-
Faultless Rubber Co-- (J. O., N. J.) (quar.)
Federal Mining \& Smelting, pref. (quar.)
Federan Mining \& Smelting, pref. (quar.) -.-.-
Fifth Avenue Coach-(Bait.), class A\&B (quar.
Class A preferred (quar.)
First National Stores, Inc
Fiscal Fund, Inc., stock dividend

| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Imperial |  |  |  |
| Imperial |  |  |  |
| Imperial Tobacco of Canada， | 款年谷 |  | Sept． 9 |
| Indiana Hydro |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis Power \＆Light $6 \pm \% \%$ pref．（quar．） |  |  | Sp |
| Indianaporerred（quar． |  |  |  |
| Industrial Acceptance Corp |  | Sep． 30 | Sopt． 15 |
| International Bronze | 37 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ternational Business Machine |  | O |  |
| rnational Mi | $\pm 1$ |  |  |
| national Nickel |  |  |  |
| International Ocean Teleg | 317／2 |  |  |
| natio | 37 |  |  |
| International |  |  |  |
| Investors Roya |  |  |  |
| Iowa Public Ser | \＄13／4 | Oct． |  |
| $861 / 2$ preferred（qu | \＄1 |  |  |
| On Fireman |  |  |  |
| Irving（Joh | 37 | Sept． 15 |  |
|  | 1 | Oc |  |
| Jersey Central Power \＆ |  |  |  |
| prefe |  |  |  |
| wel Tea |  | Sept． 20 |  |
| Johns－Manvi | \＄134 |  |  |
| Josilyn Mrg．\＆Supply |  |  |  |
| Kalamazoo Vegetable Parc | 5 | Sept | Sept． 19 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Electric Power， $7 \%$ |  | Oct． |  |
| preferred（qu |  | Oct， |  |
| rug |  |  |  |
| mann D |  |  |  |
| Kemper－Thomas， $7 \%$ | \％ |  |  |
| ennec |  |  |  |
| Kerlyn Oil Co．class A | c | Oct |  |
| Keystone Public Service Co． | 70 c | Oct | Sopt． 15 |
| mberly－Clark con |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 \% \\ & 818 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| ngs County |  |  |  |
| 6\％preferred，series ${ }^{\text {c }}$（qu |  | Oct |  |
| 5\％pre | 310 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ class A preferre | \＄1／2 | Dec． 3 |  |
| er Grocery \＆ |  |  |  |
| \％preferred（quar． |  |  |  |
| Kysor Heater Co．（quar． | \＄1 |  | － |
| LakeShore Mines．Ltd．（q |  |  |  |
| Landis Machine（ $\mathbf{q}$ |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Langley＇s， | ＋$+21 / 2$ |  |  |
| va Cap Gold Minin |  |  |  |
| Leath \＆Co．，pr | 62 1／2c |  |  |
| eslie Salt Co．（au | 65 c |  |  |
| ＇s，Inc．（q |  |  |  |
| ngton Utilitie | 15 |  |  |
| Lible Life Casualty Insurance |  | sept． |  |
| Liggett \＆M Mers Tobacco pre | \＄13／4 |  | Sep |
| Lily－Tulip Cup | 37 |  |  |
| ncoln Service Corp． | 5 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferre | ， 2 c |  | A ${ }^{31}$ |
| Lindsay Light \＆Chemic |  |  | Aug． 31 |
| Link Belt Co．，preferre | 81／8 |  |  |
| Liquid Carbonic Co－ |  |  |  |
| Little Miami RR．special guar | 50c |  |  |
| Special guranted（quar） |  |  |  |
| Original capital |  |  |  |
| Original |  |  |  |
| 硣 | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Monthly | 67 c | Oct． 3 |  |
| Mont | 67c |  |  |
| Monthly |  |  |  |
| $8 \%$ preierred |  | Oct． |  |
|  |  | Sept． 2 | Sept． 15 |
| Lone Star Gas Corp． $61 / 2 \%$ | 2 | Nov |  |
| Longhorn Portland Cem |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dec |  |
| ong Island Lttg． $7 \%$ pref | 崖 | Oct． |  |
| preferre |  | Oct | sept． 15 |
| dard |  | Oc Oc ct |  |
| Preferred（quar | \＄13／4 | Oct |  |
| Louisville Gas \＆Electric | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Sept． 2 | Aug． |
| Lunkenneimer Co． $6 \% \%$ \％ | \＄15\％ | Oct |  |
| 64\％\％preferred（q） | \＄13／8 |  |  |
| McClatchy Newspapers $7 \%$ pref．（qua | $433 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| McColl frontenac（il pr | ${ }^{81} 11 /$ |  |  |
| Mckenzie Red Lake |  |  |  |
| McKesson \＆Robbins pr | ${ }_{755}$ |  |  |
| Mackinnon Steel | ＋\＄13／4 |  |  |
| Macassa Mines．Lto |  | Sep | Aug． |
|  | \＄11／20 |  | Au |
|  |  |  |  |
| Marsh（M）\＆Sons，Inc | 40 c |  |  |
| Maryland Fund，Inc | 2c |  |  |
| Mathieson Alkali Works | 371 |  |  |
| Preferred（quar |  |  |  |
| Memphis Natural Gas， | \＄1 |  |  |
|  | 50c |  |  |
| sta Mach |  |  |  |
| tropolitan |  | Oct | Aus |
| \＄6 prior preterred（qu |  |  | Aus |
| ${ }_{87}{ }^{5}$ cum．prior prefred（qua |  |  |  |
| cum．preferred（g |  |  |  |
| \＄5 cum．preferred（quar．） |  |  |  |
| 7\％preferred（quar．）．－－ | $\$ 13 /$ |  |  |


| Name of Company | Sher ${ }_{\text {Prere }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Pavable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Howd } \\ & \text { Ho Recorsd } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Michigan Cities Natural | 1 |  |  |
| Midveapolis Gas Light Co．\＄5 partic．units（qu．） |  |  |  |
| Mississippi Power Co，$\$ 7$ pref．（qua | \＄13 |  |  |
| Mississippi River Power，prepr（qua | \＄11\％ |  |  |
| Mock Judson Voehringer co |  | Sopt． 12 |  |
| Monarch Life Insurance | \＄114 | Oct． 1 |  |
| Monongahela West Penn Pub．Serv． $7 \%$ pr． （qu．） | $43 \frac{1}{4}$ | Oct． | Se |
| ${ }_{\text {onsanto }} 415$ Chemical Co．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Uc |  |  |
| Montgomery Ward \＆Co．， | ${ }_{2}{ }^{25}$ | Oec． |  |
| Montrea A Cottons．） | \＄134 |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．）－ | \＄1364 | Sept． | Aug． |
| M Quarteriy R．）Dry Goods | \＄13 |  |  |
| Morris Plan Insurance Society |  | Dec． | ， |
| Morristown Securities Corp ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Muncie Water Works ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |  |  |
| Mutual Chemical Co．of A＇m． $6 \%$ pref．（quar．） | \＄13／3 | Sept． 28 | Sept． 15 |
| Mutual System，preferred（quar |  | Oc |  |
| mmon |  |  | Aug． |
| Muers（F．E．）\＆Bros．Co | \＄1 | Sept． | Se |
| National Batterry Co．preferred（qu | ${ }_{20}^{55 \mathrm{c}}$ | Oct． |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{\text {ational Bond }}$ \＆ | \＄200 | Sept． |  |
| National Breweries，Ltd． | 50 c | Oct． |  |
| National Cash Resis | 25 c | Oct． 15 |  |
| National Dairy Produc | ¢13 |  |  |
| National Funding Corp． $6 \%$ A ${ }^{\text {Prefere－rered }}$ | $371 / 2$ | Sopt． 20 | Aug． |
| National Gypsum Co． | \＄124 | Oct． 1 |  |
| National Lead Co | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Sept． 30 |  |
| Preferred A（quar．） |  | Sept |  |
| National Oil Products | ${ }^{20} 1$ | Novt | Sept． |
| ational Standard | 121 c | Sept． |  |
| ional sugar R |  | Oct． | Sept |
| Newark \＆Bloomfield | \＄11／2 | Oct． 1 |  |
| Newberry（J．J）${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 50 c 50 c | ${ }_{\text {Oct．}}{ }_{\text {Oct．}} 1$ |  |
| New Amsterdam Coasual |  |  |  |
| New England Telep．\＆Teleg．（quar．） | \＄1 | Se |  |
| New Jersey Pow．\＆ | \＄1／4 | Oct． | Aug． 31 |
| New Jorsey Zinc | 50 c | Sept |  |
| New York Lackawana \＆¢ueens Electric Light | \＄182 | Sept． |  |
| ew York Trans | 10c |  |  |
| Niagara share Corp．＊${ }^{6}$ | \＄10c | Sept． | sept． |
| Nineteen Hundred Corp．class A（qu | 50 c | Nov． |  |
| －Noblith－Sparks Indust | 225 | Sept． |  |
| North River Insurance（N．Y | 25 c | Sept． |  |
| Northern N．Y．Trust（ | 50 c |  | Aug |
| Northwestern Yeast | \＄2 | Dect |  |
| Norwich Pharmacal ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  | Sept． 15 | Sept． 6 |
| Norwich \＆Worcester R P | \＄1／2 | Oct． |  |
| Oahu Ry \＆Land Co． | 15 c |  |  |
| Oahu Sugar Co．，Ltd．（month | 10 c | Sept． 15 |  |
| Ohio Confection co．， | s1 |  |  |
| 86 | \＄1 | Oct． | Se |
| \＄6．60 preferred | \＄1．65 | Oct． |  |
| \＄7 preferred（quar．） | \＄184 | Oct． | Sept． 15 |
| Ohio Finance Co．（quar | \＄10c | Oct． | Sept． 10 |
| Preforred（quar．） | \＄11／2 | Oc |  |
| Ohio Oil Co．preferred | 8 70 | Sept． 30 | ${ }^{\text {Sagept．}} 15$. |
| Oklahoma Gas \＆Electric |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quarterly | 34 |  |  |
| Omibus Corp． $8 \%$ pref |  |  |  |
| Oneida，Ltt | ${ }_{43}^{12} 5$ |  | Aug． 31 |
| Ontario Loan \＆De | \＄14 |  | Aug． |
| Otis Elevator |  |  | Aug |
| Outhord Mareferred（quar． | \＄152 | Sept． 20 | Auk．${ }^{\text {Sept．}} 7$ |
| Pacific Finance Corp | 30 c | Oct． | 1 Sep |
| Pacific Indemnity（qua | 400 | Oct． |  |
| Pacific Telephone ex ${ }^{\text {col }}$ | \＄11／2 | Sept． 30 |  |
| Preferred（quar） | \＄1／2 |  | Sep |
| ${ }^{\text {Pararfine }} 4 \%$ convertible prefer | 81 | Oct． 15 | Oct． 1 |
| Paramount Pictures，Inc．， | \＄152 | Oct． |  |
| Park of Tiliord，Inc．，preferred |  |  |  |
| Parke Davis \＆ $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {－}}$ | 40 c | Sept． |  |
| Pathe Film Corp．， 87 prep．（quar | \＄184 | Set． | Sept． 23 |
| Paymaster Consol．Mines，Ltd．（initi |  |  | Sept． 1 |
| Peerless Corp | 75 c | Sept． 15 |  |
|  | 40c | Set． | 1 Sep |
| Quarterly－－．．．．． | ， | Jan． 1 |  |
| 7\％A preferred－－－${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | \＄13／4 | ${ }_{\text {Not．}}^{\substack{\text { Oov．} \\ \text { Ot．}}}$ | 1 Sept． 10 |
| \＄2．80 preferred（ q |  | Oct． 1 |  |
| Pennsylvania Electric Service，class A（quar．）－－ | \＄184 | Sept． | 1 Sept |
|  | \＄1 $1 /$ | Dec． | 1 Nov． 21 |
| \＄6．60 preferred（monthly） |  | Oct． |  |
| ${ }^{86.60}$ preferred（ monthy） |  | Dec． |  |
| Pennsylvania Power \＆Light，\＄ | \＄13／4． | Oct． | Sept． 15 |
| $\$ 6$ preferred（quar） | \＄11／2 | Oct．$_{\text {Sept．}} 1$ |  |
| Pennsylvania siat |  | Oct． | Sept． 15 |
| Pennsylvania Water \＆Power（qu | 181 | Oct． | Sept． 15 |
| Preferred（qu | \＄154 | Oc | Sept． 15 |
| Peopies Drug stores | \＄15／8 | Sept． |  |
| Perfection Stove Co．（ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Peterborough RR．Co．（s． |  | Sept． | Aug． |
| Petroleum Corp．of Amer．stock dividend－i． Oil Corp．com．for each five share of Petro－ leum Corp．of A merica held． |  | Sept． 26 | Aug． |
| Pfeiffer Brewing C |  | Oct． | $1{ }^{\text {Se }}$ |
| Philadel lohia Co．，$\$ 5$ preferred（qu | 811 |  |  |
| Philadelphia Electric Power 8\％prep．（quar |  | Oct． |  |
| Pinchin Johnson \＆Co．，Am．dep．rec．（interim） | $71 / 2$ | Oct． | Sept． 2 |
| neer Gold Mines of British Columb |  |  |  |
| P1trsburgh Bessemer \＆Lake Erie（s．－a． |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Youngstown \＆Ashtabula $7 \%$ preferred（quarterly） | \＄13／4 | Dec． | 1 Nov． |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payabl } \end{gathered}$ | Holders <br> le of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pitts. Ft. W. \& Ch | \$134 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$18, | 1-3-3 | Sept. 108 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | ${ }_{1-2-4}$ |  |
| ymouth Oil Co |  |  |  |
| Pollock Paper \& Box co. $7 \%$ preterrea (quar.)-- | \$1\% | Dec. 1 |  |
| Potash Co.of America (in |  | Oct. | Sep |
| Preferred (semj-annual) - |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ non-cumulative preferred (quar. | +1 | Oct. | sept |
| rocter \& Gamble 5 | 81 | sept | Aug |
| blication |  |  |  |
| Non-voting commo |  | Sept |  |
| Original prefererred |  |  |  |
| ubic National Bank \& Trust (N. Y.) (quar.) | $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| 85 preferred (quar.) | \$1 | Sep |  |
| ubic service Co. (N. H.), $\$ 6$ pref. (qu | 81 |  | Aug. 31 |
| 85 preferred (quar. | 850 c | Sept. |  |
| $8 \%$ preferred (quar | \$1 |  | Aug. |
| 55 preferred (quar.) |  | Sept. | Aug. |
| 6\% preferred (mo | 50 c | Oct. 15 |  |
| ic Service Co. of Ok |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior lien (quarte | $3 / 4$ |  | Sept. 20 |
| , | $377 \%$ | d. 15 |  |
| re Oil Co |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred | \$1 |  | Se |
| uaker Oats Co., commo |  | Sep | Sed |
| referred (quar |  |  |  |
| adio Corp. of America, | 871 |  | Sept |
| Raybestos-Manhattan, 1 | 15 c | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| aading Co.. 2nd prefer |  |  |  |
| Reeves (Daniel) Inc. (quar |  |  | Aug. 31 |
| Remington kand, Inc. comr | 20 c | Oct. | Sep |
| efer |  |  |  |
| Reynolds Metals Co 5 | 81\% | Oct. |  |
| Rheem Mfg. Co. (qua |  | Sept | Sep |
| ch's, Inc. |  |  |  |
| Robertson (H. H.) Co. |  |  |  |
| Rochester Telephone, ist pr | \$1 | Oct. |  |
| Rooser \& Pend |  |  |  |
| Russell \& | 25 c | Oct. 1 | Sep |
| Pamment is mäe to common stockholders of |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| st. Joseph South Bend ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \$21/2 |  |  |
|  | 75 c |  |  |
| San Joaquin Lipht \& Power 7\% prior pref. A(qu) | \$1 | Sept. 15 | Aug |
| ${ }_{6 \%}^{7 \%}$ prior preferred preferred A (quar.) | \$118 | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| $6 \%$ preferred B (quar.) |  | Sept. 15 |  |
| vannah Electric \& Powe |  |  |  |
| $7{ }^{7} \%$ debenture | \$17/ | Oct. |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{1 / 2 \%} \%$ debenture ${ }^{\text {d }}$ D (quar.) | \$15 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| aney |  |  |  |
| Schifr ${ }^{5}$ \% Preferred (quarterly) | \$1 ${ }^{3 / 8}$ |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred | \$19/4 | Sept. | Aug. 31 |
| 5\%\% ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  | Aus |
| Scott Paper Co. (quar.) |  | Sept1 | Sep |
| scranton Lace Co | \$15c | Sept. 30 | Sep |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarter | \$1 |  |  |
| Seaboard Oil |  | Sept. |  |
| Sears, Roebuck \& Co (quar.) | 75 c 10 c | Sent. | Aug. 31 |
| ${ }_{7}$ Extra- |  |  | Aug |
| \%oman Bros., Inc. (qua | 62 \% ${ }^{4}$ | Sept. 15 | Au |
| Servel, Inc., pr | S13 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quarteriy | $31 /$ |  | 7 |
| Shattuck (Frank G.) | 10c |  |  |
| 6\% participating preferr | 15 c |  | Sep |
| Signal oild Gas clas |  |  |  |
| \% cumul. preferr | ${ }^{17150}$ | sept. | Se |
| Simonds Saw \& stee | 10 c | Sep | Aug. 27 |
| Siscoee Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.) | 5c | Sept. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron, | \$1 | Sept. 20 | Sept. 9 |
| Smith (H.) Paper Mills, pref | \$1 |  | Sept. 30 |
| Socony-Vacuum Oid |  |  | Aug. 18 |
| Sonotone Corp. pref. (quar. | 11 | Oct. | Sept. 12 |
| South Caroina Power Co. 86 pre | 371/2 | t. 30 | Sep |
| South Porto Rico Sugar Co, (quar | 25 c | Sept. 20 |  |
| Southern \& Atlantic Teleg. Co. | 623 |  |  |
| Southern California Edison |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred series | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  | Aug. 20 |
| Original preferred (quar.)- | ${ }_{34}$ |  |  |
| outhern Canada Power Co., $6 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Southland Royalty Co-- ${ }^{\text {South West Pennsy }}$ | 10 c | Sept. 15 |  |
| Southwestern Gas \& Electric, $7 \%$ pref ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | Oct. | Sep |
| Southwestern Light \& Power \$6 pref. (qua | \$1 1 | Oct. |  |
| Spencer Trask Fund |  |  |  |
| Staley (A.E.) Mfg ( Co. cum. | 81 | Sept. 15 | Sapt. 110 |
| Standard Brands, In | 121/2c | Oct. |  |
| Preterred (quar. | \$11/8 | Dec. 15 | Dec. |
| Standard Oil Co. | \$1188 | Sept. |  |
|  |  |  | Aug. |
| Standard Oil Co. (of Indiana) (qua | 25 c | Sept. 15 |  |
| Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) comm | 25 c | Sept | ${ }_{\text {Au }}$ |
| ${ }^{5} 5 \%$ cum. preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | Oct. |  |
| Sterchi Bros. Stores 1st profer | 75 c | Sept | ept. 20 |
| Sun Oil Co. (quar.) | c | 15 | sept. |
| Sunray Oil ${ }^{\text {S }}$ \% \% conv- prep (quar | 683 \% ${ }^{2}$ |  | Sept. 5 |
| Class A (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Class B | 3732 c |  |  |
| Superheater Co | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Sutherland Paper |  |  |  |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge | 75 c | . 30 | Se |
| Preferred (quar | \$1 |  |  |


| Name of Company | Perr | When | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Le of } \text { Holders } \\ \text { Record } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sy |  |  |  |
| Sylvanite Go |  |  |  |
| Talcott (James), | $68^{1 / 5}$ | Oct |  |
| Teck-Hughes Gold Min | 10 c | Oct. | 9 |
| Telephone Bond \& Share | 2 c | Oc | ${ }_{5}$ Septt. ${ }^{\text {Sept }}$ |
| 1st preferred |  |  |  |
| essee Electric Po |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (quar | \$154 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
|  | 81.80 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| 6\% preferred (monthly) ------------------ | 500 c | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Texas Corp. (quar.) | 50 c |  |  |
| Texas cuil Sulphur |  |  |  |
| Texon Oil 8 Land (G |  |  | 1 sept. 15 |
| Thew Shovel Co. pre | \$13/4 | Sept. 15 | Sept. 1 |
| Tidewater Assoc., Oil Co. 84.50 conv.prep. (qu.) | $81 / 8$ | Uet. |  |
| Trlo Roofing C | ${ }_{81}$ | Sept. | Supt. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Toronto Elevators Ltd., 5 \% $\%$ pr | 465 5 c |  |  |
| Torrington Water Co. |  |  |  |
| Truax-Traer Coal 6\% pre | 513 |  | Se |
| Troy \& Greenbush RR. | \$1\% | Dec. | 5 Dec |
| entieth Centur |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar) |  |  |  |
| Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (quar | 50c | Sept. 30 |  |
| Union Oarbide \& Carbon Corp | 8104 |  |  |
| Union Gas Co. of Canada (qu |  | jept. 15 |  |
| Union Investment Co., prefe | 955 | Oct. |  |
| Union Pacific RR | \$1/8 | Oct |  |
| Union Premier Food Sto | 25 c |  |  |
| Union Twist Dri |  | Sept. 28 |  |
| United Biscuit Co. of Am | \$154 | Nov. |  |
| United-Carr Fastener C | 10 c | Sept |  |
| ited Dyewood Co | \$1\% | Uci. $\frac{1}{3}$ | Sept. 9 |
| United Gas \& Electric Corp. pref. | \$1\% | Sept. 15 | Sept. |
| nited Elastic Co |  |  |  |
| United Gas improvement | \$114 |  |  |
| United Light \& Railway 7 | ${ }_{5} 1$ |  | Oct |
| \% prior preferred |  |  |  |
| prior |  |  |  |
| , $6 \%$ prior preferred (m |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6.36 \%}$ prior preferred month | 53c | Jan |  |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred (monthly |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6 \%}{ }^{\circ}$ prior preferred (monthly | 50 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred | 50 c |  | Sep |
| United New Jorsey Railroad | \$23/3 |  |  |
| United Profit-Sharing, pre |  |  |  |
| United States Gypsum Co. (quar | s | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 |  |  |
| nited states Guarantee (quar |  |  |  |
| United States Pipe \& Foundry Co., com. (quar.) Common (quarterly) | 50c |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ N $30^{*}$ |
| United States Playing Card (quar.) | 25 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| United state |  |  | Aug. 26 |
| United States Trü | 85 | Ct | jep |
| United Verde Extension Mining | 60 c | Se | Au |
| Upressit Metal Lapating Corp | \$2 | Oct. 1 | Sept. 15 |
| Upper Michigan Power \& Ligh |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 1 |  |  |
| Utah Power \& Light, 7 |  |  | Sept. |
|  | +1 |  |  |
| Van Norman Machine Tool | 40 | Sept | sept. |
| Vapor Car Heating | \$11\% | Dec. 10 |  |
| eeder-Root Inc |  | Sept. |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Vicksburg, shreve | 821/2 | Oct. | Sept. 8 |
| Victor-Monaghan | 315 | Oct. | sept. |
| ${ }^{\text {Ping }}$ Pump | 25 c |  |  |
| Preferred (quarterly) |  | Sept. 20 |  |
| Virginia Public Service, $7 \%$ pref | \$13 | Oct. 1 | Sept. 10 |
| $\checkmark$ ulcan Detinning Co. pref. (quar) | \$134 | Oct. 20 | cet. 10 |
| Waldorp System, Inc | \$1100 | Sept. | us |
| Walker (H.)-Ğoderham \& Worts, | 151 | Sept | ug. |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$159 | Stit. | Aug |
| Prior preferred (quar.) | \$18 | Oct | Sept. |
| Ward Baking Corp. | +25c | Sept. 26 | ept. 17 |
| Warren Railroad Co. | \$13/4 | Oct. 15 | Sept. 30 |
| Washington Railway \& Elect |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/4 |  |  |
| Washington Water Power preep | \$11/2 | Sep | Au |
| Wentworth Mfg. Co. (resumed) | 10c | Se | Sep |
| West Kootenay Power \& Light pref | \$1384 | ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 30$ | Sept. 17 |
| West Penn Power Co., $6 \%$ prep. (quar.) | \$132 | Nov. 1 | Oct. |
| West | \$1/3/ |  |  |
| Western Exploration Co. | $2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 20 | , |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 25 c | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ |  |
| Westmoreland, Inc. (qua | 20 C |  |  |
| Whitaker Paper Co. $7 \%$ pref (quar.) | \$13 |  |  |
| Will \& Baumer Candle Co., Inc., pref. | 82 100 | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 10$ | Supt. 15 |
| Winsted Hosier Co (qua | \$11/2 | No | Oct. 15 |
| Extra | 1 |  | Oct. 15 |
| Wisconsin Po | \$1.31 | Sep | Aug. |
| Wisconsin | \$1 | Sep | Aug. 31 |
| $61 / 2 \%$ p | 815 | Sept | Aug. 31 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\%$ conv pr | 81288 | Sept. |  |
| t-Hargreaves | 10 c | Oct. |  |
|  | 25 C | Oct. |  |
| Wurlitzer Co., $7 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Yale \& Towne Manufacturing |  | Oct. |  |
| Yeelow Truck of coac | \$13/8 |  |  |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tube, pre. |  |  |  |

## 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 YORE CLEARING, HOUSE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, EEPT. 3, 1938 .

| Clearing House Members | * Capital | * Surplus and Profits | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net Demand } \\ \text { Depoostis } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Deposits, } \\ \text { Average } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{6} \stackrel{.0}{0} 00,000$ |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- |  | ${ }_{20,500}$ | ${ }_{414,00}^{147}$ |  |
| Natlonal City Bank--- | 77.500, | f58,700,000 | , 458.456 | 171,378,000 |
| ma | 00 | - $54.904,400$ |  | 57 |
| nutacturers Trust ${ }^{\text {Cob }}$ | 42,355,000 | 45.129 | 481 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Cent Hanover Bk\& Tr | 21,000,000 | 71,027,500 | c770,410.00 |  |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 18,409.4 | $246.043,0$ | 24,559,000 |
| Frrst National | 10,000 | 108,772 | 494.963 | 2,855,000 |
| T |  | 61,41 |  |  |
| Continental Bk |  | 4,238,900 |  |  |
| ase National |  | 132,26 |  |  |
| th Avenue |  | 3,70 |  |  |
| ake |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,086,700 |  |  |
| Marine Mriand Tr C |  | 9,058,600 |  |  |
| \% York Trust |  | , 17867800 |  |  |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | ${ }_{9,084,100}^{8,18, ~}$ | 83,436.000 | 50,107,000 |
| Tota | 523,125,000 | 912,881,700 | 66.8 | 9.0 | * As per official reports: National, June 30, 1938; State, June 30, 1938; trust Includes deposts in toralem bran ches as to (c) $\$ 7,271$, ,oopo $(t)$ st $\$ 1124,732,0000$; (e) $838,932,000$.

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 Sept. 2:
INSTIUUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF


|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Other Cash, } \\ \text { Includitng } \\ \text { Bank Notes } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Res. Dep. } \\ & N . \text { P. and } \\ & \text { Elsewhere } \end{aligned}$ | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos Trust Co | Gross Deposits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatt |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grace Nationa | 322,006,800 |  | 7,260,000 | 2,202,200 | 27,593,600 |
| ${ }_{\text {Trade Bank or }}$ S. $\mathrm{Y}^{\text {St }}$ | 5,245,140 | 244,324 | 1,494,362 | -686,000 9 |  |
| Latayette Nationa | 87,000 | 250,000 | 1,471,000 | 318,000 | 8,040,500 |
| People's National | 4,967,000 | 90,000 | 1598,000 | 704,000 | 5,709,000 |
| TRUST COMPANIES-AVERAGE FIGURES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Loans, <br> Disc. and <br> Investment | Cash | Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elserohet | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | G7oss Deposits |
| Manha | ${ }_{51}^{88}$ |  |  |  | $0^{\frac{8}{3}}$ |
| Empire | 51,080,900 | ${ }^{* 6,701,500} 18$ | $12,269,300$ $1,476,090$ | -$3,3285,100$ <br> 1,354 | $64,279,800$ $10,568,653$ |
| Fiduciary | 12,456, 239 | ${ }^{*} 1,329,367$ | 630,381 | ${ }^{23,241}$ | 11,530,903 |
| Futton | 19,417,600 | *5,601,300 | 566 | 328,100 | 21,301,400 |
| Lawyer | 27,873,300 | 952,600 |  |  | 35,990,000 |
| United St | 65,436,090 |  | 43,723,738 |  | 9 |
| Brooklyn. | 77,217,000 | 2,897,000 | 38,718.000 | 64,000 | 111,302,000 |
| Kings Countv | 33,013,890 | 2,350,256 | 10,352,215 |  | 40,212,802 |

## 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 Sept. 7, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.
Oommencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were
escribed in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20,1937, as follows: Thibed 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 securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York Oity and those located outside New York Clity. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commerial 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'
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. 31, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | M inneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Ftan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Loans and investments-total | 20,861 | 1,097 | 8,572 | 1,127 | 1,781 | ${ }^{8} 810$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{2,871}$ | 650 | \$ 361 | \$ 627 | ${ }^{5} 494$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}, 122$ |
| Loans-total | 8,270 | ${ }^{1} 575$ | 3,396 | ${ }^{1} 416$ | ${ }^{1} 654$ | 228 | 279 | -831 | 282 | 157 | 244 | 227 | ${ }^{2,1281}$ |
| Commercial, indus. and agricul loans | 3.886 | 267 | 1,590 | 189 | 247 | 99 | 151 | 468 | 174 | 73 | 149 | 143 | 336 |
| Open market paper --..........- | 339 | 61 | 147 | 20 | 11 | 11 | ${ }_{6}^{3}$ | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ | 5 | - 5 | 17 | 2 | 23 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs- | 690 | 21 | 566 | 16 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 35 | - 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Other toans for purchasing or carrying securitles | 577 | 31 | 264 | 34 | 36 | 16 | 14 | 79 | 13 |  | 12 | 14 | 56 |
| Real estate loans. | 1.159 | 82 | 221 |  | 171 | 31 | 28 | 93 | 48 | - 6 | 22 | 21 | 378 |
| Loans to banks | 112 | 3 |  | ${ }_{7}^{2}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Other loans. | 1,507 | 110 | 521 | 97 | 166 |  | 73 | 119 | 32 | 64 | 39 | 44 | 175 |
| United States Government obligations | 7,789 | 358 | 3,093 | 334 | 761 | 284 | 144 | 1,352 | 212 | 151 | 209 | 172 | 719 |
| Obligations fully guar, by U, S. Govt. | 1,655 | 30 | 845 | 94 | 90 | 35 | 42 | 229 | 58 | 13 | 49 | 42 | 128 |
|  | 3,147 | 134 | 1,238 | 283 | 276 | ${ }^{63}$ | 84 | 459 | 98 | 40 | 125 | 53 | 294 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks- | 6,685 | 353 | 3,548 | 229 | 381 | 153 | 96 | 1,097 | 161 | 76 | 162 | 101 | 328 |
| Cash in vault- | 386 | 123 |  | 16 | 35 | 17 | 11 | 61 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 20 |
| Balances with domestic b | 2,457 | 138 | 164 | 158 | 278 | 145 | 141 | 439 | 134 | 124 | 288 | 210 | 238 |
| Other assets-net. | 1,282 | 74 | 565 | 86 | 107 | 34 | 39 | 86 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 203 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 15,388 | 1,018 | 6,962 | 755 | 1,095 | 416 | 337 | 2,314 | 417 | 265 | 493 | 406 | 910 |
| Time deposits. | 5,210 | 258 | 1,052 | 293 | 745 | 199 | 183 | 873 | 186 | 119 | 144 | 132 | 1,023 |
| United States Government deposits.- | 411 | 8 | 108 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 23 | 69 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 25 | $\sim_{4}{ }^{92}$ |
| Inter-bank deposits: Domestic banks.- | 5,958 | 230 | 2,568 | 299 | 344 | 216 | 192 | 889 | 265 | 132 | 358 | 191 | 274 |
| Forelgn banks. | 335 | 10 | 294 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | - 1 |  |  | 13 |
| Borrowings. |  |  | 316 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,684 | ${ }_{241}{ }^{1}$ | 1,615 | ${ }_{227}^{16}$ | ${ }_{361}^{18}$ | ${ }_{93}^{22}$ | 90 | 380 | 89 | ${ }_{57}{ }^{7}$ | 95 | 82 | 234 |

## 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，Sept．8， 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 SEPT． 7,1938

| Three Clphers（000）Omitled | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 7, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AuO. } 31, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. 24, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 10, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1938}^{4},$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{sulp}, 27,^{27}, \\ & 1938, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 20, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | July 13, 1938 | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\substack{\text { Sept．} \\ 1937}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS Gold ettr on hand and due from U．S．Treas． $\mathbf{x}$ Redemption fund（Federal Reserve notes）． Redemption fund（Federal Reserve notes） Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10,630,919 \\ 8,921 \\ 355,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \\ 10,632,413 \\ 7,421 \\ 385,675 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,632,411 \\ 996,112 \\ 3989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \mathbf{8} \\ 10,632,407 \\ 9,112 \\ 390,598 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 10,62,907 \\ 8.680 \\ +394,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,632,909 \\ 997,473 \\ 397,013 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,633,400 \\ 9 ., 098 \\ 421,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,633.423 \\ 9.936 \\ 406,959 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,634,929 \\ 9.984 \\ 401,129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,830,890 \\ 8,964 \\ 271,248 \\ \hline, 88 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 10，995，710 | 11，025，509 | 11，038，416 | 11，032，117 | ＋11，035，672 | 11，039，354 | 11，063，727 | 11，050，378 | ．11，045，935 | 9，111，102 |
| Bllls discounted： <br> secured by U．S．Government obllgations， <br> direct or fully guaranteed． <br> Other bills discounted． | $\begin{aligned} & 3,640 \\ & 3,428 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,041 \\ & 3,103 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,699 \\ 3,042 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,724 \\ & 2,908 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3,775 \\ & 3,099 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,339 \\ & 3,127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +4,162 \\ & +3,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,467 \\ & 3,118 \end{aligned}$ | 8,265 <br> 3,265 | 12,187 <br> 11,372 |
| Total bills discounted | 7.068 | 7，144 | 6，741 | 6，632 | 6，874 | 6，466 | 7，322 | 7，585 | 9，266 | 23，559 |
| Bils bought in open ma | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 15,824 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 15,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 15,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ 15,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ 15,965 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{15,647}^{539}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 539 \\ 16,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}540 \\ 16,214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18，274 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,076 \\ 20,709 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,198,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,196,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,196,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,196,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,196,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,196,188 \\ 623,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,190,87 \\ 629,040 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1.174,105 \\ 645,805 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 744,105 \\ 1,174,105 \\ 645,805 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,073 \\ 1,157,713 \\ 630,404 \end{array}$ |
| Total U．s． | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 564，01 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | ，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，526，190 |
| Other securities． Forelgn loans on gold－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securitle | 2，587，444 | 2，587，595 | 2，587，145 | 2，587，00 | 2，587，39 | 2，586，66 | 2，588，1 | 2，588，36 | 2，590，095 | 2，573，5 |
| Gold held Due from | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| Federal Reserve no | ，701 | 25.617 | 24，955 | 23，032 | 23，587 | 22，948 | 23，516 | 28，602 | 25，552 | 23，057 |
| Uneollected ite | 534，057 | 525，303 | 501，237 | 589，565 | 507，628 | 547，727 | 534，141 | 593，833 | 644，090 | 569，257 |
| Bank premisees All other assets | 44,404 53,291 | $\begin{gathered} 44,410 \\ 52,539 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,462 \\ & 51,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,486 \\ & 51,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 44,486 \\ { }^{40,674} \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,486 \\ & 49,585 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{49,113}^{44,559}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,581 \\ & 47,486 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{46,027}^{44,578}$ | ＋46，931 |
| Total assets | 14，240，791 | 14，261，157 | 14，248，349 | 14，327，663 | 14，249，621 | 14，290，948 | 14，303，421 | 14，351，414 | 4，396，457 | 12，369，527 |
| liabilities | 4，212，3 | 69，262 | 4，144，760 | 214 | 4，135，656 | 4，138，706 | 4，109，643 | 4，124，138 | 4，184，161 | 4，295，483 |
| Dedosite | 8，269， 1 | 8，178，851 | 8，1570， | 8，085，1 | 8，045．525 | 8，774．7597 | 8．187．723 | $8,201,996$ | 8，273，069 | 6，709，993 $\mathbf{1 3 0}$ ， 390 |
| Foreted States | ${ }^{56136,73}$ | ${ }_{125}{ }^{120}$ | 119，180 | ${ }_{1}^{802,18}$ | ${ }_{117267}$ | 123，956 | ${ }^{725,243}$ | 126，908 | － | － |
| Other deposits | 179，803 | 187，322 | 195，＇662 | 233，198 | 247，425 | 267，742 | 257，455 | 226，518 | 242，816 | 113，616 |
| al | 9，147，028 | 0，212，361 | 9，241，649 | 9，236，367 | 249，0 | 9，240，795 | 9，302，8 | 9，279，311 | ，272，7 | 7，154，426 |
| Deferred avallab | 529，345 | 27 | 509，855 | 889 | 513.2 | 60， | 539 | 997 | ${ }^{838.000}$ | 70，618 |
| Capital paid in | 133.998 14739 | 13317 14 | 147739 | ｜147，739 | ${ }_{147739}$ | 1477 | 133 |  |  | 54 |
| Surplus（section 1 | 27，683 | 27．683 | 27，683 | 27，683 | 27，683 | 27.682 | 27．68 | ${ }_{27,683}$ | 27.683 | 27，490 |
| Reserve for | 32，776 | 32，776 | ${ }^{32,775}$ | 32，774 | 32，80 | 32，810 |  | ， 82 | ， 55 | 5,838 7,230 |
| All other liabil | 9,874 | 9，576 | 9，897 | 9，392 | ${ }^{9,645}$ | 9,11 | ， 602 | 2 |  |  |
| Total llabl | 14，240，791 | 14，261，157 | 14，248，349 | 14，327，663 | 14，249，621 | 14，290，948 | 14，303，421 | 14，351，414 | 14，386，457 | ，369，527 |
| Ratlo of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities eombined．．－．．．．．．．．． Contingent liability on bills purchased for |  |  |  |  |  | 5\％ | 879 | 9\％ |  | 1，6\％ |
| Commitments to | 13，539 | 13，543 | 13，684 | 3，7 | 3.787 | 13.80 | 13，731 | 13，43 | 13，50 | 15，236 |
| Maturtly Distribution of Bu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{11-15}$ days bllis discounted | 6，337 | 5，546 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 988$ | 5，031 | 5，340 | 4，916 ${ }^{255}$ | 5，478 | ${ }_{612}^{662}$ |  | ${ }^{1.422}$ |
| ${ }^{1} 1-60$ days bills discounte | 685 | 837 | 824 | 743 | 69 | 426 | 418 | 417 | 536 | 1，024 |
| ${ }^{1} 1-90$ days bills disco | 37 | 339 | 373 | 411 | 38 | 62 | 613 |  |  | 极 |
| Over 90 days bills | 87 | 160 | 146 | 122 | 15. | 24 | 284 | 324 | 15 | 4 |
| tal bills diseoun | ， 068 | 7，144 | 6，741 | 6，632 | 6，874 | 6，466 | 7，322 | 7.585 | 26 | 3，559 |
| 1－15 day |  | 17 | 137 | 125 | 201 | 105 | 307 | 339 | 69 | 69 |
| ${ }_{81-60}^{10}$ day | 212 | 12 | 178 | ${ }_{23}$ | 13 | 7 | 5 | ${ }_{23}$ | 86 | 168 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills bough | 325 | 208 | 282 | 275 | 202 | 239 | 37 | 10 | 兂 | 4 |
| Over 90 days bills bought in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllls bought in open mark | 537 | 537 | 537 | 540 | 540 | 539 | 539 | 540 | 540 |  |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days |  | 1.31 | 1，241 | 1，201 | 1，046 | 1，123 | 1，728 | 1，885 | ${ }^{233}$ | 8 |
| ${ }^{11-60}$ days industrial advances | 56 | 591 | 584 | 56 | 614 | 46 | 380 | 367 | 283 | 62 |
| 61－90 days industrial adva |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 |
| er 90 | 13，097 | 13，211 | 13 | 13，101 | 13，487 | ，13 | 3，5 | 13，29 | 13，3 | ，227 |
| strial advanc | 15，82 | 15，899 | 15，85 | 15，81 | 15，96 | 15，642 | 16，30 | 16，214 | 16，27 | 20，709 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days U．S．Govern | 131，150 | 103，83 | 83，33 |  |  | 2，3 |  |  |  | 103，105 |
| ${ }_{31} 1$－60 days U ．S．Governmen | 105 | 110,65 | ${ }^{131,150}$ | 103 | 83， | 88，95 | 87. | 92.33 |  | －${ }^{26,006}$ |
| ${ }_{61-90}$ days U．S．Govern | 辟 | 176，385 | 159，1 |  | － $\begin{array}{r}237,52 \\ 160,18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215.4 \\ 193.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{223}$ | ${ }^{1929}$ | ${ }^{171,040}$ | 5，721 |
| Over 90 days U ． | 1，977，523 | 1，986，393 | 1，983，143 | 1，985，153 | 1，995，268 | 1，973，993 | 1，950，553 | 1，968，138 | 1，978，175 | 2，280，813 |
| Total U．S．Government sec | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，015 | 2，564，01 | 2，564，015 | 564，015 | 664，015 | 564，0 | 526，190 |
| ${ }_{1-15}^{1-5}$ days other securrtles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （1－60 days other securtiteea－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $61-90$ days other securttes． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total other securitles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserte Notes－ <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F．R．Agent <br> Held by Federal Reserve Bank． | $\begin{array}{r} 4,491,457 \\ 279,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,449,156 \\ 279,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,443,342 \\ 298,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,448,170 \\ 297,956 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,44,959 \\ & 310,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,431,040 \\ 292,334 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,433,662 \\ 324,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,455,659 \\ 331,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,472.648 \\ 338,487 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,624,774 \\ \quad 329,291 \end{array}$ |
| actual circulatio | 4，212，348 | 4，169，262 | 4，144，760 | 4．150，214 | 135．6 | 138，7 | 109，6 | 4，124，1 | ，134，1 | 4，295，483 |
| Collateral Held by Adent as Securty for Notes Issued to Bank－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis．on hand and due from U．S．Tre By elligible paper | $\begin{array}{r} 4,558,632 \\ 6,174 \end{array}$ | $4,544,632 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,544,632 \\ 5,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4,539,632 \\ 5,629 \end{array}$ | $4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,528,632 \\ 5,449 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,528,632 \\ 6,292 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,528,632 \\ 6,615 \end{array}$ | $4,542,632$ | （19，132 |
| United States Government securit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32，000 |
| Total collateral．－ | 4，564，80 | 4，550，798 | 4，550，359 | 4，545．261 | 4．545．326 | 4．534．081 | 4．534．924 | 4．535，247 | 4，550，8 | 4，674，298 |

＊＂Other cash＂does not Include Federal Reserve notes．† Revised figure．
$\times$ 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 certiticates beling worthless to the extent of the difference，the difference itself having been appropriated as protit tby the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 7 , 1938

| Thref Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from United States Treasury -. | 10,630,919 | 638,751 | 4,489,652 | 460,384 | 720.783 | 331,244 | 236,492 | 2,026,684 | 307,713 | 235,272 | 307,689 | 188,127 | 688.128 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. not | 8,921 | -762 | - 927 | -890 | 12.015 | 1,437 | 458 | -403 | ${ }^{833}$ | 7708 | ${ }^{173}$ | 10.299 | 1.016 |
| Other cash * | 355,870 | 39,891 | 108,066 | 30,839 | 23,044 | 19,077 | 10,295 | 45,266 | 12,531 | 7,990 | 14,962 | 10,646 | 33,263 |
| To | 10,995,710 | 679.404 | 4,598,645 | 492,113 | 744,842 | 351,758 | 247,245 | 2,072,353 | 321,07 | 970 | 824 | ,0 | 22,407 |
| Tils discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations direct and (or) fully guaranteed. | 3,640 | 34 | 1,359 | $\begin{array}{r}387 \\ 519 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 542 159 | 12 |  | 170 | ${ }_{2}^{225}$ | 93 | 52 | 04 | 73 |
| her bills discounted | 3,428 | 34 | 945 | 549 |  | 360 | 535 |  | 80 | 19 | 4 |  |  |
| Total bills disco | 7,068 | 64 | 2,304 | 936 | 701 | 512 | 628 | 170 | 305 | 112 | 19 | 62 | 520 |
| Bills bought in open |  | 40 | 10 | 55 | 4 | 23 | 19 | 67 | 2 | $11{ }^{2}$ | 16 | 16 |  |
| Industrial advances | 15,824 | 2,405 | 3,680 | 3,253 | ${ }^{664}$ | 1,496 | 118 | 4 437 | - ${ }^{134}$ | 1,119 | 41422 | ${ }^{837}$ | 1,259 60 |
| U. S Government securities Treasury notes....-... | 744,105 $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 6 , 1 8 8}$ | 56,940 <br> 91,535 | 226,408 <br> 363,960 | 66,972 107,662 | 69,727 112,889 | 36,921 <br> 59,355 | 32,270 51,876 | 80,920 130,083 | $\begin{array}{r}33,204 \\ 53,375 \\ \hline 2,58\end{array}$ | 21,310 34,257 | 34,428 <br> 55,345 | - $\begin{array}{r}24,657 \\ 39,638\end{array}$ | 60,348 97.013 |
| Treasury bills | -623,722 | 47,728 | 189,779 | 56,137 | 58,446 | 30,948 | 27,050 | 67,82 | 27,832 | 17,863 | 28,85 | 20,668 | 50,585 |
| Total | 2,564,015 | 196,203 | 780,147 | 230,771 | 240.262 | 127,224 | 111,196 | 278,831 | 114,411 | 73,430 | 118.63 | 84,963 | 207,946 |
| Total bllts and securt | 87,444 | 8,712 | 786,341 | 235,015 | 241,676 | 129,255 | 111,961 | 279,505 | 114,852 | $74,663$ | 19,2 | $86,439$ | $209,763$ |
| Due from forelgn bank Fed. Res. notes of oche |  |  |  |  |  | 1,558 | 1,428 | $\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 3,440 \end{array}$ | $2,131$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 954 \end{array}$ | 1,151 | $506$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 4,138 \end{array}$ |
| Uncollected Items. | 534,057 | 47,841 | 119,490 | 37,165 | 61,279 | 47,729 | 21,477 | 71,303 | 29,869 | 17,040 | 29,809 | 23,419 | 27.636 |
| Bank premises | 44,404 | 2,964 | 9,841 | 4,741 | 6,092 | 2,647 | 2,090 | 4,516 | 2,308 | 1,543 | 3,109 | 1,276 | 3,277 |
| All other asse | 53,291 | 3,523 | 15,981 | 5,220 | 5,568 | 3,203 | 2,469 | 5,152 | 2,127 | 1,663 | 2,237 | 1,724 | 4,414 |
| Total asset | 14,240,791 | 933,752 | 5,537,36 | 775,501 | 1,060,350 | 536,158 | 386,676 | 2,436,29 | 472,367 | 339,83 | 478,39 | 312,45 | 971,648 |
| LIABILI <br> F. R. notes in actua | 4,212,348 | 360,682 | 929,18 | 05,224 | 1,3 | 202,563 | 41,370 | 964,405 | 172,837 | 134,951 | 167,141 | 78,012 | 344,626 |
| Deposits: Menter bank | 8,269 | 459,802 | 3,995,96 | 355,033 | 492,92 | 239,060 | 161,741 | 1,285,048 | 223,824 | 126.056 | 239,6 | 164,480 | 525,523 |
| U.S. Treasurer-G | ${ }^{8,261,364}$ | 26.965 | 205,122 | 27,363 | 39,471 | 24,023 | 39,741 | 1,282,115 | 25,014 | 46,530 | 24,665 | 27,968 | 22,387 |
| Forelgn bank | 136,737 | ${ }_{9,762}$ | 49,824 | 13,288 | 12,474 | 5,830 | 4,746 | 16,135 | 4,068 | 3,119 | 3,932 | 3,932 | 9,627 |
| Other | 179,803 | 5,043 | 122,082 | 2,895 | 11,127 | 2,629 | 5,674 | 1,819 | 6,077 | 2,823 | 1,249 | 2,331 | 16,054 |
| Total đep | 9,147,02 | 501,572 | 4,372,997 | 398,579 | 555,90 | 271,51 | 211,902 | 1,355,117 | 258,983 | 178,52 | 269,507 | 198,711 | 573,591 |
| Deferred avallab | 529,345 | 47,096 | 113,613 | 38.748 | 60,269 | 46,873 | 20,310 | 71,322 | 29.823 | 16,842 | 31,483 | 24,556 | 28,410 |
| Capital paid in | 133,098 | 9,408 | 50,944 | 12,215 | 13,387 | 4,993 | 4,471 | 13,276 | 3,918 | ${ }^{2}, 1508$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,190}$ |  | 10,344 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | $\begin{array}{r}147.739 \\ \hline 27693\end{array}$ | 9.900 2874 | $\begin{array}{r}51.943 \\ 7 \\ \hline 844\end{array}$ | 13,466 | 14,323 | 4,964 <br> 3 <br> 109 | 5,626 730 | 22,387 1,429 | 4.667 <br> 545 <br>  | 3,153 | 1,613 <br> 1,142 | 3,892 1,270 | 9,805 2121 |
| Surplus (Section 13- Reserve for continge | 27.633 <br> 32.776 | 2,874 1,448 | 7,744 8,210 | 4,411 2,000 | 1,007 <br> 3,176 | 3,409 1,401 | 730 1,603 | 1,429 7,118 | 545 1,215 | 1,001 1,894 | 1,142 <br> 935 | 1,776 | 2,121 2,000 |
| All other liabilitie | 9.874 | 772 | 2,734 | 858 | -832 | ${ }_{4} 413$ | 664 | 1,237 | 379 | 558 | 386 | 290 | 751 |
|  | 14,240,791 | 933,752 | 5,537,365 | 775,501 | 1,060,550 | 536,158 | 386,676 | 2,436,201 | 472,367 | 9,835 | ,397 | 312,451 | 71,648 |
| Contingent liabillty on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents. commitments to make indus. advs. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.771 \end{array}$ | 22 338 | 21 1,509 |  | 178 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 580 | \|r 236 |  |  | 16 3,357 |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Ctphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of 一 | Total | Boston | New York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F, R. Agent |  |  |  | 325,729 | 429,557 | 212,317 | 159,352 | 989.359 | 187,411 | 139,857 | $176,439$ | $\stackrel{8}{86,924}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 589,033 \end{array}$ |
| (eld | $\begin{array}{r}4,491,45 \\ \hline 279,109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 381,823 21,141 | $1,013,656$ <br> 84,478 | $\begin{array}{r}325,729 \\ 20,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,200 | - ${ }_{9,754}$ | 17,982 | 24,954 | 14,574 | $\begin{array}{r}14,906 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9,298 |  |  |
| In actuar criculation. | 4,212,348 | 360,682 | 929,180 | 305,224 | 411,357 | 202,563 | 141,370 | 964,405 | 172,837 | 134,951 | 167,141 | 78,012 | 344,626 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes iskued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certiticates on hand and due from United States Treasury.... | 4,558,632 | 390,000 | 1,020,000 | 327,000 | 434,000 | 215,000 | 161,000 | 1,010,000 | 188,632 | 141,500 | 180,000 | $\begin{array}{r}87,500 \\ \hline 623\end{array}$ | 404,000 519 |
| Eligible pa per.-.------------- | 6,174 | 30 | 2,284 | 496 | 580 | 445 | 486 | 170 |  |  |  | 623 | 519 |
| Total collater | 4,564,806 | 390,030 | 1,022,284 | 327.496 | 434,580 | 215,445 | 161,486 | 1,010,170 | 188,877 | 141,612 | 180,184 | 88,123 | 404,519 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Sept. 9 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | B ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 141938 | 0.08\% | ----- | Nov. ${ }^{1} 1938$ - | 0.08\% | ----- |
| Sept. 211938. | 0.08\% | ---- |  | - $0.08 \%$ |  |
| Oct. 5 1938.-.------ | 0.08\% | ------ | Nov. 231938 -.... | 0.08\% |  |
| Oct. $131938 . \ldots-{ }^{\text {Oct }} 191988$ | 0.08\% |  | Nov. 30 1938... | ${ }^{0.08 \%}$ |  |
| Oct. 261938 .-. | 0.08\% |  | Dec. $71938 .$. | 0.08\% |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Sept. 9
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturtey |  | Bid | Asked | Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | But | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 15 1943... |  | 101.7 | 101.9 | June 151940 | 11/\% | 102.10 | 102.12 |
| Dec. 1551938. | ${ }^{1315 \%}$ | ${ }_{1}^{101.13}$ | ${ }_{1021.15}^{102}$ | Dec. 151940 | 1\%\% | ${ }_{1}^{102.15}$ | ${ }_{102.13}^{102.17}$ |
| Dec. ${ }^{\text {Dept. } 151931} 1931$ | 13\%\% | ${ }_{10125}^{102.14}$ | ${ }_{10127}^{102.26}$ | Mar. 15 1942- | 1\%\% | 103.14 | ${ }_{103.16}^{102.13}$ |
| Dec. 151939 | 1\%\% | 101.25 | 101.27 | Dec. 15 1942 | 1\%\% | 103.26 | 103.28 |
| June 15 1941..- | 13\% | 102.14 | 102.16 | Sept. 15 1942- |  | ${ }^{104.27}$ | 104.29 |
| Mar. 15 1939- | ${ }^{1313 \%}$ | 101.22 102.19 | 101.24 102.21 | June 15 1939- | 23\%\% | ${ }_{100.7}^{102.7}$ | 102.9 |
| Mar. 151941. | 13\%\% | 102.19 | 102.21 | Sept. 151938 | 21/\% | 100.1 |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. } \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allemeine El ktrizitaets-Gesellischaft (4) |  |  | 107 | 109 | 9 |  |  |
| Berilner Kratt u. Licht ( $8 \%$ )--.......- | 49 |  | 151 | 150 | 150 | 15 |  |
| Deutsche Rank ( $6 \%$ ) | 114 |  | 114 | ${ }_{123}^{113}$ | 113 |  |  |
| Deutsche Relelisbahn | 106 |  | 106 | 106 | ${ }_{106}^{124}$ |  |  |
| Farbenindustrie I. C . ${ }^{\text {(7) }}$ | 18 |  | 147 | 147 | 147 | 14 |  |
| Manuesmann Roehren ( $5 \%$ ) | 107 |  | 104 | 105 | 104 |  |  |
| Relchisbanks (8\%) | 187 |  | 184 | 186 | 187 | 18 |  |
| Vereinkte Stahlwerke | 101 |  | 100 | 100 | 99 | 10 |  |

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

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 1613.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 1613.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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


# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One 

NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No account is taken or such sales in computing the

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

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


| Datly Record of U.S. Bond Prices | Sept. 3 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 6 | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury | 118.25 |  | ${ }_{118.2 B}$ |  | 118.27 |  |
| 41/8, 1947-52.....-.... ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ | 118.25 |  | 118.26 |  | 118.26 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... | 118.25 |  | 118.26 |  | 118.26 |  |
| High | 114.10 |  | 114.14 | 114.11 |  | 114.6 |
| 4s, 1944-54-.....--....- Low. | 114.10 |  | 114.14 | 114.11 |  | 114.6 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 114.10 |  | 114.14 | 114.11 |  | 114.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Criose |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\mathrm{High}}$ |  |  |  | 105.23 | 105.24 | 105.17 |
| 3\%/8, 1940-43......---- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 105.23 | 105.22 | 105.17 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... |  |  |  | 105.23 1 | 105.23 22 | 105.17 1 |
| [ HIgh | 107.6 |  | 107.7 | 107.5 | 1072 |  |
| 3\%68, 1941-43.........- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ | 107.6 |  | 107.7 | 107.5 | 107.2 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... | 107.61 |  | $107.7_{2}$ | ${ }^{107.5}$ | ${ }^{107.2} 1$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Hign }}$ |  |  |  | 110 | 109.30 | 109.27 |
| \%8, 1943-47..........- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low. } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 110 | 109.29 | 109.25 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... |  | H |  | ${ }^{110} 3$ | 109,30 3 | 109.25 6 |
| High | 107.22 |  |  | 107.22 | 107.21 |  |
| 348, 1941.............. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Com }\end{array}\right.$ | 107.22 |  |  | 107.22 | 107.21 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 107.22 |  |  | 107.22 | 107.21 |  |
| Igh | 109.20 |  | 109.20 | 109.20 |  |  |
| 1/8, 1943-45,.......... Low- $^{\text {Low }}$ | 109.19 |  | 109.18 | 109.20 | 109.16 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus. | 109.20 3 |  | 109.18 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 109.20 | 109.16 3 |  |
| High | 109.20 |  | 109.19 | 109.20 | 109.19 | 109.16 |
| /s, 1944-46..........- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Cloge }\end{aligned}$ | 109.19 |  | 109.19 | 109.20 | 109.17 | 109.15 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... | 109.20 3 |  | 109.19 | 109.20 10 | 109.19 16 | 109.15 2 |
| High | 108.21 |  |  | 108.21 | 108.16 | 108.12 |
| 31/88, 1946-49.........- ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Low | 108.21 |  |  | 108.21 | 108.16 | 108.12 |
| Total sales in 81.000 units | 108.21 |  |  | 108.21 | 108.16 | 108.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3168, 1949-52........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | ${ }_{108.13}$ | ----- |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  | 108.13 |  |  |  |
| Hign |  |  | 107.31 |  | 107.29 |  |
| 3s, 1046-48..........-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 107.28 |  | 107.29 | 107.22 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units... |  |  | 107.28 <br> 3 |  | 107.29 | 107.22 2 |
| (High |  |  | 106.14 | 106.13 | 106.12 | 106.4 |
| 3s, 1951-55-.-.-------- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 106.11 | 106.13 | 106.7 | 106.4 |
| Tota ales in $\$ 1,000$ units... |  |  | 106.11 32 | 106.13 | 106.7 | 106.4 |
| [ High |  |  | 103.30 |  | 103.29 |  |
| 2\%8, 1955-60..---.---- Low- |  |  | 103.26 | 103.28 | 103.26 | 103.21 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 |  |  | 103.26 11 | 104 | 103.26 15 | 103.21 53 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (High | 108.12 |  | 106.15 |  | 106.11 | 106.9 |
| 945-47 .-.------- $\begin{gathered}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{gathered}$ | 106.12 |  | 106.15 |  | 106.10 | 106.6 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unctiose | 106.12 |  | 106.15 | ---- | 106.10 | 106.6 <br> 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. | Sept. 7 | Sept. | Sept. 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {High }}$ |  |  | 104.29 |  | 104.20 | 104.17 |
| 2\%8, 1948-51.........- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ |  |  | 104.26 |  | 104.19 | 104.17 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... |  |  | 104.26 2 |  | $\begin{array}{r}104.19 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 104.17 |
| High |  |  | 103.16 |  | 103.7 | 103.8 |
| 2\%/s, 1 |  |  | 103.11 |  | $10 \% .7$ | 103.8 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  | 103.11 4 |  | 103.7 | 103.8 |
| High | 102. |  | 102.23 | 102.28 | 102.23 | 102.23 |
| 2\%/8, 1958-59 | 102.23 |  | 102.23 | 102.24 | 102.21 | 102.19 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units... | 102.23 13 |  | 102.23 11 | 102.28 | 102.23 26 | 102.19 59 |
| High | 101.31 |  | 102 | 102.3 | 101.31 | 101.27 |
| 2\%8, 1958-63....-....-- $\frac{\text { Low. }}{}$ | 101.31 |  | 101.28 | 102.1 | 101.28 | 101.24 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,0002$ | 101.31 |  | 101.28 | 1023 | $\begin{array}{r}101.28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 101.26 9 |
| High |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
| /1/8, 1945 |  |  |  | 10523 |  |  |
| al sales in $\$ 1,000$ units_- |  |  |  | 105.25 |  |  |
| High |  |  | 104.17 | 104.16 | 104.9 | 104.10 |
| 1948------------ ${ }^{\text {Lo }}$ |  |  | 104.13 | 104.16 | 104.9 | 104.8 |
| tal sales in $\$ 1,000$ |  |  |  | 104.16 | 104.9 | 104.8 |
| (High | 101.28 | DA | 101:28 | 101.30 | 101.23 | 101.18 |
| \%s, 1949-53..........- Low- | 101.28 |  | 101.26 | 101.28 | 101.22 | 101.14 |
| $\mathrm{Cl}^{\text {cos }}$ | 101.28 |  | 101.27 | 101.30 | 101.22 | 101.14 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unts. Federal Farm Mortgage (High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/4, 1944-64........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 106.29 |  |  | 105.30 |
| Clo |  |  | 106.29 |  |  | 106.30 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage $\{$ High |  |  |  | 106.7 | 106.6 |  |
| 38, 1944-49..........-- Lo |  |  |  | 106.7 | 108.5 |  |
| in 81000 Cntese |  |  |  | 106.7 | 106.6 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units... <br> Federal Farm Mortgage (High |  |  | 105.31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 105.31 | 105.29 |  |  |
| Clo |  |  | 105.31 | 105.29 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage ${ }^{\text {High }}$ |  |  | 104.31 |  |  |  |
| 2\%/6, 1942-47.........- Low- $^{\text {Low }}$ |  |  | 104.31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 104.31 |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (High | 106.5 |  | 106.6 | 1067 | 106.6 |  |
| 38, series A, 1944-52...- Low $_{\text {Lo }}$ | 106.5 |  | 106.5 | 108.7 | 106.4 |  |
| Close | 106.5 |  | 106.5 |  | 106.4 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts. |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (High | 102.21 |  | 102.22 | 102.24 | 102.21 | 102.21 |
| 2\%/8, series B, 1939-49.- Low- | 102.21 |  | 102.22 | 102.22 | 102.21 | 10218 |
| Close | 102.21 |  | 102.22 | 102.22 | 102.21 | 102.21 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts |  |  |  | $104^{13}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103.31 \\ & 103 \end{aligned}$ | 104 |  | 103.29 |
| 21/4, 1942-44........... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 103.31 |  |  | 103.29 103.29 |
|  | 10410 |  | 103.31 |  |  | 103.29 |
| * Odd tot sales. $\dagger$ Deterred delivery sale. <br> Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Treasury Bills-See previous page. <br> United States Treasury Notes, \&c.-See previous page. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { Week } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basis of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Range for Previous Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | Monday <br> Sept. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| \$ per share | \$ per shate |  | *518 521 | - per share | \$ per share | ares |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc} 52 & 52 \\ { }^{5118} & 1253_{4} \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 5118} 818{ }^{521_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 118}^{521} 4{ }_{4}^{52144}$ | 52.52 | 400 | Abbott Laboratories_...No par |  | \$ $\mathrm{p}_{2} 3_{4}$ Aug 26 | 36 Nov | 55 Mar |
| ${ }^{18} 6^{5} 8_{8} 44$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 265_{8}} 4_{44}$ |  | ${ }_{* 118}{ }_{* 2658}{ }^{123}{ }^{423_{4}}$ |  | Abraham \% conv pref.-.--- ${ }^{4}$ - 100 | ${ }^{11958}$ July 19 | $1193_{4}$ July 211 |  |  |
| *40 43 |  | ${ }^{*} 40{ }^{2} 8411_{2}$ |  |  |  |  | Abraham \& Straus....-No par | $3014{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar} 23$ | ${ }_{42}{ }^{121} \mathrm{Aug}^{1} 1$ | 37 Nov | 69 Mar |
| ${ }_{6}^{1111_{8}} 101158$ |  | ${ }_{113}^{1134} 41188_{4}$ | ${ }_{1112} 1117^{178}$ | 11188  <br> 111 $111_{4}$ |  | 2,600 | Acme Steel Co......-.-.-.-20 ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{614}^{28}$ June $3{ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }_{225}{ }^{\text {85 }}$ Aug |
|  |  | ${ }_{2014}{ }^{201}$ | ${ }^{19} 20$ | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 20\end{array}$ | *20 $201_{4}$ | 200 | Adams-Millis .-.-.---.-No par | 1412 Mar 31 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{61}^{29} \quad 29{ }^{1}{ }_{4}$ |  | 29.29 | ${ }_{29}^{29} 32914$ | ${ }_{* 283}{ }^{20} 42938$ | ${ }^{2812} 282812$ | 1,700 | Address-Multigr Corp.-.-.-10 | 1412 Mar 31 1658 Mar 31 | ${ }_{30}^{22}$ Aug ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | 1612 | ${ }_{36}^{2858} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{615} 621^{1}$ | ${ }_{60}^{60} 61{ }^{613}$ | $583_{8} 59{ }^{2}$ | 7,200 | Air Reduction Inc...-No par | 40.9 | $653_{4}$ July 25 | 4412 Nov | ${ }_{80 t_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }_{18}^{18} \quad 11_{4}$ | 200 | Air Way El Appliance- No par | 58 Mar 30 | $15_{8} \mathrm{July}^{1} 11$ | $1_{2}$ Oct | 14 Jan |
| $\begin{array}{ll}101_{4} & 101_{2}\end{array}$ |  | $10{ }^{14} 4$ | $103_{8} \quad 100^{-7}$ | $\mathrm{ll}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}^{105}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}014 & 101_{2}\end{array}$ | 4,200 | Alaska Juneau Gold Min_..10 | ${ }^{67}{ }_{8}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Aug} \mathrm{Mar}_{31}^{3}$ | ${ }_{13}^{67}{ }^{67} \mathrm{Aug}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | 8 Oct | $153_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots-1{ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  | Albany \& Susq RR....-.-100 | $95{ }^{89} \mathrm{Apr} 16$ | 115 Aug 27 | 146 Oct | 166 Aug |
| . $1112.111_{2}$ | Exchange | 11.11 | $107_{8}$ $111_{2}$ <br> 18  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 11_{8} 8 \\ 1078 & 111_{8}\end{array}$ | 2,700 2,600 | Allegheny Corp--..-No par | 78 Mar 31 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ Jan 7 |  | 538 Feb |
|  | Exchange | ${ }_{* 9}^{*}{ }_{*}^{10} 10{ }^{8}$ |  | ${ }_{* 918}^{11} 1_{8} 10{ }^{11}$ | ${ }_{* 8}^{1078} \begin{gathered}111_{8} \\ 9\end{gathered}$ | 2,600 100 | 5 $51 / 2 \%$ pt A with $\$ 30$ war_ 100 | ${ }_{5}^{614}{ }_{4} \mathrm{June}$ Mar 30 | ${ }_{178}^{178}{ }^{171}$ Jan 12 | ${ }_{11}^{11} 000$ | ${ }_{59}^{593}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{* 11}^{914}{ }^{91} 1^{91_{4}}$ | Closed | ${ }_{* 11}^{* 812} 10{ }^{912}$ | ${ }^{* 858} 80$ | *8 ${ }^{11} 978$ | ${ }^{* 712} 80878$ | 100 | $51 / 2 \%$ pf A without war- 100 | ${ }_{512}{ }_{2}$ Mune 17 | ${ }_{1738}{ }^{4}$ Jan 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \mathrm{ct} \\ 10 & \\ & \mathrm{ct}\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | *11 13 | ${ }^{* 1112} 1212{ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{111} 11218$ | 11.11 | 100 | \$2.50 prior convo pref.No par | ${ }^{3} 3_{4}$ June 18 | ${ }_{1712}$ Jan 12 | 1012 Oct | ${ }_{5218}^{58} 1_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}131_{2} & 131_{2}\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1812 & 1812\end{array}$ | ${ }_{13}^{1812} 19{ }^{1938}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1858 & 19 \\ 13 & 131\end{array}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1838} 818{ }^{1812}$ | 2,200 | Alghny Lud Stl Corp_- No par | 1738 Aug 29 | 1958 Aug 26 |  |  |
| 178180 | Day |  | $\begin{array}{ll}178 & 179\end{array}$ | ${ }_{x 17612}^{173612}$ |  | 1.500 | Allen Industries Inc.-.-.-.--1 | $4_{12} \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | 1414 Aug 26 | ${ }^{612}$ Oct | 2378 |
| ${ }_{* 88}^{* 83_{4}} 10101_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{13}{ }_{* 83_{4}} 10101_{8}$ | $1{ }_{958}{ }^{178}$ |  | 17612 | 900 100 | Allied Chemical \& Dye_No par | 124 Mar 31 | 184 July 19 | 145 Nov | 25812 Mar |
|  |  |  | 1138 $121_{8}$ | 1178 |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{888}^{7} \mathrm{Mar} 318$ | ${ }_{147}^{114}$ July 20 | ${ }_{10}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Dec}$ | ${ }_{3318}^{178} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}103_{4} & 111_{2} \\ 64\end{array}$ | ${ }_{*}^{100_{4}{ }_{4}^{8}} 1111{ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{1014} 4{ }^{1} 105_{8}^{4}$ | 15,400 | Alled Stores Corp_---.-No par | ${ }_{412} \mathrm{Mar}^{26}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{14}$ July 19 | ${ }_{618}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{2178}^{3318}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}64 & 64 \\ 4918\end{array}$ | $* 62$ 65 <br> ${ }^{501}$  <br> 505  <br> 17  | $* 601_{2}$ 4835 485 | 100 | $5 \%$ preferred...-.-.-.-100 | 38 Mar 31 | 6818 July 28 | $49{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Dec}$ | 85 Mar |
| $1612{ }^{1612}$ |  | 174 | $\begin{array}{lll}4918 & 50{ }^{4}{ }^{4} \\ 171\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4812 & 50 \\ 17 & 17\end{array}$ | 6.900 | Allis-Chalmers Mig....-No par | 3414 Mar 31 | 5412 July 25 |  | ${ }^{8312}$ Jan |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}21_{2} & 212 \\ { }_{4} 7_{2} & 18\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{17}{ }_{21}{ }^{17}{ }^{17}$ | 200 | Alpha Portland Cem_--No par | ${ }_{1114}^{114} \mathrm{ADr} \mathrm{Mar}^{1} 8$ | ${ }_{318}^{193}{ }_{4}$ July 28811 | $\begin{array}{ll}812 & \\ 114 \\ 11 & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{393_{4}}{ }^{878} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }_{* 1712}^{* 18}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 1712} 1818$ | 1818 | ${ }_{* 1712}^{172058}$ | *1712 20 | 100 | Amalgam eather $6 \%$ | ${ }_{10}^{14} \mathrm{Mar} 36$ | ${ }_{24}^{318} \mathrm{Jan} 12$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{11_{4}} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 878 5298 598 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}*{ }^{*} 68 & 18 \\ * 7512\end{array}{ }^{69} 7_{8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 67 & 67{ }^{*} \\ * 76 & 79\end{array}$ | ${ }_{78}^{67}$ |  |  | 400 | Amerada Corp........-No par | 55 May 27 | 78 July 13 | 5112 Nov | $1147^{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}188_{4} & 19\end{array}$ |  | +19 19 |  |  | $* 7612$ 78 <br> 18  <br> 18  <br> 1878  | 100 4.200 | Am Agric Chem (Del) _- No par | 49 Mar 28 | ${ }_{84}^{84}{ }_{4}$ Aug ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{10}^{5312} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 10112 Jan |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 57}^{1812}{ }^{19}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & 19 \\ 5612\end{array}$ | 18 1878 <br> $* 5612$  <br> 978  | 4,200 100 | American Bank Note.....- 10 | 10 Mar 30 | ${ }_{6018}^{2318}$ July 19 | 10 | ${ }^{413_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |




* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. In recelvership. $a$ Def. delivery. $n$ New stock. $r$ Cash sale. $x$ Ex-div. $y$ Ex-rights. TCalled for redemption.

| OW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week | NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Range Stnce Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Basss of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{gathered}$ |  | Range for Prepdou Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> Sept. 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { Sept. } 5 \end{aligned}$ | Tuesday Sept. 6 | dnesday $p t .7$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { urssay } \\ & \text { ptt. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frideay } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - | Highe | Low | Highest |
| \$ per share | \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 per share |  |  |
| ${ }_{2618}^{261_{8}} \quad 26{ }^{8}$ |  | ${ }_{2514}{ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 75_{4}}$ |  |  | 100 | Conde Nast Pub Yno-..No |  | ${ }_{28}^{918}$ Aug ${ }^{\text {July } 21}$ | ${ }^{418}$ | ${ }^{1918} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 8} 812$ |  | ${ }_{* 1}^{*}{ }^{*} 1114$ | ${ }^{* 8} 811$ | *8 ${ }^{12}$ | $8{ }^{8} 8$ | 100 | Congress CIgar- $-\cdots . . N$ Nopar | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{4}$ Mar 29 | ${ }_{8}^{814}{ }^{4}$ July 138 | ${ }^{712}$ | ${ }^{1924}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  | (11) | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 11 \\ 1318\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 1312}^{* 10} 111_{12}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ | Conn Ry \& Ltg $43 / 2 \%$ pref. 100 <br> Consol Aircraft Corp. | $\begin{array}{r} 43_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 30 \\ 11 \\ \text { Mar } 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1478 \text { July } \\ 1912 \\ 1912 & \text { Jan } 17 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{26} \text { Jan } \mathrm{July}$ |
|  |  |  |  | (1318 |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,000 \\ 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Consolldated Clgar-.--No par | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & \hline 414 \mathrm{Mar} 29 \\ & -\quad \mathrm{Mar} 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }^{26}{ }^{26} 7_{8}$ July |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 64 & 68 \\ * 82 & 68\end{array}$ |  | $* 60$ 68 <br> $* 82$ 83 | ${ }_{30}^{10}$ | $7 \%$ preterred $-\cdots-\cdots-{ }^{100}$ | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }^{68}$ Jan 15 | ${ }_{63} 6$ | ${ }^{87}$ Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  | $* 82$ 83 <br> $* * 13_{8}$ $11_{2}$ | 30 | Consol Prim Industries - --- ${ }^{\text {cod }}$ | 71  <br> 1 Jan <br> 1  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {ckin }}^{861_{2}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {* }}^{* 8} 8$ |  |  | S2 partic pret - |  | ${ }^{858}$ Aug 8 | ${ }^{414}$ | ${ }^{188_{4}}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ |
| $100{ }^{20} 100$ |  | ${ }_{9958}^{26120}$ | ${ }^{2614} 4$ | ${ }_{100}^{2618} 1004$ |  | 12,000 2,00 | Cons | ${ }_{88}{ }_{8}^{17} 7_{8} \mathrm{Mapr} 16$ | 100 | ${ }_{92}{ }^{2118}$ | ${ }_{108}{ }^{498}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ( ${ }_{9}^{618} 8{ }_{9}^{618}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Consol Leund-ies Corp-- ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | ${ }^{27}{ }^{27} \mathrm{Marar}^{\text {a }}$ | c33 July 21 | ${ }^{314} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }^{1312}{ }^{\text {cheb }}$ |
| ${ }_{10} 105^{5} 161055^{9}$ |  |  |  |  | - | 12,100 .400 |  |  |  | $100{ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{177_{8}} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{33_{4}{ }_{4}}$ | 900 | Consol RR ot Cuba $6 \%$ pt 100 | $2{ }^{2} 8 \mathrm{Mar} 31$ | ${ }_{712}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ J 7 | ${ }_{258}{ }^{\text {s }}$ Oot | ${ }^{10}{ }^{\text {s }}$ |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{3} 5_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{35}$ | $3^{38}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}33_{8} & 338\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-2}{ }^{3} 4$ | 700 | tConsolddated Textlie e- ${ }^{\text {ano par }}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ 3_{8}^{38} & \text { Oct } \\ \text { Oct } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11_{8}^{8} \text { Feb } \\ & 133_{4} \mathrm{Appr} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{* 15}^{*}{ }_{* 86}{ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{* 15}{ }_{*}^{35}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | ${ }^{3} 88$ |  |  | 5\% preterred v to 0 - -100 |  | ${ }^{22}$ | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{1024}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 151 |  |  | Consumers P Cos4.50 dtNo par | ${ }_{98}^{78} \mathrm{Apray} 27$ | ${ }_{1712}^{8912}$ Jul |  |  |
| 22 |  | ${ }_{2112}^{1534}$ |  | 1514 |  | 7,300 | Continental Bak ol A |  | ${ }_{26}{ }_{8}{ }_{8}{ }^{2}$ July 27 | ${ }_{712}{ }_{7} 3_{4}$ |  |
| ${ }^{2 l^{218}}$ |  | $2{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{218}$ | ${ }_{178}{ }^{17}$ | 2,600 | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{Cla}$ | $1{ }_{14}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 29$ | ${ }^{234}$ July ${ }^{16}$ | 15 | ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |
| - ${ }^{96}$ |  | *94 | $\begin{array}{ll}96 & 96 \\ 40 & 40{ }_{4} \\ \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ 3,400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{3712}^{65}$ Det | 10934 ${ }^{\text {cob }}$ |
| ${ }^{11100_{8}} 18121_{2}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{1103^{4} 3_{8}} 1121_{2}$ | ${ }_{11212}^{4122^{4} 1_{2}}$ | $12{ }_{120}$ |  | 0 | \$4.50 preterred | 107 | ${ }^{41212}$ June 28 | ${ }_{10678}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Dec}$ | ${ }^{10812}$ Dee |
|  |  |  |  |  | (1) | 1,000 1,000 | Continental Diamond Fibre- ${ }^{\text {Continental }}$ | ${ }_{211_{4}}^{6}$ June 170 |  | ${ }^{53122_{2}} \mathbf{}$ | ${ }_{423_{4}}^{2533_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | cell | ${ }^{34}$ | crell |  | ${ }_{3,800}^{1,000}$ |  | ${ }^{21} 1_{4}{ }_{7}$ Mar 26 | ${ }_{134}^{36}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{23}{ }_{78} \mathrm{O}$ | ${ }^{4}{ }^{43_{8}^{4}}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jeb |
| ${ }^{2978} 301$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{2914}$ | ${ }^{2914} 4{ }_{4} 30_{4}^{4}$ |  |  | 6,200 | Continental Oil | ${ }^{211}{ }_{4}$ Mar 30 | ${ }^{3554}{ }^{3}$ July 25 | 24 Oct | ${ }^{49}$ July |
| $1612{ }^{1612}$ |  | ${ }_{* 16} 16{ }^{3}{ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  |  | 500 | Continental Steel Corp- | 10 Mar 26 | $191_{2}$ July 25 |  | ${ }_{77}^{355} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| 48.48 |  |  | $48 \quad 48$ | ${ }_{4}^{* 418} 8$ | 48 |  | Corn Exch Bank | ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Apr} 1$ | ${ }_{705}^{56}$ Jan 12 |  | ${ }^{771} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 699812{ }^{69}$ |  | 70 <br> 170 <br> 170 | ${ }^{691}{ }^{691} 70$ |  | ${ }^{6912}$ | ${ }^{2,400}$ | Corn Produc |  |  | 5012 ${ }_{\text {cher }} \mathrm{Oct}$ 153 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}37^{412} & 38^{412} \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2.100 <br> 14.700 | Coty Ind | ${ }^{23} 3_{4} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{2} 6$ | 514 July 25 |  |  |
| ${ }_{11314} 11312$ |  | 113 <br>  <br> 113 <br> 13 | 11288 $112^{37}$ | ${ }^{3714}$ | ${ }^{361}$ | 900 | ${ }^{\text {Crane }}$ | 85 Mar 31 | 1143 | 22 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $25^{12} 25^{12}$ |  | 700 | Cr |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{9}$ |  | 12 | - $81{ }^{812} 8{ }^{812}$ | 300 4,000 | Cr | 22 | 10 | ${ }^{612}$ Dec |  |
| *34 $3771_{2}$ |  | ${ }_{* 34}^{312}$ |  | *34 ${ }^{3}{ }^{3712}$ |  | 4,000 | ${ }^{8} \mathbf{8 2 . 2 5}$ conv | 29 | ${ }_{37}{ }^{3978}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | ${ }_{34}^{284}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Nov}$ | ${ }_{5612}^{10}$ |
| *3038 34 |  |  | *3038 | *3038 $34{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{* 3038} 84{ }^{4}$ |  | Pret ex-war | ${ }^{2512} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }^{3414}{ }^{\text {3 }}$ July 25 | ${ }^{3012}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Dec}$ | ${ }^{4714}$ Jan |
| 1218 |  | 12 | 12 | 121212 | $12^{3} 3_{8}^{3}$ | 3,800 | Crown Zell | $7_{12} \mathrm{M}$ | 1478 July 19 | ${ }^{312}$ |  |
| 78 | Stock | ${ }^{7818}$ | ${ }^{7958} 89$ |  | 8080 | 410 | ${ }^{\$ 5}$ conv preterred--No ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{82}{ }_{438}{ }^{\text {J Jaly }} 1911$ | ct | 退 ${ }^{1083_{4}} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }_{* 77}{ }_{7}{ }^{80}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 81}^{3512} \quad 878{ }^{3678}$ | ${ }_{* 8014}^{3512} 86$ |  |  | Cruc | 70 |  | 80 Nov | ${ }^{13_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | 300 | Cuba Co (The) .-......-No par |  | 11 | Dec | ${ }_{3}^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }_{* 43_{4}}^{6}$ | Clos | $\begin{array}{cc}* 618 & 7 \\ 431 \\ 43,\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}618 & 618 \\ 484 \\ 488 \\ 488\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | Cuba RR 6\% preferred--100 | ${ }_{3}^{512 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  | ${ }_{23_{4}}{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{699^{\prime}}$ | , |  | 58812 M | 87 Jan 3 | 70 Dec |  |
| 15 |  |  | $15^{54}$ | 1518 | $15^{18} 18{ }^{155_{4}}$ | 900 | Cudahy Packi | 12 May 25 | $215_{8}$ July 18 | 12 D | 43 Mar |
| ${ }^{714}{ }^{7}$ | Day | 7 | 71 | 718 |  | 900 | Curtis Pub Co | ${ }^{43} 88$ | ${ }_{58}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 4. |  |
| [ |  | *51 51 | 5214 | ${ }^{5} 511_{4}^{4}{ }^{43}$ |  | 700 | ${ }_{\text {Preterred- }}^{\text {Press-Wrigh }}$ | ${ }_{314}^{35}$ Mare 30 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{3912} \mathrm{Dect}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 24, } \\ 22^{518} & 22^{518} \\ \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{213}^{5}$ | $22^{42_{8}}$ | ${ }_{2214}{ }^{14} 421_{2}$ | ${ }_{2114}^{44_{4}}$ | -000 | Curtssss A - | 12.88 Mar 30 | $24^{3} 4{ }_{4}$ Aug 5 | ${ }_{818}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{234}{ }_{4}^{38} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| ${ }^{* 76}$ 80 80 |  |  | *76 78 | 7614 | ${ }^{* 76}{ }^{4} 80$ | 10 | Cushman's sons 7\% pret -100 | ${ }^{4818}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan 111 | ${ }^{761{ }^{14} 4}$ Sept 8 | ${ }^{5418} 8$ | ${ }^{86}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 42} 5$ |  |  | $\$ 8$ preterred-1.....No par Cutler-Hammer Inc new |  | ${ }^{48} 8_{4}$ Auly 25 |  |  |
| ${ }^{24} 4{ }^{4}{ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{* 6}^{* 31_{2}}$ |  | ${ }_{* 8}^{248}$ | [ | 1,40 | Davega stores Corp |  | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ July 20 |  |  |
| $15 \quad 15{ }^{15}$ |  | ${ }^{141}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  | ${ }^{*} 141_{2} \quad 157_{8}$ | 300 | Conv 5 | ${ }^{131} 1_{4}$ Mar 29 |  | ${ }^{1212}$ Oct | -b |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Davison |  | 1083, Aus 5 |  |  |
| ${ }^{1914}$ |  |  | 10834 | 10334 | 价 | 100 | Dayton Pow \& Lt $41 / 2 \%$ pri-100 | $13{ }^{\text {a Ma }}$ | ${ }_{2514}{ }^{1}$ Feb 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{244_{4}}^{1812}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7} 100$ | Deere \& Co new.-.-.-.-.-.-- ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }_{1934}^{11}$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{254}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan} 20$ | ov |  |
| ${ }^{*} 123_{4}{ }^{13}$ |  | ${ }^{1233_{4}} 13{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{123_{4}^{4}} 1212{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{1338} 814$ |  | Diesel-Wemmer | 9 M | ${ }_{1512}$ Jan 11 |  |  |
| $1934{ }^{2018}$ |  | 191220 | $\begin{array}{ll}1978 & 2078\end{array}$ | 2014 | 1918 | 6,800 | Delaware \& Hudson..--.- 100 | 72 Mar 29 | ${ }_{2312}^{12}$ Aug 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,800 | Delaware Lack \& Western- 50 | 4 Mar 311 | ${ }_{812}^{812} \mathrm{Feb} 25$ | $5 . \mathrm{Oct}$ | ar |
| ${ }^{0}{ }^{4}{ }^{4} 103^{18}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 00}{ }^{*} 102{ }^{188}$ | ${ }_{100}^{104} 100$ | 200 |  | $76^{78} \mathrm{Magr} 315$ | $108{ }^{212}$ Jan 12 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{8}{ }_{8}^{4} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  | Det \& Macklnac Ry Co... 100 | ${ }_{21} 1_{8}$ Sept 7 | ${ }^{47} 7_{8} \mathrm{Jan} 24$ | 5 Oot |  |
| $* 6$  <br> 6  <br> 34 10 <br> 34  |  |  | ${ }^{* 6} 610$ | ${ }^{* 6} 10$ | ${ }^{* 6} 10$ |  | $5 \%$ preferred- -----100 | ${ }^{45}{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {b J bune }} 11$ |  | ${ }_{2918}^{1218} 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | Devoe \& Raynolds A.-No par | ${ }_{203}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}^{25}$ | ${ }_{2914}{ }^{3} 4$ | ${ }_{1814}^{212}$ Oct | ${ }_{3612}^{76{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Feb }} \text { Feb }}$ |
|  |  | *39 * 40 | *3912 40 | ${ }_{* 3958}{ }^{3} 40{ }^{4}$ | *3912 ${ }^{*} 40$ |  | $6 \%$ particp referred...-.. 25 | ${ }^{311_{2}} \mathrm{~J}$ | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{91}{ }^{14}$ | ${ }^{* 888} 8{ }_{8}^{2}{ }^{91_{2}}$ | 00 | Diamond TM | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ Mar 30 | ${ }_{10}^{1078}{ }^{7}$ July 29 | ${ }^{53}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Dec}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1618} 16{ }^{1638}$ |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{1638} 1612$ | 16.1638 | 1578 ${ }^{157}$ | 2,500 | Distll Corp-Seagr's Ltd. | ${ }_{651}^{11}$ M | ${ }_{7}^{1712}$ Aug |  |  |
| *774 |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 771$ | ${ }_{* 18}^{7818}$ | *7714 | ${ }_{* 77}^{* 7}$ |  | 5\% pref with warrants- 100 | ${ }^{65185}$ dune 17 |  | ${ }^{601}$ |  |
|  |  | ( | ${ }_{32}{ }_{31} 11424$ |  | ${ }_{* 31}^{* 11}$ | 100 | dixle-Vorte |  | ${ }_{34}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 12$ | ${ }_{27}$ Oct |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 2112}{ }_{24}$ | 21.22 |  | ${ }^{*} 213_{8} \quad 22$ | 400 | Deehler Die Casting Co No par | 12 Mar | 24. July 29 | ${ }^{1612} 20$ Oct | ${ }^{463_{4}^{4}} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 7_{8}$ |  |  | 6,200 | Dome Mines Litd new--No | ${ }_{4}^{2718}$ | ${ }^{3478}{ }_{8}^{84}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 20$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4614}^{4}$ |  |  | 900 | Domilas Alrerat | 31 Mar 30 | ${ }_{5412} 1_{2}$ July 25 | $261_{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
| ${ }^{131} 1311^{\circ}$ |  | ${ }_{* 125}{ }^{433}$ | $133{ }^{133}$ | $133{ }^{133}$ |  |  | Dow Chemical Co | $877_{8}$ Jan 27 | ${ }_{1401_{8} \text { July } 7} 7$ | ${ }^{791} 1_{2} \mathrm{Nov}$ | $1433_{4}$ July |
| ${ }_{* 18}^{* 18} 819$ |  |  | ${ }^{18144}$ | ${ }_{* 17}{ }^{19}$ | ${ }_{* 16} 19$ | 00 | Dresser (8R) Mfg conv ANo part | ${ }^{15}$ Mar 26 | ${ }_{12}^{242}$ July 19 | 21 Dec | ${ }^{55}$. |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} 7_{8} 1^{1012}$ | ${ }^{* 93888}{ }_{4} 10$ | 1,300 | Class B-.---7--.-No par |  |  | ${ }^{814}{ }^{812} \mathrm{Doct}$ | ${ }^{394}{ }^{14}$ Jan |
| **10 $\begin{gathered}* 11 \\ * 110\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 9812}$ |  | Duplan silk---.-.-No porar | 102 | ${ }_{115}^{11}$ July ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 18$ | ${ }_{106}^{10}$ | ${ }_{122}^{172}{ }^{172}$ Jan |
| $1345_{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% pre | Ma |  |  |  |
| 137 |  | 131 | ${ }_{136}$ | ${ }_{136}^{133} 137$ |  | ${ }^{5,400}$ |  | $130{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 31$ | 137 Mar 16 | 130 Oet |  |
|  |  |  |  | *117 1188 |  | 0 | \$4.50 preterred. |  |  |  | v |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 1151}$ | 1151211578 | ${ }^{1154}{ }^{1 / 4} 1151$ | *11514 ${ }^{*}$ |  | Duquesne Light $5 \%$ ist pt | $111{ }^{3} 4_{4}$ Jan ${ }^{3}$ | 1612 Mar |  |  |
| 8 |  |  | $174{ }^{64} 176$ | ${ }^{173}$ | 173128 $174{ }^{53}$ | 900 |  | $1211_{2}$ Mar 31 | $181{ }^{78}$ July 25 | $144{ }^{2} \mathrm{Nov}$ | ${ }^{17}$ Mar |
| $82_{2} 168$ |  | $1601_{2} 1601_{2}$ | 16112161 | ${ }^{158}$ | ${ }^{15812} 182$ |  | 6\% cum preterred | $157{ }^{\text {Jan }} 5$ | 171 | 150 Apr | 164 Nov |
|  |  | ${ }_{22}{ }^{22}$ | ${ }_{2112}^{21_{2}} 22_{4}^{14}$ | ${ }_{21} 1^{178} 822^{2}$ | $20^{37_{8} 8_{8}} 211^{1}$ | 4,000 | Eaton Manutacturing Coo---4 | ${ }_{1012}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | ${ }^{233_{8}}$ Aug 25 | ${ }^{1514}{ }^{\text {dec }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{33} 4{ }^{3} 4$ | ${ }^{337}{ }^{3} 7_{8}^{4}$ | ${ }^{3312} 4$ | , | Etitingon Schild -->-No par | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2} \mathrm{Mar}^{\mathrm{Mar} 23}$ | ${ }_{5}^{53_{8} 3_{8} \text { July } 25}$ | ${ }^{234}{ }^{23}{ }^{\text {Dec }}$ | ${ }_{4512}^{16}$, Mar |
| ${ }^{2978} 8{ }^{300_{4}}$ |  | (tar |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{31}{ }_{8}^{11_{4}}$ | ci, ${ }_{2}^{6400}$ | (lectric Boat_ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{1}$ Mar 30 | ${ }^{1088}$ | ${ }^{384} 4$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{451}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| $*^{* 258} 5_{8}^{4} \quad 23_{4}$ |  | $*_{258}{ }^{5}$ | $25_{8}$ $25_{8}^{8}$ |  | *212 | 00 | Elec \& Mus Ind Am shar | 214 Ma | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan 111 | ${ }^{358}$ Oct | ${ }^{714}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
| ${ }^{103_{8}} 113_{4}$ |  | ${ }^{100^{3} 8} 10{ }^{105}$ | 1018 | 1014 $103_{8}$ <br> 18  |  | 5,800 | Electric Power \& Light-No par | ${ }^{618} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{1334}{ }^{13}{ }^{\text {July }}$ 20 | ${ }^{618}$ |  |
| ${ }^{36}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & 3514\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3512 & 35{ }^{3} 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{34}^{34} 3441_{4}$ | 1,400 | 87 preterred-------No par | ${ }_{18}^{2212} \mathrm{Marar}^{21}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4512}$ July ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{9214}{ }^{921} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}3012 & \\ 3012 \\ 30 & 30\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}398_{8} & 303_{4} \\ 290\end{array}$ | (1) |  | 1,000 | Elee preoterace Battery--No par | ${ }_{2184}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Marar}_{31}$ | $31{ }_{2}{ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{4412}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ |
| 181 |  |  | ${ }^{*} 11_{8}{ }^{114}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 118} 8{ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{*} 1_{18} 1_{8} 14_{4}$ |  | Elik Horn Coal Corp newNo par | $17^{12 \mathrm{Mar}} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{26}^{2}$ July 20 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{247^{248}} \mathbf{2 4 7 8}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 2412 & 25 \\ * 437_{8} & 461_{8} \\ 4\end{array}$ |  | 600 | El Paso N | ${ }_{33}^{17}$ Feb | ${ }_{443_{4}}^{26}$ Aug ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{33}^{1412}$ Oet | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c0 } \\ { }_{60}^{29} & \text { Jan } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | * |  | * 108 |  |  | Endicott- | ${ }_{9412} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{1094}{ }^{444} \mathrm{Sept}$ | 100 Nov | ${ }_{11512} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}514 & 5{ }^{514} \\ 80\end{array}$ |  | *57 |  |  | 478 <br> 598 <br> 59 <br> 59 | 5,900 | Engineers Puble service ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ - 1 | 212 Mar 29 | 7 July 1 |  | ${ }^{1734}{ }^{173} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $* 52$  <br> $*$ 63 <br> 69  |  |  |  | $* 57$  <br> $* 64$ 60 <br>   <br> 80  |  | 100 | (e) 85 conv preferred---No par | ${ }_{40}^{3812} \begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 31\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{64}^{5918}$ Sugt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{45}^{41}$ Oct | ${ }_{81}^{7814}$ Jan |
|  |  | ${ }^{*} 666$ |  | *68 ${ }^{75}$ |  |  | 85 preterred----.-No par | 46 Mar 291 | $68_{87}$ Aug 215 |  | 8612 Feb |
|  |  | 2 $* 212$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{112}{ }_{12}^{2}$ Jun |  | 158 ${ }^{15} \mathrm{Drct}$ 414 Oot |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{212}{ }_{4}^{212}$ |  |  | 400 300 |  | ${ }_{24}{ }_{24}$ | ${ }_{884}^{4}$ | ${ }_{814}{ }^{14}$ | $35 \%$ Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ 2, Jun | ${ }_{\substack{612}}^{612}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |
|  |  | 1238 | ${ }_{13}^{378}{ }^{37} 14$ |  |  |  | Eureka Vacu | ${ }_{5}^{218}{ }_{514}^{218}$ |  | ${ }^{312}$ Oet ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1418 \\ 3444 \\ \text { Mar }}}$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1512}$ | * 1514 |  | 1,700 | Ex-Cell-o Corp | ${ }^{1018} 8$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 112}$ | ${ }_{6112}$ |  | ${ }_{611}{ }^{12}$ |  | Exchange Bu |  |  | ${ }_{712}{ }_{12}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1,700}^{460}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Farbanks }}$ Farbanks Morse 8 Co Co | 1912 May 27 | 39 Aug 8 | ${ }^{2312}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{717}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  | ${ }_{71}^{26}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Oct |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{* 11} \\ { }_{77} & 11 \\ 81\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{*} 11$  <br> ${ }_{775}$ $111_{81} 1_{2}$ | ${ }_{* 75}^{* 1014} 8111$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 10 \\ * 75 & 12 \\ 81\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 75}^{* 10} 81{ }^{1112}$ |  | Federal Light \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ preferred Traction-:- | ${ }^{67}{ }^{67}$ Mar ${ }^{\text {ar }} 11$ | ${ }_{82}^{144}$ July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  | ${ }_{103}{ }^{\text {2938 }}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 85}{ }^{*} 92$ |  | ${ }_{* 95}^{* 85} \times 193$ | ${ }^{* 85} 8$ | ${ }_{* 95}^{* 85}{ }_{*}{ }^{93}$ |  |  | Federal Min \& Smelting Coile 100 |  | ${ }_{9912}^{92}{ }^{\text {Maly }} 17$ | ${ }^{60}$ Nov | ${ }_{129}^{150}{ }^{\text {Mapr }}$ |
| *95 ${ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{* 95}$ |  | *95 | ${ }^{* 95}$ | 1,400 |  | ${ }^{861}{ }^{12}$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }^{118}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 312}$ |  | *312 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{5} 8$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 314} 4{ }^{3} 3_{4}$ |  | Federal screw Works- ${ }^{\text {No po par }}$ | ${ }^{178} 8 \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | ${ }^{458}{ }^{58}$ July 25 | ${ }^{214} 4 \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }_{1}^{112} 2$ |
| (114 ${ }^{111_{4}}$ |  | 10, |  |  | ${ }^{114} 4{ }^{114}$ |  | Federal Water Servo A No par | ${ }_{\text {118 }}^{12 \mathrm{Mar} 31}$ | ${ }_{26}^{26_{8} \text { July }}$ | ${ }^{14}$ |  |
| ( |  |  | ${ }_{* 84}^{* 3 / 8}$ | ${ }_{* 8412}{ }^{238}$ | ${ }_{* 85}{ }^{2388}$ |  | Fed Dept | ${ }_{678}{ }^{124}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{665}$ |  |
| 33 <br> 38 <br> $* 15$ |  | ${ }_{33} 3{ }^{3} 3$ | 333. 2 |  | 34  <br> $* 15$ 34 | 00 | Fidel Phen Frre | - | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |
| *15 2018 |  | *16 25 | ${ }^{11912}{ }^{2212}$ | ${ }^{19} \quad 2012$ | *15 25 |  | Filene's (Wm) Sona Co. No par | 15 June | 214 | 20 | $393_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |


| LOW AND HIGH SA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Saturday } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { S }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Monday } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Se }\end{array}$ |
| S per share | S ser share | $\infty$





| AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER SHARE，Not Per Cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { sios } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Ranoe Stnce Jan．} 1 \\ \text { On Basis of 100－Share Lots }\end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Eanoe jor Preevous <br> ear 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stataray | ${ }_{\text {Septay }}$ Mon | ${ }_{\text {Thestay }}^{\text {Sept．}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Weldesesday }}$ Sert． 7 | $\|$Thursday <br> Sept． | ${ }_{\text {Fertay }}^{\text {Fepl }}$ |  |  | Loveen | ners | Lovest | Hoher |
|  | \＄pee share | 5 pers share | 8 per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{16} 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{7}^{18} & 18 \\ 770 \\ 789_{2} \\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 186 \\ { }_{3} 65 \\ 18 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1 |  | $\mathbf{t}_{5}^{25}$ Mar 30 58 Mar 24 |  |  | ${ }^{106}$ |
|  |  |  | ＊88 ${ }^{88}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{6 \%}^{6 \%}$ preterred： | （88 Mar ${ }^{\text {cid }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{94}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （1724， |  |  | ${ }_{74}{ }_{7}^{18}$ | ${ }_{* 74}^{18} \quad 188$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，800 | tscio |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $47_{12} 4788_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }_{47}$ |  | 550 | 㖪 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1000}$ | ${ }_{\text {tse }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{2012}}^{2012}$ | 2700 | Beaboard（OII Co of Del＿No par |  |  |  |  |
| － |  |  | crell |  | 71．727 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （10 |  | （15120 | （18） | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{* 0}^{16}$ | cot | ${ }^{1,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{412}$ | 500 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{65}^{14}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1014} 10{ }^{104}$ | ${ }^{1014}$ |  | 1，400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ， |  |  |  | sb |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sulver King | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＊278 ${ }^{318}$ | ${ }^{312}$ |  | 3，000 | Simmons CO |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （198 | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{224}$ |  | 迷 |
|  |  | ＊90 | ${ }^{\text {t90 }}$ | ${ }^{24}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | －${ }_{\text {＊}}^{4}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{* 91}$ |  | 120 |  |  |  |  | ar |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.100 \\ \hline 1000 \\ 1000 \end{array}$ | Smith（A O）Co |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Snide |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，300 | Sol |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  | So Porto Rlios |  |  |  |  |
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| cilit |  |  | ${ }^{12788} 113120$ |  | 12 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}$ | ar |
|  |  | $*_{33}^{1778}{ }^{188}$ | ${ }_{433}^{188}{ }^{186}$ | ${ }^{18}$ |  | 2000 | mo | ${ }_{\text {88，}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{36}^{2184}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{40}^{16}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 63}^{1318}$ |  |  | 13，600 240 | Conv 54.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 283 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \substack{290 \\ 10,200 \\ 10,200} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | cis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1100$ | stand | ${ }^{13}{ }_{25}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{301}$ |  |  | ${ }_{8,600}^{4.400}$ | Standard Oil or （calif | ${ }_{248}^{254}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { S0 } \\ \\ 50 & \text { Feb } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{5378} 541_{2}$ |  | ${ }_{513}{ }_{5}{ }^{3}$ |  | Stan |  | $5_{583}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Start |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | ctick | crems |  | ， |  |  | 112 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Studebaker Co |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 125 |  |  |  | 6\％preetered |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，200 | Sunshln |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （18） | 3， 3,4 |  | ¢ | super | ${ }^{184}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 187^{18} \\ 30 \\ 30\end{array}$ | 4 | 18 1888 <br>   <br> 29 30 | 800 | Superio |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＊＊ | ${ }^{17784} 48$ |  | 1,100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，300 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 5000 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4112}^{414} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  | 900 |  | ${ }_{4}^{36}{ }_{44}{ }^{\text {AdPa }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tennesse | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ M |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ctick | ctile |  |  | Texas Corp | ${ }^{3288}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3312}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{26}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{29}{ }^{4}{ }^{9}{ }^{96}$ | ${ }^{99^{938} 8}$ | $9{ }^{9} 9$ | 2，300 | Texas Paratic L | ${ }^{688}{ }^{68} 4$ | 112 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tex | ${ }_{15}^{13}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 5312］ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 45}$ | ＊45 $693_{4}$ |  | Preterreed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{412}^{412} 4$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Thermota co－}}$ | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{588}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third Avene Ry | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{6} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1848}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{584}$ |  | ，${ }^{18}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tide Water Asso |  |  | ${ }_{72}^{1318}$ |  |
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|  |  |  |  | ＊${ }_{*}^{* 9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{84}^{88_{8}} 8{ }_{5}^{82}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＊8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{36}{ }^{5}{ }^{3} 8$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{26}$ |  |  |  | $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 为 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | ${ }_{7}{ }_{7} 9$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}88 & 89 \\ 77 & 89 \\ 78\end{array}$ |  | Unoon | 558 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{594}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{8,200}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊1044 123 |  |  | ${ }^{104}{ }^{9} 42^{944}$ |  | ${ }_{11}{ }^{948}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | come |  |  |



## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

 Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and YearlyNOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the week's range. unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of
occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.



## Bennett Bros. EJ Johnson

## $\overline{\mathscr{M} U N I C I P A L ~ B O N D S}$

TNew York, N. $\boldsymbol{x}$. One Wall Streel Dlgby 4.5200<br>\%. Y. 1-761 ~. Bell System Teletype or<br> Randalph 7711

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 ts* Chitcago Railways 1st be stpd


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Childs Co deb 58 .


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 $\qquad$ Contalner Corp 18t 68.
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Crown (Cork \& Seals 48 Crown Willamette Paper 6s.....
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 68 series B extended to 1946






N. Y. BONDS $1{ }^{1}$

## $\ddagger$ Den \& R G West gen 5s Aug 1955


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 | Ernesto Breda 7 s _................... 195 |
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| Fairbanks Morse deb 4 s |


$\qquad$ Flat deb of 78 ................ 1946



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& 40 \text { year } 44 / 8 .
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$$



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St Louls Div
Gold $31 /$



## 1612

New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 5
Sept. 10, 1938

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## 1614

## New York Curb Exchange - Weekly and Yearly Record

Sept. 10, 1938
NOTICE-Cash and deterred delivery sales are disreakarded in the week's range unless they are the ooly transactions of the week, and when selling outside
of the regular weekly range are shown in a tootnute 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 (Sept. 3, 1938) and ending the present Friday Sept. 9, 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:










| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thurs. } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Pitice } \end{gathered}$ | Week'sofOricesLoweHigh |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Pac Pub |  |  |  |  | 352 |  |  |  | July |
| 1st preferre | 18\% |  | 18\% | 264 | 13\% | Mar | 193 | July |
| Pac Tel \& Tel co | 1131/8 | 113 | 1131/8 | 20 | 871/2 | Apr |  |  |
| Paraffine Cos co | 48\% |  | 48 | 16 | $291 / 4$ | Mar |  | July |
| Paraftine Co's pref ---100 | $991 / 2$ | 993/2 | $991 / 2$ | 20 |  | June |  | Sept |
| Puget Sound P \& |  |  | 5 | 260 |  | June |  | July |
| RE\&R Co Ltd con | 47/8 |  | $51 /$ | 597 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| R E \& R Co Ltd pref... 100 | $33 \frac{3}{3}$ | 33 3/8 |  |  | 34 | Aug |  |  |
| Rayonier Inc com. | 13 | 12 | 13 | 682 |  | May |  | June |
| Preferred. | 191/4 | 1934 | 195 | 410 | $171 / 2$ | June |  |  |
| Rheem Mfg | 12 |  |  | , |  | Mar | 141/2 |  |
| Richifield Oil C | $71 / 2$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Roos Bros c | 15 |  |  | 00 | 12 |  |  |  |
| San J L \& P 7\% pr pref. 100 | 11114 | $1111 / 4$ | 1111/4 | 20 | 111 | M | 122 | May |
| San J L\&P $6 \%$ prior pt 100 | 1013/4 | 1013 | 1018 | 20 | 1021/2 | Apr | 106 | Aug |
| Shell Union Oll co | 15\% |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | July |
| Sherwood Swan \& Co |  | 43 | 434 | 123 | 43/2 | Ap |  |  |
| Soundvlew Pulp com.a.-5 | 201/2 | 192/4 | $201 / 2$ | 1,190 | 11\% |  | 25\%/6 | Aug |
| So Cal Gas Co pref ser A. 2 : | 30 | 293/4 |  | 310 |  |  |  |  |
| Southern Pacific Co... 100 | 185/8 |  |  | 802 |  | Mar | 224. | Jan |
| So Pac Gold Gate Co B | 0 |  | 30c | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Oll Co of Calif | $305 / 8$ | $305 / 8$ | 305/8 |  | 25\% | Mar | 34\% | July |
| Super Mold Cord cap-10 | 21 |  |  | 335 |  |  |  | June |
| Texas Consolidated Oil Col | 50 c | 50c | 50 c | 300 |  | Sept |  | Jan |
| Thomas Allec Corp A. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 50 | 75 c | May |  |  |
| TideWater Ass'd Ofl com 10 | 13 |  |  | 13 | 103/2 |  | 15\% | July |
| Transamerica Corp. | 10 | $97 / 8$ | 101/6 | 8,209 |  | M | 12\% | Jan |
| Treadwell Yuk Cord | 572 | 75 c |  | 100 |  |  |  | June |
| Union Onl Co of Callf... 25 | 27 3/8 |  | 203/6 | 625 | 173/6 | Mar | 2214 | July |
| Universal Consol Oll.... 10 | 101/2 |  | $161 / 2$ | 1,495 |  | Jan |  | Aug |
| Walalua Agricul Co.... 20 |  | 273/4 | 274/4 | 240 | 25 |  | $411 / 2$ |  |
| Wells Fargo Bk \& U T-- 100 | 285 | 285 |  | 10 | 2571/2 | Apr | 295\% | July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Tel \& Tel Co- 100 <br> Amer Toll Bridge (Del) ... | $1451 / 2$ 50 c | $1451 / 2$ 50 c |  | 151 | $\begin{gathered} 1111 / 1 / 4 \\ 42 \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14931 / 2 \\ 70 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |
| Amer Toll Bridge (Del) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 500 | 501 |  | , 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Argonaut Mining Co |  | $41 / 2$ | 41 | 100 | 2.00 | Ma |  | Aug |
| Bancamerica-Blair Corp | 3/8 | $3 \frac{1}{4}$ | 兂 | 972 |  | Mar |  | Aug |
| Bunker Hill \& Sullivan2.50 | 153/8 | 151/4 | 153/8 | 200 | $101 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Curtis-Wright Corp | 5 | 5 |  | 110 | 3 \% | Mar |  |  |
| Dominguez Oll Co | 401/4 | 4014 | 401/4 | 10 | 39\% | Apr |  | Feb |
| Great West Elec Ch pref. 20 | 2158 | 215 | 21\% | 10 | 21 | Mar |  |  |
| Idaho-Maryland Mines .. 1 | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | 77\% | 1,150 | 4.95 | Mat |  | Aug |
| Italo Pet of Amer co | 38c | cc | 39 c | 620 | 23 C |  |  |  |
| Matson Navigation | 31 | 31 | 31 | 80 | 31 | Sept | $341 / 2$ |  |
| Mcbryde | 31/2 | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| MJ\& M \% M | 18 c | 18 c | 18 c | 2,300 |  | Mar | 38 c |  |
| Mountain Clity Copd | 61/2 | $61 / 2$ |  | 910 |  | - |  | Jan |
| Oahu Sugar Co Ltd cap. 20 | 251/2 | 251/2 | $251 / 2$ | 600 | 197\% |  |  |  |
| chumach | 41/4 | 414 | $41 / 4$ | 420 | 2.00 |  |  | Aug |
| Preferred | 21 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 7\%/4 | Apr |  | Aug |
| So Cal Ed Ltd com...-. 25 | 218/4 | $213 /$ | 2184 | 256 | 192/2 |  |  | July |
| $51 / 2 \%$ pre | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% | $35^{\prime}$ | 24 | Ap |  | July |
| South Cal Ed $6 \%$ pref... 25 | 28 |  | 28 | 189 | $251 / 8$ | Mar | $281 / 4$ | Aug |
| So Cal Gas Co 6\% pref. 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 30 | July |  |  |
| Studebaker Corp com.... 1 | 83/6 | 81/8. | 81/6 | 275 |  | Mar | $81 / 2$ | Aug |
| United Aircraft Corp cap 5 | $26^{3} 4$ | 2634 | 2634 | 100 | 191/2 |  |  | July |
| United States Steel com | 603 | 601/8 | 601 | 365 | 40 |  | 623/4. | July |
| * No par value. a 2nd Liq. Div. Pay. Endorsed. bex-stock dividend. <br> $r$ Cash sale-Not fncluded in range for year $x$ Ex-dividend $y$ Ex-rights <br> 2 Listed. + In default. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Julius A. Rippel, formerly Vice-President of J. S. Rippel \& Co., Newark, N. J., with whom he was associated for the past 15 years, announced the formation of his own firm under the name of Julius A. Rippel, Inc., with offices at 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. The new firm will
transact an investment securities business, specializing in New Jersey transact an inves
municipal bonds municipal bonds
As a specialist in municipal finance, Mr. Rippel has carried through numerous refunding operations for New Jersey municipalities. He is a former President of the Bond Club of New Jersey and recently was appointed a member of the new Municipal Division Council of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Mr. Rippel is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and lives in Madison, N. J.
-Arthur D. Keefe announced the formation of A. D. Keefe Co. to transact a general investment business, specializing in U. S. Government securities, at 67 Wall St., New. York City. Mr. Keefe was formerly a partner in the firm of William P. Neacy \& Co. Previous to that he was connected with Chas. E. Quincey \& Co., 1930-1937; Bancamerica-Blair Corp., 1928-1930; C. F. Childs \& Co., 1920-1928; and Harris Winthrop \& Co., 1915-1920. Associated with Mr. Keefe will be Paul P. Lanza as
manager of the U. S. Government bond department and James D. Cleland manager of the U. as maver of the unlisted stock and bond department.
-Edward Ogden Ketting, until recently with Hallgarten \& Co., Chicago, has become associated with Lamborn, Hutchings \& Co. in Chicago, Clarence G. Troup resident partner announced. Mr. Ketting began his business career as secretary to the late Samuel Insull and in 1927 went to London this country. In 1932, he joined Spencer Trask \& Co. in Chicago and this country. In 1932, he joined Spencer Trask \& Co. in Chicago and remained with the firm unthe their \& Co.
-Norman \& Tastrom, Inc. have opened offices at 40 Exchange Place. New York City, to conduct an investment and trading business in unhisted securities. Edward. Tastrom is President and Arthur R. Norman is secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Tastrom was cormerly manager of the tring department of Heinzeimann, Ripley \&
-Fahnestock \& Co. announce the removal of their Madison Avenu office to the Biltmore Hotel, New York City. This office is under the management of Robert B. Rothfeld and James M. Sapp. John P. Mattheys and Harold C. Shea are assistant managers. Robert S. Wormser, Horace
office. office.

- Woodcock, McLear \& Co. of Philadelphia, announce that Walter B. McLear has become associated with them as manager of their Trading Department
-Talbot \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce that Harry J. Long and Ben Kessler have been admitted to general partnership. D-James W. Woiff, for many years with Speyer \& Co., is now associated with Seasongood \& Haas, members New York Stock Exchange.
-Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York City, are distributing the September issue of their "Over-the-Counter Review.
-Frank G. McGivney, formerly of Redmond \& Co., has beomce associated with Bendix, Luitweiler \& Co.

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES
The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Aug. 31, 1938 are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of Aug. 31, 1938.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Assets-
GOLD
Assets-
Gold (oz. 375, 299,077.9)
Total.
-................-.-.- $\$ 13,135,467,725.43$

| Gold certificates-Outstanding (outside of Treasury) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gold certificate fund-Board of Governors, Fed. Res, System- | $\mathbf{8 2 , 8 9 2 , 6 8 0 , 1 3 9 . 0 0}$ |
| $\mathbf{7 8 1 6 , 9 5 0 , 8 6 0}$ |  |

Redemption fund-Federal Reserve notes...-c..................

ury notes of 1890 are also secured by sllver dollars in Treasury.
Ex-hange stabilization
$1,800,000,000.00$
 $\$ 13,135,467,725.43$

Silver (oz. 820,280,993.9),
Sllver dollars ( $0 \mathrm{z}, 389,471,523,9$ ) $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,060,565,325.45 \\ 503,559,142.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total.-. \$1,564,124,467.45
Silver certiffcates outstanding-.
Treasury notes of 1890 outstandin
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Total

GENERAL FUND
Assets-
Gnld (as above).

Subsidiary coin (oz, 7,16•808.8)-
Bullion-At recolnage value (oz. $247,774.6$ )
Bullion-At recoinage value (oz. 247
At cost value $(0 z .901,306,456,2) \mathrm{a}$
Unlted States--i.e.
Federal Reserve notes
Federal Reserve bank notes...
Natilonal bank notes.........-
Unclassified-Collections, \&e.
Deposits in-Federal Reserve banks
Svecial depositaries
Special depositaries account of sales of
National and other bank depositaries
To credit of Treasurer United States.
To credit of other Government officers.-.
Foreign depositaries-To credit of Treasurer United States...-
Phillppine Treasury - To credit of Treasurer United States.....
Total..
Ltabatites-

Depasits of Govt. officers-Post Office Depa
Board of Trustees, Postal Saviggs System:
Boar reverve, lawful money.-
Other deposits.
Postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing oficers, \&
Deposits for:
Redemption of National bank notes ( $5 \%$ fund, lawful money)--
Uncollected items, exchanges. \&c....................................
\$1,534,G47,013.00
$\begin{array}{r}1,1634,722.00 \\ 128,908,722 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$-\quad \begin{array}{r}-51,564,124,467.45\end{array}$
\$462,374.915.3

Balance today-nncrement resulting from re
$\$ 141,946,824.52$
$455,089,504.35$
$1,662,539.133 .94$
dution in the weilgt of the gold dollar...
Selgniorage (silver) (see Note 1).

$1,662,539,133.94$

## Total. <br> Total. .

a The weight of this item of silver bullion is computed
Note 1-This item of seigniorage represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver certificates issued on account of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Art of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1934
Note 2 - The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencles today was $\$ 2,734,718,587.86$.

## TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of June, July, August and September, 1938:
Holdings in U. S. TTeasuty
Net gold coin and bullion.
Net silver coin and bullion Net silver coin and bullion Net United States notes.-
Net Natlonal bank notes. Net Federal Reserve notes
Net Fed Res. bank notes Net Fed Res. bank notes.-
Net subsidiary silver...Net subsidiary silver
Minor coin, \&c....-
Total cash in Treasury.
Cash balance in Treas.-
Dep. in spec'1 deppositoriee
Treasury notes and cer-
tificates of indebtedness
Dep. in Fed. Res. banks--
Dep. In National banksDep. in National banks--
To credt Treas. U. \&.-.
To credit disb. officers. Cash in Phllippine Islands
Deposits in foreign depts Net cash in Treasury and in banks

| June 1, 1938 | July 1, 1938 | Aug. 1, 1938 | Sept. 1, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 497.138,578 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 387,760.544 \\ & 514,070.194 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 439,060,870 \\ & 512,478,802 \end{aligned}$ | 497, ${ }^{49894,567}$ | $618,414,346$ $521,013,074$ |
| 2,422,824 | 2.871,295 | 2,248,714 | 2,671,714 |
| 921,897 | 1.353,384 | 1,229.859 | 893,189 |
| 12,342.17C | 13,777,498 | 12,386.363 | 14,318,778 |
| 439,55E | 378.678 | 202.039 | 237,743 |
| $9.6190^{77}$ | 8.734,294 | 8,598.462 | 9,903,313 |
| 7,026 695 | 7.590,599 | 9,266,785 | 11,347,409 |
| $934,602,97$ | $\begin{aligned} & 986,245,420 \\ & 156.039,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1042059,367 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 1178,799566 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array}$ |
| 778,563,54× | 830,205,989 | 886,019,936 | 1,022,780,135 |
| 679.077,001 | 610,534,000 | 585,434.000 | 556,312,000 |
| 1,203,137,58f | 929,359,113 | 777,224,848 | 778,208,617 |
| 14,061,203 | 15.380.811 | 16.363.528 | 16,509,491 |
| 28,724.951 | 28.889.530 | 28.909.589 | 28,036,859 |
| 1,606,307 | 1,738,384 | 1,889.887 | 2,025,087 |
| 2,870,73: | 2,909,003 | 2,807,880 | 2,401,843 |
| 2,708,041,338 | 2,419,017,730 | 2,298,649,668 | 407,154,032 |
| 141,121.594 | 203.017817 | 182,638,488 | 47,578,569 |
| $\left.\left.\left.\right\|_{2.566,919,736}\right\|_{2.215,917,913}\right\|_{2,116,011,180}{ }^{2,257,575,463}$ |  |  |  |
| $\$ 442.104 .342$ silver bullion and $\$ 4,859,161$ minor, de.., coin "stock of Money." |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED


Railway Bonds

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1996 \\ 1964 \\ 1960 \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

| Canadian National Ry- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41/68.. | Sept | 11951 | 11436 | 115 | 6asas | 11946 | 123 | 124 |
| 43/8. | June | 151955 | 11736 | 117\% |  |  |  |  |
| 4158. | Feb | ${ }^{1} 11956$ | 115 | $1151 / 2$ | Grand Trunk Parific | Ry- |  |  |
|  | July | 11969 | $116 \%$ | 1165 | 38..........JJ8n | 11962 | 97 | 98 |
| 58... | Oct | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 1989 \\ 1 & 1970\end{array}$ | $119 \%$ $119 \%$ | $\left.\right\|_{119781} ^{1197}$ |  |  |  |  |

## Montreal Stock Exchange

Sept. 3 to Sept. 9 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks- \(\quad\) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Friday } \\
\text { Lasit } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Prtce }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Week's Range } \\
\& \text { of Prices } \\
\& \text { Low High }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { Sor } \\
\text { Soelk } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Range Strce Jan. 1, 1938} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Hf \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& \\
\hline Alberta \& 15 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}27 \& 2714 \\ 151 / 5 \\ 1515\end{array}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{16}^{28}\) \& \({ }_{\text {July }}\) \\
\hline Bathurat Power \& Paper A** \& \& \& 25 \& , \& 114 \& Juy \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \({ }_{14}^{1.15} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& July \\
\hline  \& \& 164 164/3 \& \& 147 Mar \& \& Jan \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {British }}\) Col Power \& 30 \& \({ }_{30}^{105 / 8} 11{ }^{11 / 8}\) \& \({ }_{5}^{2} 57\) \& 73\% Mar \& \& July \\
\hline - \& \& 356/356 \& a \& \(31 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}^{1}\) \& \& \\
\hline Bruek Silik M \& 33 \& \& \& 23/3 June \& \& \\
\hline Bullding Pro \& \(91 /\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}250 \\ 1,055 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \& \& \({ }_{\text {Aug }}^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline Preterred \& \& \(931 /{ }^{\text {a }} 93\) \% \% \& \& 87 June \& \& Jan \\
\hline Can Forsin \& \& \(12 \quad 121 / 2\) \& 195 \& June \& 163/4 \& Feb \\
\hline Can Northe \& \& 17 171/3 \& \& \({ }^{7}{ }^{7} \% \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline Canade Steams \& 27/8 \& \({ }_{27 / 8}{ }^{17 / 8}\) \& 191 \& \({ }_{2}{ }^{16 \%} \mathrm{Aug}\) \& \& \\
\hline Preterred \& \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
12 \& 12 \\
\hline 19
\end{tabular} \& 44 \& Mar \& 161 \& July \\
\hline Canadian Bronze--7.-..*******) \& 39 \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 9\end{array}\) \& \& \& July \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Canadian Car \& Foundry-* }}{\text { Preferred-.....- }}\) \& \({ }_{29}^{15}\) \&  \& 840 \& 183/3 Mar \& 180 \& July \\
\hline Canadian Celan \& \& \({ }_{13}{ }^{28 / 2} \quad 13\) \& 4 \& \({ }_{9}^{18 / 3}\) June \& 20 \& Jan \\
\hline Preererred 7\% ....-.-. 100 \& \& \({ }^{951 / 4}\) \& \({ }_{9} 36\) \& \({ }_{163} 90\) \& 106 \& \({ }^{\text {Jain }}\) \\
\hline Canadian i \& 2 \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Class \& \(21 / 4\) \& 21/4 \(2^{2 / 5}\) \& 225 \& 1.50 Mar \& 4 \& \\
\hline anadian I \& \& \& \& Mar. \& \& Mar \\
\hline  \& 91 \&  \& 1,720 \& \({ }^{5} 81 / \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& \\
\hline Con Min \(\&\) Smelt new \(\ldots . .25\) \& \(57 / 2\) \& \(5781 / 297 / 8\) \& 1,543 \& 47 M \& 644 \& Jan \\
\hline Crown Cork \& Sea \& 19 \& 19 191/2 \& 5 \& 16 \& 19 \& July \\
\hline Dominton \& \& \& 202 \& \& 39 \& \\
\hline Dom'nion Coat pref. \& 178/ \& \& 355 \& \& 20 \& Jan \\
\hline Dominlon Steel \(女\) Coail B 25 \& 14814 \& \(\begin{array}{cc}148 \\ 12 \& 148 \\ 131 / 2\end{array}\) \& 8,210 \& \({ }^{145}\) \& \({ }_{16 \%}^{150}\) \& \\
\hline Dom Tar \& Chemtaal \& 61/2 \& \& 475 \& 44/3 Mat \& 10 \& Jan \\
\hline Inton \& \& 651/2 651/2 \& \& 58 \& 70 \& an \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Dryden }}\) \& \& 140 \& 13 c \& 40 \({ }^{140}\) \& \& Feb \\
\hline East Koote \& \& \(1 . c 0 \quad 1.00\)

180 \& 10 \& 1.00 Ma \& 8 \& Jan <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Electrolux CorD }}$ \& 14/4 \& 141/4 15 \& 238 \& 113/ Mar \& 17 \& July <br>
\hline English Elec \& \& ${ }^{2 \times 3}$ \& \& \% \& \& ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ <br>
\hline Gatineau.- \& 12 \& $121 / 2.13$ \& 556 \& ${ }_{713} \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {a }}$ \& \& Aug <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Preter }}$ \& 821/2 \& 823/9 $82 \%$ \& 1,003 \& ${ }^{75}$ \& \& <br>
\hline General Steel \& 71/2 \& $71 /{ }^{81 / 4}$ \& 780 \& Mar \& \& <br>
\hline Preterred--------100 \& \& ${ }_{73}{ }_{6}{ }^{7}$ \& 30 \& $45 . \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& July <br>
\hline  \& $5 \frac{1}{2}$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 495 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& 8\%/ \& <br>
\hline Hamilton Bridge \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline olungee Gold \& 4/8 \& 147/6. 151/4 \& 3,205 \& ${ }^{113} 14 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 15/4 \& <br>
\hline Hudson Bay M \& 2911 \&  \& \&  \& \& <br>
\hline Imperial oil Ltd \& 163 \& 16\% 17 \& ${ }_{1,231}^{4,2}$ \& \& 191/4 \& Feb <br>
\hline Imperial Tobacco of Can. 5 \& 151/8 \& 151/8 151/2 \& 1,944 \& $13 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& 15 \& July <br>
\hline Industrial \& \& 311/2 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Intl Nickel of Cana \& 373\% \& 47/3/40 \& 2,836 \& ${ }_{37}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& 52\% \& eb <br>
\hline Internat Pet Co Lt \& 26 \& 26.26 \& 419 \& 23\% Mar \& 31 \& <br>
\hline Preterred --...-.-... 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 113/2 \& 111/2 13 \& 570 \& $103 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Lang \& Sons Ltd (John A)* \& \& $123 / 14$ \& 2,612 \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& 7 \& |  |
| :--- | :--- | \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Montreal Cottons pretiol \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mont LE ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{P}$ Consol \& 291/6 \& 297/8 30 \& 3,621 \& ${ }_{27}{ }^{27}$ Mer \& 31 \& Jan <br>
\hline Montreal Loan \& Mtge_ 25 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {26 }}{ }_{5}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Montreal Tramwass-.ive \& \& ${ }^{59}$ \& 16 \& \& 89 \& Jan <br>
\hline National brewe \& \& 41848 \& 1,573 \& 34\%/ A \& 43 \& ug <br>
\hline National \& 593/2 \& $581 /{ }^{63}$ \& 2,110 \& 31. \& 67 \& ug <br>
\hline Nagara Wire Weaving.
Noranda Minea \& \& 32
$701 / 2$

73 \& $$
4,7
$$ \& ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Ju}$ \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Montreal Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks (Concuudec) Par | $\|$Friday <br> Lase <br> Srice <br> Pre |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { fhere } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Loro | Htoh |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills......- <br> Preferred. | 271/4 | 271/4.291/ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 \\ 150 & \text { Mar } \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} \hline 31 & \text { Feb } \\ 1551 / 2 & \text { Aug } \\ 55 & \text { Seopt } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otawa Electric Ry---..-- |  |  | 0 |  | r |
| ${ }_{\text {Otawa }}^{\text {Power Corp }}$ | 16 |  | 205 | $781 / 2$ | ${ }^{861 / 2}$ Jan |
| ce B | ${ }_{50}^{153 / 4}$ | 50 | 2,5 | $8{ }^{3 \%} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 65 | 4 | 93/4 Jan |
| Preterred. |  | $\begin{array}{rr}23 & 23 \\ 100 & 100\end{array}$ | 100 |  | 25 |
| Paper p |  |  | 10 | 93 | 1021/2 Feb |
| Saguenay Power pret ... 100 <br> St Lawrence Corp | $5$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,555}$ | ${ }^{95}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2013 Aug |
|  |  | 16  <br> 46 18 <br> 18  | +1,680 | 24 |  |
| Shawningan W |  | 191/2 | ${ }^{662}$ | 17\%/ |  |
| Sherwin willia | 681/4 |  |  |  | 71 |
| Preterred |  |  | 170 10 | ${ }_{541 / 6}^{58}$ |  |
| Tuckett Tobacc | 150 |  | 50 | ${ }_{3}^{150}$ |  |
| Winted Steel |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |
| Winnipeg E |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| m |  | 163 164 <br> 175 175 | [11 26 | ${ }_{160}^{160}$ Apr |  |
| Montr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Royal.............-101 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds <br> HANSON BROS., Inc. <br> Established 1883 <br> 255 St. James St., Montreal <br> 56 Sparks St., Ottawa <br> 330 Bay Street, Toronto |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal Curb Market <br> ept. 3 to Sept. 9, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wrek s Ranoe of Prices low Hsoh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sates } \\ & \text { Werek } \end{aligned}$ | noe Stnce Jan 1. 1938 |  |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Low | loh |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2_{27 / 8}^{21 / 8} \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4, 4.175 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{1.00} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| 6\% cum |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cu |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 31$41 / 6$$831 / 6$ | ${ }^{33}$ 4/6 Sept |
| cadia |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aluminiu |  | ${ }_{121}^{41 / 8} 121^{41 / 8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{91}^{1.27}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Arbestos }}$ | $823 / 2$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{4 \%}$ June |
| Beauharr |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 & 4 \\ 27 / 3 & 31 / 3 \end{array}$ | 1,482 | ${ }^{23}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ma}^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
| Brewers \& Distill | 20\%/2 | [ ${ }^{43 / 4}$ | 1.552 | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{7 \% 1 \%}$ |
| Brit Amer Oil Co |  |  | ${ }^{1.55}$ |  | $141 /{ }^{21 / 3}$ Jug |
| Canada \& Dom sug ( n | 243 | (ex | 195 | 241/2 Sep | ${ }_{36}^{27 / 4} 4 \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  | --- |  |  | 103/4 |  |
|  |  |  | 195 |  | ${ }^{110}$ Feb |
| Can Breweries Ltd Preferred |  |  | 50 |  | $2{ }^{2} / 2$ June |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1991/4 1919 | 800 | $178{ }^{\text {a }}$ AD | 202 Mar |
|  | Cndn Pow\& Paper Invo.-***- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | --7--7 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 \\ 41 / 4 \\ 81 / 2 & 41 / 4\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}500 \\ 15 \\ 490\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ Mar | 113/ July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cndn Wheries L |  |  | + ${ }^{70} 8$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 4 & \text { Apr } \\ 1.85 \\ \text { July }\end{array}$ |
| Commercial | 1.25 | (1.25 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| David \& Frere Ltee A |  | crer ${ }_{\text {81/2 }}{ }^{81 / 2}$ | 60 | 3 Apr |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | $21 . \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| minion |  |  |  |  |  |
| Donnacona |  |  | 1,018 |  | ${ }^{81 \%}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Donnacona }}$ Paper B |  |  | 17 |  | ${ }_{11} 1 /{ }^{\text {aug }}$ |
| Fairchlld Aircratt Lto |  |  | 1,160 | 3 M |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fleet Alircratt }} \mathrm{L}$, | ${ }_{21}^{102 / 3}$ | 1014 1010 | ${ }_{2,958}^{220}$ | 412\% Ma | ${ }_{22}^{15}$ Suly |
| Frard Motor Co |  |  | ${ }_{140}$ | 14. |  |
| Voting trust etts. | - $1 / 8$ | 16.184 | 1,444 |  | $2114 . \mathrm{July}$ |
| Goodyear T \& R Rub |  |  | 265 | ${ }_{24}^{64}$ | ${ }^{653}$ 2/, Sept |
| Home Ind Prod- |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 \% / 4}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{2} 78$ | ${ }^{20 / 8} 8 \mathrm{Sept}$ |
| Lake Sulphite. |  |  |  | ${ }^{23} 3 / 4$ | 122/8 Jan |
| Lake St John P |  |  | 50 | ${ }_{221}^{13}$ M |  |
| Loblaw Groctete |  |  | 500 |  |  |
| Mackenzie A |  | 13\% 13 | ${ }_{30}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{40 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{M}$ | $17^{45}$ Jad |
| Massey-Har 5\% cum | 53 | ${ }_{53}{ }^{5}$ | 330 | 32316 A | ${ }^{63}$ |
| McColl- |  |  | 29 |  |  |
| Melchers Distilleries |  | 1.50 1.50 | 130 | 1.50 M | 25/8 |
| Melchers |  |  | 206 | 51/4 | 61/2 |
| Mitchell (Robt) |  |  | 2.495 |  |  |
| Paton Mry 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power Corp of Cana |  | $1001 / 21001 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Provinclal Trans-. |  | 66 | 200 |  |  |
| Sou Can Pow 6\% em pt ion |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trited Securitiea Ltd-. 100 |  |  | 355 |  | 15 |
|  |  |  | 135 |  |  |
| (H) Walk-Gooder \& Worts* |  | 413/4 | 410 | 321/4 M |  |
| Welker Good \% Worts(H)** |  | 1914 197 | 70 |  |  |
| - No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Montreal Curb Market} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Toronto Stock Exchange} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Coneluted) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Friday } \\ \text { LSale } \\ \text { Srice } \\ \text { Price }\end{array}\right|\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Prices } \\
\text { Lowo } \& H \leqslant g \mathrm{~A}
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { Sor } \\
\text { Week } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1938} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Contrnued) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c}
\text { Fritaqu } \\
\text { Lasi } \\
\text { Sase } \\
\text { Prce }
\end{array}\right.
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Wherk } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1. 1938} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& H6gh \& \& \& \& \& Low. \& H6h \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 Jan \\
\hline Am \& \& ce \& \& \({ }_{90}{ }^{20} \mathrm{Sept}\) \& \({ }_{24 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {duly }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Cran }}^{\text {Cadada }}\) \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Ar2 \& \& \& 1,000 \& 10 Apr \& 2340 chag \& Preter \& 93 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {A }}\) Arntrield \& \&  \& \& \({ }^{16 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& \({ }^{322 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {anc }}\) \& CanadaM \& \&  \& \& \({ }_{29}{ }^{89} \mathrm{Apr}\) \& \({ }^{36}\) Jan \\
\hline Bea \& 15 c \& \& 2,300 \& 54/20 Sept \& \({ }_{33 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {a }}\) Feb \& Canada Permanent-...iou \& 351/2 \& \({ }_{134}{ }^{136}\) \&  \& \({ }_{128}^{58} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Mar } \\ \end{gathered}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 24/3c Feb \& \({ }^{46 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& Canda St \& \& \(23 / 3\) \& 71 \& 2 Mar \& \({ }_{43 / 4}\) June \\
\hline Big Missourr Mi \& \& c 61/4 \& 1.10 \& - \&  \& \({ }_{\text {Pra }}^{\text {Pr }}\) \& \& \({ }_{25}^{113 / 2} 121 / 8\) \& 1 \& \({ }^{63 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}\) \& 15\% July \\
\hline Bro \& \& \& 5,000 \& \& 13, Feb \& Can \& \& \(1.50 \quad 1.60\) \& - 850 \& \({ }_{1}^{25} 15 \mathrm{Mar}\) Meyt \& \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Bulolo Go }}\) \& \& 1/6283/4 \& \& 241/ June \& 30 Jan \& \({ }^{\text {P }}\) \& 19 \& 1900 \(1.191 / 2\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}100 \\ \hline 100\end{array}\) \& \(1.15{ }^{1 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}}\) \& 2ib0 May \\
\hline  \& \& \& 11,000 \&  \&  \& Cndn Bk ot Commerce -100
Canadian Canners ist pt 20 \& 18 \& 174. 1771 \& - 115 \& \& \\
\hline Cartier-Malartic G M \& \& \& 3 \& \({ }_{5 c}\) \& 15 c Feb \& \& \&  \& \&  \& \({ }_{9}{ }^{19}\) July \\
\hline Central Cadillac Gold \& \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
250 \\
2.50 \\
\hline 2.58
\end{tabular} \& \&  \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{\text { Can Car }}\) (treterred \& \& \(147 / 87\) \& 1,260 \& / mar \& 183/2 Juy \\
\hline Cons Chibougamau cif \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
35 c \\
\hline 6 c
\end{tabular} \& 18, \& \({ }^{20 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \({ }_{410}{ }_{4} \mathbf{F} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& CanadianD \& 18 \& \({ }^{283}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Dome Mines Ltd.-.-.-.--* \& \& \& \& 2713/ June \& \& \({ }_{\text {Cndidi }}\) \& \& 3/8 \(21 / 2\) \& \& , \& \\
\hline Dupara \& \& \& 00 \& Aug \& \(61 / 5 \mathrm{Cl}\) Aug \& Canadian Oil pret .......ion \& \& \(118{ }^{86 \mathrm{C}} 120\) \& \& \({ }_{110}^{\text {740 }}\) Mar \& \({ }_{123}^{128} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline East MA \& 2.18 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}2.00 \\ 2.16 \& 2.22 \\ 2.28\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }^{1} 050{ }^{\text {Jag }}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{2.37}{ }^{2.30 g}\) \& \(\mathrm{Cap}_{\text {Ca }}\) \& 6 \& \(\begin{array}{cc}57 / 8 \& 61 / 2\end{array}\) \& 6 \& Mar \& 83/6 Jan \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }^{2}, 60\) \& \({ }_{4}^{196} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \({ }_{6.95}^{3.25} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \& \({ }_{2.40}^{19}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}2.40 \& 2.41\end{array}\) \& \& \({ }_{165}^{17}\) \& \({ }_{20}^{20}{ }_{20} \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{Feb}}\) \\
\hline Francour Gold M L \& \& \& 1,400 \& 280 Mar \& 55150 Feb \& Casti \& \& \({ }_{88 \mathrm{c}} 8.90 \mathrm{c}\) \& 2,500 \& 54 c Mar \& \({ }_{\text {2. }}^{\text {2.190 }}\) July \\
\hline J-M Consol Goldene \& 19 c \& \({ }_{150}^{10 \mathrm{e}} 10\) \& 2.757 \& 10 c June \& 153, \({ }^{2} \mathrm{C}\) M8y \& \({ }_{\text {Central }}\) \& 2.51 \& \& \& \& 3.20 Feb \\
\hline Kirkland \& \& \(1.20 \quad 1.20\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {che }}\) \& \({ }_{1.50}{ }^{27}{ }^{\text {e }}\) \& Ch \& \& (e) \& \({ }^{14,200}\) \& 83¢ Mar

250 \& ${ }^{150}$ - Feb <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }^{30 \mathrm{c}}$ Sept \& ${ }^{32 \mathrm{C}}$ June \& Chesterville-La \& 1.00 \& | 4.00 |
| :--- |
| 1.154 | \& ,70 \& ${ }_{95 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{Aug}}$ \& ${ }_{1}^{1.73}$ July <br>

\hline Lake Shore M \& \& 23 3/c \& 1,535 \& 463 yc Mar \& ${ }^{58 \mathrm{y}}{ }_{50} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{63 \mathrm{c}}^{97 /}$ \& ${ }^{295}$ \& ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 1333 July <br>
\hline Lapa-Ca \& \& 44 c \& 1,0 \& ${ }_{44 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{S}$ \& 62 c Aug \& \& \& ${ }_{22 \mathrm{c}}^{63 \mathrm{c}} 25$ \& ${ }_{6}^{1,900}$ \& ${ }_{220}^{63 \mathrm{c}}$ Sept ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ \& <br>
\hline Macass \& \& 4.90 \& 1, \& \& \& \& \& 1.261 .3 \& 2,6 \& 1.10 Mar \& Jan <br>
\hline Mackenzle-Red \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}1.20 & 1.2 \\ 4721 / 2 & 48\end{array}$ \& 100 \& 73 c \& 127 Juy \& Conso \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline McWatters Gold \& \& $47 / 2$
608
80 \& 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Mining Corp \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}2.20 & 2.20\end{array}$ \& 700 \& 1.55 Mar \& 2.25. Feb \& Clows N \& \& ${ }_{31}{ }^{1 / 4}$ \& \& ${ }_{29}{ }^{29} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 231/6 Feb <br>
\hline \& \& 3.00 \& 5,395 \& 2.75 Mar \& \& Dases \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c } & 40 c \\ \text { c }\end{array}$ \& \& ${ }^{30}$ 170 June \& ${ }_{48 \mathrm{c}}^{73} \mathrm{cc}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 4.30 \& ${ }^{1,100}$ \& 2.90 \& 4.6 \& Distilers Sed \& 16 \& 151/2 16 \& 1,265 \& $11 . \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 17\% Aug <br>

\hline Pat \& 2.40 \& | 18 e | 200 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.40 |  |
| 1.50 |  | \& 50 \& ${ }_{1}^{17 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{17 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{A} \mathrm{Apg}$ \& ${ }_{270}^{620}$ Jan \& Dome Mines (ne \& 34 \& $\begin{array}{lll}78 & 78 \\ 33 & 341 / 2\end{array}$ \& 2,871 \& 661/3. June \& 78\% Sept <br>

\hline Pend-Orellle \& \& \& 1,000 \& 1.37 May \& 2.65 Jan \& Dominion Bank \& 14 \& 14.216 \& \& \& ${ }_{216}$ Sept <br>

\hline \& \& | 1.33 |
| :--- |
| 1.10 | \& \& \& \& Dominion Coal \& \& \& \& \& Feb <br>

\hline Prckle Crow Gd
Placer Developm \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5} 5.25$ Aug \& \& \& $41 / 3$ \& 161 \& \& June <br>
\hline \& 1.3 \& 1.3 \& 1,900 \& ${ }_{72 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 1.93 Aug \& Dominton Steel \& \& 121/6 $13 \%$ \& 3,07 \& ${ }_{9}{ }^{750}$ Mar \& <br>
\hline Read \& 2.75 \& ${ }^{2.70} 5.75$ \& 700 \& 2.50 Aug \& 4.50 Jan \& Dominion sto \& \& \& \& 4\%\% June \& <br>
\hline Reward \& \& 73\% \& 3,400 \& \&  \& \& \& 9 c \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 1.20 Sept \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sha \& \& \& \& $43 / \mathrm{c}$ \& ${ }^{33 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& East M \& 2.06 \& 2.00 \& 59,935 \& 1.05 Mar \& 2.39 Aug <br>
\hline Sherritt \& 1.10 \& $\begin{array}{ll}1.10 & 1.20 \\ 1.70\end{array}$ \& 4,300 \& 91.30 May \& ${ }_{3}^{1.78}{ }^{1} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{J a n}^{\text {Jan }}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{256}$ Mar \& <br>
\hline Sladen Mal \& \& 888 \& 5.400 \& ${ }_{\text {86e Auk }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Fa }}$ \& 5.25 \& $\begin{array}{lll}2.25 & 5.65 \\ 5 .\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{1.70} \mathrm{May}$ \& <br>
\hline stariacona ( \& \& ${ }^{42 \mathrm{c}}$ - 47 c \& 16,044 \& 39 c \& 780 May \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sulivan Co \& \& ${ }^{955} 1.02$ \& 6,450 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& , <br>
\hline Sylvante \& \& 3.10 \& \& Mar \& ${ }^{3.60}$ Feb \& Fede \& \& \& \& 33,0 Mqy \& <br>
\hline Trompson \& 22 \& 22c \& 10,500 \& - ${ }^{4.40}{ }^{490} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{380}^{5.60}$ Jan \& Firnestond \& \& ${ }_{11 \mathrm{c}}^{17 \mathrm{c}} 122 \mathrm{c} 2 \mathrm{c}$ \& 4,000 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{350}$ \& 200 \& ${ }_{53 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& $601 / \mathrm{c}$ Feb \& Fleury-B1 \& \& \& \& 15 \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{5} 50005.00$ \& \& \& \& For \& \& 1/3 213 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 525 \& 5.40 \& ${ }_{430}^{615}$ Sept \& France \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}110 \\ 316 & 13 c \\ 310\end{array}$ \& - $\begin{array}{r}16,400 \\ 3,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& <br>
\hline wr \& \& 7.60 \& 200 \& 6.55 Mar \& 8.10 Jan \& Gat \& \& $12{ }^{12 \%}$ \& ${ }^{130}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $821 / 23$ \& 205 \& 747/ Marl \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 50 \& \& <br>
\hline Brow \& 30 \& 300 \& 300 \& 1.25. Aug \& 58.4 c A pr \& Gilles L \& 131/2 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ca \& 2.00 \& $2.00 \quad 2.00$ \& 1,600 \& 1.86 Mar \& 3.10 Jan \& \& \& \& 500 \& 2 \& <br>

\hline ( \& \& | 450 | $45 c$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1.05 | 1.12 | \& ${ }_{2}^{475} 5$ \& ${ }_{\text {950 }}^{40 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& \& \&  \& 4,600 \& Mar \& <br>

\hline Royat \& \& 433/4 44 \& ${ }_{185}$ \& 33\% Mar \& ${ }_{49}{ }^{\text {3 }}$ Suly \& \& \& 21/2 \& 13,000 \& $\mathrm{Map}_{\text {Sept }}$ \& 400 Feb <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Go \& \& 析 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Toron \& nto \& \& \& \& \& G:odyear Trire \& \& 55 51 \& \& ${ }^{52} \times 14 \mathrm{MPr}$ \& \%8 Jane <br>
\hline Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, \&  \& , \& d \& official \& les lists \& Craham-Roi \& \&  \& \& 50 \& e. Feb <br>

\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Stocks-} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Prsces } \\
\text { oow Hion }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\text { Saler } \\
\text { Woeck } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ranoe Stnce Jan. 1. 1938}} \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rund } \\
& \text { Great I }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \&  \& \&  \& 1 cos Jan <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Great \& \& ${ }^{8183 / 4} 22^{9 / 4}$ \& \& ${ }_{16}^{43 / 4}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}13 & \text { July } \\ 33 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& Hion \& Gun \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{622
$51 / 2$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,200} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{600 Sep} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 6\% \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
3 \\
21 \\
3 \% \\
30
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \& \& 8\%/2 Mar \& 29. \& Hardin \& \& $2{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& $2{ }^{23} 4 \mathrm{Au}$ \& duly <br>

\hline Atton Mines 1 \& \& $31 / 20$ \& 700 \& 13/6 June \& 4\%\% Mar \& Hard \& \& 1.80 \& 50,095 \& 110 Jan \& 2.93 July <br>
\hline Aberta Pacilic \& \& ${ }_{28}^{33 / 4} 4$ \& ${ }_{20}^{45}$ \& ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A}$ Apt \& ${ }_{29}^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Aug}$ \& Harker-.-- \& \& 1.13 1.1 .15 \& 900 \&  \& <br>
\hline A P Consolit \& 16 c \& \& \& $1{ }_{16 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {auf }}$ \& 361/2c ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ \& Hinde de \& \& $143 / 45$ \& 820 \& 13\%/4ay \& July <br>
\hline Alderm \& \& 41 C \& ${ }_{2}^{23,100}$ \& 40 cmay \& 70 c Feb \& H \& \& 144/3 151/4 \& ${ }^{3,92}$ \& ${ }^{11}{ }^{11}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Anmio }}^{\text {Anglo }}$ \& $10 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ \& 91/4 $111 / \mathrm{cc}$ \& 22,500 \& ${ }_{\text {950 }}{ }^{\text {90 }}$ Sept \& ${ }^{336}$. June \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{5,35 \\ 1,40}}$ \& \& ${ }^{1.47}{ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 3.15 \& 3,310 \& ${ }_{2.90}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Sune \& 4.15 Jan \& \& \& $25 \frac{1}{2}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline Arntrield \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$141 / \mathrm{c}$
10 c
5 c

50} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,200 \\
19,600 \\
0,250
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
14 \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{Sept} \\
1.0 & \mathrm{Maa1} \\
43 / 2 \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{Aug} \\
200 & \mathrm{Mar}
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 33 c Mar $131 / \mathrm{c}$ Sent |
| :--- |
| $44 \mathrm{c}^{7 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Aug}$ |} \& Huason Bay M1 \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{| 1,875 | 20\% Mar |
| :---: | :---: |
| 72 | 190 |
| 18 |  |}} \& 31/4 Aug <br>

\hline Ashley \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Imperial Bank_-.....-. 100
Imperial

Onl} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
{ }_{165 / 8}^{215}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \& \& <br>

\hline Augle-\%orcuplie \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}250 & 298\end{array}$} \& 23,300 \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{cc}190 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 15 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 125 & \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 130 | Mar |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 |  |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{270} \& Imferlal Tobacco..-.-.- ${ }^{5}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Bagamac MInes-

Bankfleld Cons. \& \& | 16 c | 18 c |
| :---: | :---: |
| 44 c |  |
| 550 |  | \& 19,566 \& \& \& Inspir \& \& \& (1.150 \& $\begin{array}{cc}131 / 2 & \text { Mar } \\ 35 \mathrm{c} & \text { Sept }\end{array}$ \& 499 June <br>

\hline Bank of Montrea \& ${ }_{212}{ }^{\text {43/20 }}$ \& ${ }_{212}{ }^{44}{ }^{214}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{|r, 14} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& Int1 Milling pret-..-.-.-iion \& \&  \& ${ }_{83}^{25}$ \& 483/ Mar \& $1{ }^{91 / 4}$ Jan <br>
\hline Bank of Nova \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-26c} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& ${ }_{308}^{221 / 4}$ July \& International \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{26}^{481 / 4}$} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,765
2,065} \& 37 Mar \& 1023. Mar <br>
\hline Base Metals
Bathurst Po \& \& \& 11,300 \& 20 c
$61 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$
June \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{411/4 July} \& International \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{cres} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{5} 5$ Ma.} \& $523 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$
$313 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Bear Explo \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& 25,800 \& 32\%/2 Sune \& \& Jack \& \& \& \& \&  <br>

\hline Beattie \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}8,950 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 1.45 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15 |  |
| 15 | Jan |
| Jan |  |} \& Jacola M \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& 20,000 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }^{600}$ July <br>

\hline Reatty \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {Jellicoe Cons }}$ \& \& ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{36 \mathrm{e}}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,300} \& \& 820
160
Mar

May <br>
\hline  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{( $\begin{array}{r}335 \\ 401\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{146}{ }^{2} / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$} \& ${ }^{15} 5$ \& Kerr Addison. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $\begin{array}{rrr}100 & 106 \\ 1.77 & 2.05\end{array}$ \& \&  \& 160 May <br>
\hline Bldgood Klrklan \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{165
280
280} \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {coc }}^{1661 / 4}$ \& Kirkland-Hud \& \& ${ }^{580}$ \& 1,400 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{\text {950 }}^{55 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mug}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{150 Jan} <br>
\hline Blg Missourl \& \& ${ }_{280}^{280}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{950} \& \& ${ }^{588}$ \& Kirkland Lai \& ${ }_{1}$ \& 1.10 \& 29.470 \& \& <br>
\hline Biltmo \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{732} \&  \& \& 280
$7 / 2$
7
3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Lapuna Gold \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50/8} \& 22, 50 \& 47.442 \& ${ }_{20 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{58\% 5 Feb} <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Bra }}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10
9,600
9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{cc}{ }^{36} & \text { July } \\ { }^{26} \\ 78 \\ \text { sept } \\ \text { Mar }\end{array}$} \& \& Lake Shore \& \& ${ }_{3}$ \& 10 \& \& <br>
\hline bjo Mines. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14\% 4 July} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $12 \quad 12$ \& \& 11/1/ Ju \& 13 Jan <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{9.35}$} \& \multirow{2}{*}{9,600} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ce
8.00
80} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 50. Feb <br>
\hline z11 \& \& \& \& \& 10.25 June \& Lang \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}123 & 12 \% \\ 430 & 450\end{array}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}12 & \text { Sept } \\ 37150 \\ \text { Jand }\end{array}$ \& 121/2 Aug <br>
\hline Brewers \& 41/4 \& 10314 \& \& ${ }_{4}^{7 / 3 / 4}$ Sept \& \& \& \& $5{ }^{43 \mathrm{C}}$ 63 \& \& ${ }_{56}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& <br>
\hline Britigh Amer \& 20 \& 20 \& , 848 \& $16 \%$ Mar \& \& \& 886 \& ${ }^{88} 8$ \& 1,500 \& \& ${ }_{1}{ }^{65} 1.13 \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Brit }} \mathrm{Col}$ \& \& 293/2 $301 / 4$ \& . 61 \& ${ }^{28}$ Apr \& 34 Jan \& Le \& 5/4 \& 5 c \& 12,600 \& 50 \& ${ }^{150}$ J Jan <br>
\hline ritish \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{2}{ }_{7 c} 3_{2}$ June \& \& \& \& ${ }_{70 \mathrm{c}}^{1 / \mathrm{c}}$ \& ${ }_{22,0}^{2,0}$ \& $1{ }^{10} \mathrm{Jm}$ \&  <br>

\hline Br \& \& ${ }_{65}^{250}{ }^{30 \mathrm{c}}$ \& 18,800 \& 280 Sept \& 68130 Jan \& Littie \& 3.3 \& | 2.90 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2.93 |
| 2.30 | \& 30,27 \& 2.90 Se \& ${ }_{8} 1.00$ Feb <br>

\hline Butfa \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {ate }}^{\text {4ic }}$ Mar \& ${ }^{\text {che }} 7$ \& Lo \& \& $221 / 2$
$20 \%$
21 \& \& ${ }_{18}^{191 / 4}$ \& 24 <br>
\hline Butfo \& \& \& ,000 \& 21/2, \& \& \& \& 115115 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 37 Apr \& ${ }^{60}$ Aug \& acassa Mines. \& \& 4.85 5 \& 5,7 \& 3.50 M \& 5.55 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1,000 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline (FN). \& 243 \& 22 \& 208 \& 15 Mai \& \& No par value. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section


## Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

\begin{abstract}
Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists Abltibl P \& Pap ctts 5s 1953

Aberta Pac Grain 6s.. 1946 | Alberta Pac Grain 68-1946 |
| :--- |
| Beauharnols 7 Fr Corp 5 s 73 |
| Bell | Bell Tel Co of Can 5s-1055

Burns \& Co 5s_...-1958

## Calg Can Can

Canads Bread 68-.-. 19641
Canada North Pow 5 - 1953
Canadlan Inter Pap 6s 1949
Canadlan VIckers Co 68 '47

51/2s ex-stock
Dom Gas \& Elec $81 / 2$
Donnacona Paper
East Ko...............
Eastern Datries 6s
Fraser Co
6s...Jan

| Gatineau Power $5 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots-1956$ |
| :--- |
| Gt Lakes Pap Co 1 st 5 s ' 55 |

Gt Lakes Pap Co 1 st 58 '68
Int Pr \& Pap of Nid 5 B
Lake St John Pr \& Pap Co

|  | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 63 | MacLaren-Que Pr 51/2s 61 | 102 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 621 / 4 \\ 86 \\ 861 \end{gathered}$ | 87 | Manltoba Power 51/8.1951 | 78 |  |
|  | $951 / 4$ | Maple Leaf Milling- |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 941 / 2 \\ 1121 / 2 \end{array}$ | 1127/6 | 23/4s to '38-5 $1 / 88$ to '49 | 43 | 45 |
| $1123 / 2$ | 601/2 | Massey-Harris Co 5s_-1947 | 9 | 00 |
| 993/4 | 1003/4 | Minn \& Ont Paper 6s_1945 | ${ }^{\text {f }} 3$ | 34 |
|  |  | Montreal Island Pr $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 57$ | 103 | 104 |
| 103 | 1031/2 | Montreal L H \& P ( $\mathbf{S 5 0}$ |  |  |
| 101 |  | par value) 38_..... 1939 | 101 ${ }^{493 / 4}$ | 102 |
|  | 99 | 3 3/5s |  | 96 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  | Montreal Tramway 5s 1941 | 991/2 |  |
| 491/2 | 50\%/2 | Ottaws Valley Pow 51/s 770 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 593 / 2 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | 87 | Power Corp. of Can 4 $^{1 / 2} 8^{\text {a }}$ | 105 | ${ }_{99}^{108}$ |
|  | 87 | Power Corp. or. Dec 11957 | 102 |  |
| 7396 | 74 | Price Brothers 1st 5s_. 1957 | $951 / 2$ | 96 |
|  |  | 2ad conv deb 44...1957 | 94 |  |
| 52 | 54 | Provincial Pap Ltd 5*2s ${ }^{\text {c }} 47$ | 101 |  |
|  | $931 / 2$ | Saguenay Power 41/8 A '66 | 104 | 1043/2 |
| 981/2 | 104 $1 / 8$ | 41/4 serles B...---1966 | 1033/6 |  |
| ${ }_{90}^{103 / 4}$ | 91 | Shawinlgan W \& P 43/88 67 | 104 | $1043 / 2$ |
| $1001 / 2$ |  |  | 103 |  |
| 9266 | 94 | United Securs Ltd 5 $51 / 8{ }^{\prime} .52$ |  | 63 |
|  | 67 | 1 Winnipeg Elec 6s Oct 2.54 | 791/2 |  |

Canadian Industrial Activity in August Slightly Above July, According to A. E. Arscott of Canadian Bank of Commerce
Canadian industrial activity during August in the field covered by the Canadian Bank of Commerce monthly survey was slightly above that in July, said A. E. Arscott, General Manager of the Bank, on Sept. 6. The upturn in the latter and it was therefore continued, though Arscott that the improvement was mainly in that section of industry which is among the first to benefit from large crops, namely, consumption goods such as wearing apparel. Mr. Arscott added: It was not anticipated of course that the so-called heavy industrie
would immediately derive any new business from the welcome change would immediately derive any new business from the welcome change
in crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and it is, therefore, not unin crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and it is, therefore, not un-
expected that some members of this group experienced a further recession, expected that some members of this group experienced a further recession,
which may continue for another month or two, by which time the influences of improved agricultural returns and of definite arrangements for new armament orders should be felt
An important development during the past month was the resumption of logging in some districts in British Columbia Where widespread forest fires had caused complete suspension of this activity. Signs are apparent or a
revival in other units of the forestry industry, notably the manufacture of pulp, but the available supply of wood from last winter's cut in eastern Canada is so large as greatly to curtail the preparations for next season's logging operations. Recent helpful factors in the lumber industry were the rise in new construction contracts awarded in July and August to a point close to the value in the like months of 1937 ( $\$ 43.000,000$, as compared with $\$ 46.000,000$ in July and August last year), and a quite considerable increase over both June of this year and July, 1937 in exports of lumber from British Columbia as recorded by the Pacific Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau.

CURRENT NOTICES
-A comprehensive survey of Atlantic City, N. J., has been prepared by J. B. Hanauer \& Co., 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J. The survey in three years. $\qquad$
-Griffith-Wagenseller \& Durst of Los Angeles, announced the election of Donald O'Melveny as President of the corporation and the change of corporate name to O'Melveny-Wagenseller \& Durst
-Fred W. Schumacher and David K. Russell announced the formation or Schumacher, Russell \& Co. to deal in investment securities, with offices at Union National Bank Bldg.,Little Rock, Ark.
of Hugh French \& Co., with offices at 70 Wall St., New York City, to of Hugh French \& Co., with offices at
transact a general investment business.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 9



## New York State Bonds

| 381974 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { World War Bonus- } \\ & \text { 41/8 A pril } 1940 \text { to 1949.- }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 381981 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canal \& Highway-- 5s Jan \& Mar 1964 to 71 |  |  | Highway Improvement-- |  |  |
| HIghway Imp 4y/3s Sept '63 | ${ }_{137}^{62.50}$ |  | 4s Mar \& Sept 1958 to ${ }^{67}$ | 129 |  |
| Canal Imp $41 / 2 \mathrm{SJan} 1964$ | 137 |  | Canal Imp 4s J\&J '60 to '67 | ${ }_{113}^{129}$ |  |
| Can \& High Imp 41/s 1965 | 1341/2 |  | Barge C T 41/4 Jan 11945 | $1161 / 2$ |  |

## Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port of New YorkGen \& ref 4s Mar 11975 |  |  | Holland Tunnel $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ser E |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cen \& ret 3 d ser $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ' 65 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen \& ret 4 th ser 381976 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen \& ret |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## United States Insular Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{104} 1105^{\circ}$ |  | 120 | ${ }_{12}$ |
| cill |  |  | 113 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {sis }}^{5 / \mathrm{s} \text { S Aug }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| \%8 Oct 198 | 115\% $110{ }^{117 \%}$ | - sconversion 381946.a. |  | $93$ |

Federal Land Bank Bonds



|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{101}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41/83.- |  |  | New York ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |
| ntral Ill |  |  | North Ca |  | 1003 姩 |
| Chteago 4 |  |  |  |  | 42 |
| Dallas 38... | 1004 | 1013 |  |  |  |
| First Carolinas |  |  | Pacinc Coast of Portiand 58 | 100 | 101 |
| Frrst of Fort Wayne 4 |  | 102 | Phoenix 43/38 | 1053 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Frss }}$ Frrst of Montgomery |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Frest }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frrst Trust of Cutcaso 412 si |  |  | St Lout |  |  |
| Fletcher $31 / 8$ | 101 |  |  |  |  |
| Fre |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | southern Minne | 101/2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ois M |  |  | Irginian |  |  |
| Iowa ot Sloux Clty |  | 96 | IrgIna-Caroil |  |  |

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks


Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures



[^2]A. T. \&

Philadelphia
Purex Corp., Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 143, p. 3855.
Radio Corp. of America-Obituary-
James R. Sheffield died'on"Sept. 2 at Saranac Lake. Mr. Sheffield was
director of this company and several subsidiary companies.-V. 147, a. 90

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Co.-Hearing Sept. $29-$
Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has adjourned a scheduled hearing on the
confirmation of a proposed a mended plan of reorganization for the cornoraconfirmation of a proposed amended plan of reorganization for the corpora-
tion until Sept. 29 . The adjournment was granted because of the absence tion until Sept. 29 . The adjournment was granted because of the absence of Federal Judge William Bondy before whom the hearing will take place.
The amended plan is sponsored by the Atlas Corp.-V. 147 , p. 1047 .

Railway \& Light Securities Co.-Asst Value-
The company reports net asset value of its common stock, as of Aug. 31, comparing with $\$ 28.48$ per share on Aug. 31,1937 , and $\$ 16.96$ per share comparing with $\$ 28.48$ per share on
on July 31 , 1938 .-V. 147 , p. 583 .

Reliance Mfg. Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 22 . Like amount was paid share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Aug. $2, M$ May 1 and on Feb. 1.1937 ; and on Nov. 2 , and Aug. 1,1936 .

## Reynolds Metals Co.-Earnings-

[Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries]


Period-
Net profit
Earns. a vail. for common stk. after pref. divs.--
Earns. per sh. on com


x After all charges and Federal taxes (except surtax).
Consolidated net earnings of the Reynolds Consolidated net earnings of the Reynolds Metals Co. and its wholly
owned subsidiaries for the six months period ended July 2,1938 , amounted to $\$ 305,768.47$, after all deductions and Federal income taxes (without audit; subject to year-end adjustments) and compares with $\$ 1,123,636.06$ corresponding period of the year 1937. For the three months period ended
July 2,1938, the consolidated net earnings were $\$ 148,165.62$ as compared with $\$ 580,678.15$ for the same period in 1937 .
The 1938 figures reflect a change in depreciation policy resulting in a reduction of approximately $\$ 90,000$ from the amount that would have been for principally by the adoption, as a minimum provision, of $50 \%$ of the normal rate of depreciation in respect to machinery and equipment in
certain plants classified for stand-by use through the concentration of
facilities and operations formerly located at separate points.

The company entered into a loan agreement with the bank of Manhattan and the Society for Savings of Cleveland on Aug. 12 , under which the two
banks agreed to lend a total of $\$ 2,500,000$ on or before Sept. 15 and to accept therefor the unsecured notes of the company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange The company agreed to apply as much of the proceeds of the loan as
was necessary to pay off its $21 / 2 \%$ bearer notes, in the amount of $\$ 1,780,000$,
and $\$ 280,000$ bank loans of the company and subsidiaries, on or before Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR. -Equipment Issue Placed Privately-The First Boston Corp. submitted on Sept. 7 the high bid for $\$ 740,00021 / 2 \%$ equipment trust certificates, offering 103.3887, or an interest cost basis of only $1.85 \%$. The certificates will mature in one to ten years. The issue has been placed privately.-V. 147, p. 1352.

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Aug. 31- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-8 Mos.-1937 } \\ \text { Sales }\end{array}$ Stores in operation
V. 147, p. 1205.
Roxborough Knitting Mills, Inc.-Earnings-
${ }^{6}$ Months Ended -



San|Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings Years Ended July 31 -



| Net oper. revenue and other income (before |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| appropriation for retirement reserve) |  |  | Gross income-

Interest on funded debt

 Net income
$\overline{\$ 1,263,821} \overline{\$ 1,440,605}$
Serrick Corp.-Earnings-
Eross profit En Earnings for the Year Ended June 30, 1938



Net loss for the year
Dividends paid: Class A common stock-cash
Con


| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| in banks.......- |  |
|  |  |
| $\pm$ Notes and accts. receivable |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| y Prop., plant and equipment |  |
|  |  |


| Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities- |
|  |  | Notes payable. |
| 852,994 | \$71,966 | A ccounts payable- |
|  |  | Fed. inc. tax pay- able; prior yrs- |
| 266,190 | 429,240 | Accrued expenses. |
|  |  | Notes pay, (excl.of |
| $\begin{array}{r} 11,122 \\ 8,201 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 931 \\ 39,322 \end{array}$ | current mat. shown above) $\qquad$ |
| 690,261 |  | Reserves....- |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 704,036 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | Class A com, stock (par \$5) |
|  |  | Class B com. stock |
|  |  | Pald-1n \& donated |
|  |  | Paid-in \& donated surplus. |
|  |  | Earned surplus |

1938
$\$ 103.2$

7,943
46,443 $\begin{array}{rr}7,943 & 14,215 \\ 46,443 & 131,266\end{array}$ 1
$\begin{array}{ll}10,417 & 21,417 \\ 41,511 & 51,595\end{array}$
242,725 214,615
139,426 138,077
608,629
def70,236
575,348
154,971

Total ......... $81,185,114$ (1,686,151 Total......... $\$ \overline{\$ 1,185,114} \overline{\$ 1,686,156}$ - After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 17,794$ in 1938 and $\$ 17,506$ in 1937 . y After reserve fo
V. 147, p. 431 .
(William) Simon Brewery-Earnings-
3 Months Ended, July $31-$
Net income after all charges $\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 50,733$
$\$ 0.07$
 Netincome after al
Earnings per share.
-V. 147, p. 1207.

## Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.-August Production-

 Company's August production of gold was valued at $\$ 190,249$ from a ton. This compares with $\$ 194,096$ and average recovery of $\$ 10.28$ perton in July and $\$ 220.472$ in August, 1937, whery of $\$ 11.25$ per ton in July and $\$ 220.472$
$\$ 12.43$.-V. 137, p. 1353 .

650 South Grand Building Co., Los Angeles_Earnings Earnings for Six Months Ended July 31, 1938
Income-Rentals
Service and mis


| $\$ 53,370$ |
| ---: |
| 1,202 |
| $\$ 54.572$ |
| 38,703 |
| 11,670 |
| $\$ 4,199$ |

Profit, before depreciation.


Cash in bank and on hand.-
Accounts and notes receivable Accounts and notes receivabie owners of Quinby Propertles Fixed assets.
Prepald expenses and deferred
charges
x After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 21,877$
Southern Pacific RR.-Bond Issue ProjectedThe company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the proceeds, $\$ 4,751,000$ would be used to retire first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds of the Northern RR, and the remaining $\$ 2,500,000$ to reimburse the company's treasury for money expended on improvements. The bonds would
be sold at par and accrued interest to the Southern Pacific Co.-V. 146 , be sold at
p. 1260 .

Southern Ry.-Earnings-
-Fourth Week of Aug.- Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 - 1938 Gross earnings (est.) $-\ldots \quad \$ 3,516,061 \quad \$ 3,444,479 \quad \$ 75,076,417 \quad \$ 89,624,163$

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { aOperating revenues_- } & \$ 7,305,054 & & \$ 7,195,231 & \$ 50,699,431 & & \$ 39,811,028 \\ \text { Operating expenses.-.- } & 4,654,487 & & 4,689,876 & & 32,814,315 & \\ 31,863,324\end{array}$



Spiegel, Inc.-Sales-

Standard Products Co. (\& Subs.) - Earninas-

Years Ended June 30-
Mfg. profit after deducting cost of
 Selling, gen. \& ad
Operating profit
Other deductions
 Special charges-. loss applicable to ortion of subs. loss applicable to
minority interest. Net profit.

Cr2,133 Dr1,524 $\quad$ Cr2,649

Cash on hand and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { on commonstock } \\
& \text { Consolidated Balance Sheet June } 30 \\
& 1938
\end{aligned} 1937 \text { Liabilities- }
$$ on deposit.... a Accts. rec. (cust ories. bal New York drafts pledged to secure indebtedness of Other assets_...b Property, plant and equipment. c Patents.-.-...

Prepald taxes.$\begin{array}{ll}312,486 & \$ 169,130 \\ 176,131 & 1,20\end{array}$ Liabilities-
Actts. pay. (trade) 1938
$\$ 135,71$ $\$ 738,319$

Total
 for depreciation $\$ 206,934$ in 1938 and $\$ 16,607$ in 1937 . D After reserve

Standard Dredging Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-隹 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net profy per share on } 596,197 \text { shs. common stock (par } \$ 1 \text { ) }-\ldots- & \$ 186,502 \\ \text { Earnings } & \$ 0.15\end{array}$ -V. 145, p. 1116.

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended Sept. 3,1938 , totaled 103,-
180.482 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of $9.8 \%$ compared with the correspond180,482 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 9
ing week last year.-V. 147 , p. 1504 .
(L. S.) Starrett Co,-Smaller Common Dividendmon directors have decared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the comThis compares with 50 cents paid on June 25. last; 25 cents paid on Marc was paid on June 26, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends o 35 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 40 1936, and an extra dividend of 15 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30 . 1936, and an extra divi
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
 Gost oral and administrative expenses General and administrative expenses
$x$ Income charges and credits (net) $\qquad$


Net profit (before provision for Federal income
 ist pref, stock \& $5 \%$ non-cum. 2 d pref. stock 1st pref. stock prior year adjustment. non-cum. 2 . $\$ 275,551$
$1,172,780$ Total $5 \%$ non paid- 6 of cum. ist pref. divs.................

 $x$ Includes provision for losses from repossessions and uncollectible notes accounts receivable

## Assets-

Cash_-............
Notes $\&$ accts. rec.
(net)...........
Inventory--.....
Value of $11 i$ ine
Invests. \& sundry
Invests. \& sundry
assets_
Fixed assets,-1ess
depreclations
Impt, to leased prop. (less amort.)
Deferred charges. Balance Sheet June 30
$1938 \quad 1937$
$\$ 70,093 \quad \$ 117$

Total _........ $\left.\frac{54,136,282}{\$ 4,118,630} \right\rvert\,$ Total .......- $\$ 4,136,282$ a Represented by 298,108 no par shares.-V. 147, p. 756.
Sweet's Steel Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 26 Weeks Ended July 2, 1938
Volume of sales.....-.
Loss after all charges
 x After charging \$25,923 depreciation on buildings, machinery and equip-

Stokely Brothers \& Co., Inc.-Subscription AgreementStockholders at their annual meeting on Sept. 14 will consider and vote
upon a proposal to adjust the officers' and empioyees' common stock subseription agreement by issuing to said officers and employees the $40 \%$ of subscribed shares covered by payment due to and including Oct. 1, 1937 and terminating the balance of their subscription.-V. 147, D. 1505.

Sultex Oil Co.-Amends Registration Statement-
The company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission reducing the amount of its proposed offering of $\$ 1$ par common
stock from 150,000 shares to 100,000 and fixing an offering price of $\$ 9$ per share. The underwriter Russell Magtuire \& Co, Inc., reserves the right
to vary the offering price in accordance with market conditions.-V. 146 to vary th
p. 2223 .

Sun Ray Drug Co.-Sales-
 Sales. 147, p. 1208.

Tappan Stove Co.-To Pay 20-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the with 80 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1937 and an initial dividend of 20 cents per share paid on June 15, 1937.-V. 145, p. 3670 .

Tennessee Public Service Co.-Bonds CalledThe National Power \& Light Co. announced on Sept. 2 that the out-
standing $5 \%$ bonds of the Tennessee Public Service Co. will be called for redemption on Oct. 4 at 104 and accrued interest. This action is being taken to clear up the final details of the recent sale of the Tennessee Public
Service Co. to both the city of Knoxville and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
The Guaranty Trust Co., which has been acting as agent for the TVA in the Knoxville deasis receipts for Tennessee Public Service Co. $5 \%$ first and after today deposit receipts for Tennessee Public Service Co. $5 \%$ first
mortgage bonds. Formal closing of the Knoxville-TVA-Tennessee Public Service deal took place on Sept. 2 at the offices of the bank.-V.147, p. 1355
Texamerica Oil Corp.-Dividend ReducedSept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 29 . An initial dividend of $71 / 2$ cents was paid on June 1, last.-V. 146, p. 1730

Texas-Canadian Oil Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

Texas Mexican Ry.-Equipment Certificates-
The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission Baldwin Locomotive works at a total cost of $\$ 418,313$.-V. 147, p. 1505.

Texas Power \& Light Co.-Offer to Sell-
The company (subsidiary of American Power \& Light Co.) on Sept. 6 offered to sell at cost a sizable portion of its property and business to the Lower Colorado River Authority The company is iaced with Federal Valley Authority. The offer of sale was made after the Colorado River Authority had turned down company proposals for distributing power from the development.
offer to $\mathbf{W}$. Carecutiventer, President of the company in a letter conveying the deavored to persuade municipalities served by the company to obtain Public Works Administration loans and grants to construct competing

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Aroup of properties. Ln Pringing Pember of the Electric Bond \& Share Colorado Kiver Authority followed about the present offer, the Lower
which recently culminated thes adopted by the TVA Tenn., by a subsidiary of National Power \& Light Co., also a member of the Electric Bond \& Share group
meeting with the power committee of the Federal Agency. Tarpenter in a ofered by the company comprises an area of 16 counties contiguous to the development of the Colorado River dams, which, it is held, would provide duration and contracts for large industrial power. Decision on the part

Timken Detroit Axle Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Total income_-. } \\ \text { Prov. for bad debts, } \\ \text { Prover }\end{array}$ | $\$ 824,716$ |  | $\$ 1,557,461$ |  | $\$ 1,514,728$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | secs. to indicated marExp of closed -......-Exp of closed branchesMiscell. deductions Deprec. and amortiz.-Interest expenses

Federal \& State tax Preferred dividends-10):
Shs. com. stk. (par $\$ 10$ )
 y Preferred divid was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30



 Notes, accts., de.recelivable.,
Inventor Inventories.-...-Time deposit \& int. thereon......... Other ussett.-...... Deferred as
Totalx After allowance for depreciation and obsolescence. y Accrued divi-

## Toledo Edison Co.-Output-

August power output was $39,971,590 \mathrm{kwh}$, an increase of $7 \%$ over the
A7,358,624 kwh reported in July, and comparing with $47,077,634$ in
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { standing (par } \$ 1 \text { ) } & 472,500 & 472,500 & 472,500 & 459,225 \\ \text { Earnings per share..... } & \$ 0.13 & \$ 0.91 & \$ 0.59 & \$ 0.38 \\ \text {-V. 146, p. 2711. } & & & \end{array}$

## Ulen \& Co.-Gets Greek Water Contract-

The Greek Government signed a contract on Sept. 6 with the Societe Co. and the Bank of Athens, for the extension and enlargement of the water works system supplying Athens, Piraeus and environs, according to wabler
advices received at Ulen's offices at 120 Broadway, Total expenditure involved is about $\$ 12,000,000$. The first step calls for an outlay of approximately $\$ 3,000,000$, or $\$ 1,000,000$ a year for the next three years, according to James H. Manning, President of Ulen \& Co.
management of construction and operation. The contract is in agency form and involves neither Ulen \& Co. nor its Greek affiliate in unusual risk. form Engineering work will be under the supervision of Col. R. W. Gausmann,
general manager of Ulen \& Co. at Athens, who completed the basic construction of the modern waterworks system now serving the Greek metropolis 1931, will begin immediately on an aqueduct to connect the springs in A new tunnel, known as the Kiourka, will be constructed and or supply. will begin on the cut and cover aqueducts. An average force of 1,800 men
will be retained, with a maximum of 4,500 at peak operations.- $V .147$,

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Registers with SECsee list given on first page of this department.-V. 147, p. 1209.
United American Bosch Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
 x After ordinary taxes, depreciation, \&c. charges but before Federal

## United Dyewood Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 6 Mos. End.June 30-Net saless_-..........
Costs and expenses...
Depreciation.-........
 Earns.per sh.on com.stk. Nil $\quad \$ 0.94 \quad 1 \quad \$ 0.63 \quad \$ 0.29$
Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
(14.-V. 146, p. 3361

United Electric Coal Cos:-Arrangeŝ Bank Loans-
The company, it is reported in dispatches from Chicago, has completed Trust Co., Chase National Bank, New York, and First National Bank, Chicago. Stockholders will be asked to approve the application for the oans at the annual meeting on Oct. 7 .
The loans will be evidenced by th
$\$ 700,000$ each, payable on or before Dec. 31, 1941, and bearing interest rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per year. Proceeds of the loan will be used to discharge all indebtedness remaining due to creditors, under the agreement of 1935 ,
amounting to $\$ 1,032,603$, to provide funds for new mining construction of
$\$ 300,000$, pay off plant and equipment_notes outstanding of $\$ 625,000$ and me loan will also make possible the termination of the creditors agrement, eliminating the need of meeting early maturities which will result in After the payment of these old obligations company will then have a
debt of $\$ 2,100,000$ in the new bank loans, plus $\$ 730,000$ of the Duquoin first mortgage income bonds due in 1946.
Under the terms of the loans, which were divided equally among the Jan. 15, 1939, and the amount to be paid will be equal mon commencing short ton of coal mined by the company in the preceding month. However, payments must equal at least $\$ 400,000$ a year for 1939 and 1940.-V.:
146, p. 3529 .

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-


## U. S. Glass Co.-President Granted Leave-

The company announced that Dwight M. Allgood, who has served as Presiderent of year, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence.
Management of company has been placed in charge of an operating committee composed of E. E. Plick, Chairman of the board, and C. F. Nieman, one of the largest stockholders.-V. 145, p.136.

United Wall Paper Factories, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earns.$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Years Ended June 30- } \\ \text { Net profit after depreciation, interest, provision for } & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { uncollectible accounts., Fderares income taxes, \&c } \\ \text { Ear. } & \$ 137,885 & \$ 275,438 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 1,138,090 & \text { shares com. stock } & \$ 0.08 & \$ 0.20\end{array}$

## Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. (\& Subs,)-Earnıngs Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended June 30

 Prossets sale of capital
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net loss on disposition of } & -\cdots-. . .- & \text { Cr21,704 } & \text { Cr17,651 }\end{array}$


$\qquad$ Com. shs.outst. (no par)
Earns. per sh. on com.
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 155,632 & \$ 549,960 & \$ 656,932 \\ 145,241 & 145,241 & 145,241 \\ \$ 7.82 & \$ 7.78 & \$ 7.50\end{array}$
$x$ Cost of sales includes all expenses and provision for Federal taxes.
Including Federal surtax on undistributed profits of $\$ 2,408$ to Dec. 31 , 1936. z Loss of $\$ 225,000$ on investment in affiliated company liquidated Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30



 Marketable secur- 411,625

Total.......- $\overline{14,397,213} \overline{14,192,786} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{14397,213} \overline{14,192,786}$ x After deducting $\$ 1,266,717$ reserve for depreciation in 1938 and
$\$ 1,242,202$ in 1937 . y Represented by 145,241 shares of no par value.

Van de Kamps Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.-Extra Div. The directors have declared an extra dividend of $61 / 4$ cents per share the new no par common shares now outstanding, both payable sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10. Similar payments were made on June 30, and
March 31, last, and on Dec. 20 and Sept. 30, these latter being the initial March 31, last, and on Dec. 20 and Sept. 30, these la
disbursements on the new shares.-V. 147, p. 1508 .
Victor Chemical Works-Larger Dividend-
The directors on Sept. 7 declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
$\$ 5$ par common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. This $\$ 5$ par common stock, payable sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. This last; 30 cents paid on Dec. 22 , last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 30, 1937; 20 cents paid on July 31, 1937; 183/4, cents on June 30, 1937, and 183/4; cents on
March $31,1937 .-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .589$.

Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Financing-
It is stated that the issue of $\$ 42,000,000$ refunding bonds, which has change Commission registry about Sept. 15.-V. 147, p. 1509.
Vick Chemical Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account

| Period- | Year Ended June 30- |  |  | 6 Mos. End. June 30, '35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales, less returns, allow. | 8,986,833 | \$9,814,456 |  | \$3,915,976 |
| $\times$ Cost of goods sold, sell- | 8,986,833 | \$9,814,456 | \$9,304,992 |  |
| ing, advertising \& administrative expenses. | 6,436,073 | 6,306,289 | 6,225,672 | z2,774,366 |
| Prof. from operations. | \$2,550,760 | \$3,508,167 | \$3,079,320 | \$1,141,610 |
| Other income. | 142,951 | 146,168 | 106,691 | .47,675 |
| Total income | \$2,693,711 | \$3,654,335 | \$3,186,011 | \$1,189,285 |
| Prov. for Fed. \& foreign income taxes | 398,966 | 537,765 | 469,403 | 124,291 |
| State income taxes |  | 26,808 |  |  |
| Fed. surtax on undist. |  |  |  |  |
| profits | 43,847 | 4,412 |  |  |
| Prov. for adjustment of securities to market |  |  |  |  |
| quotations .-.-.-.-.- | 1,621 | 109,234 | y7,274 | y6,899 |
| Net loss on sale of secur Misc, adjustments | 1,139 | 17,371 |  | 3,962 9,384 |


$\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Total surplus........ } & \$ 5,680,881 & & \$ 6,366,886 & & \$ 5,093,823\end{array}\right)$
 in $\begin{gathered}\text { Including depreciation of } \$ 85,221 \\ 1936 \text { and } \$ 24,632 \text { in first six months of } 1935 \text {; } \$ \mathbf{8 5 5 , 0 7 5} \text { in } 1937 ; \$ 56,745 \\ \text { Incl. adjustment of gold. }\end{gathered}$ z After applying reserve (provided out of 1934 profits) for advertisement of $\$ 325,000$.
Note
stockholders on March 30,1935 approved a change in the

| Consolidated Batance Shect June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1938}{88}$ | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | Luatritiles- | $\stackrel{1938}{8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |
| Cash in banks \& on band | 808,436 | 624,836 | Acets. payable, acm crued expenses, |  |  |
| U..S. Govt. secur- 4 | 4,831,608 | 5,870,958 |  | 218,675 | 225,993 |
| Oth market.secur. | 204,125 | 204,875 | Acer. Fed., state |  |  |
| 9 a ${ }^{\text {Actas. }}$ (trade) recelvable | 356, 136 | 198.647 | taxes ……- | 461,761 | 602,660 |
| Other recelvables. | 36,590 | 44,793 | Accrued Fed. tax |  |  |
| Ofilcers demploy. | 3,882 | 2,237 | Cap. stk. ( 55 par) | . ${ }^{441,300}$ | ${ }_{3,501,400}^{4,412}$ |
| Inventories. | 2,193,562 | 1,531,313 | Capital surplus.-- | 1,752,648 | 1,752,648 |
| Invest \& a avances | 218,541 | 215,095 | Earned surplus | 4,021,670 | 3,432,743 |
| Vick Chiemical ${ }^{\text {capo, }}$ |  | c119.845 |  |  |  |
| Land | 54,012 | 83,666 |  |  |  |
| b Bulldings, |  |  |  |  |  |
| matiry, mais, | 1,059,141 | 486,804 |  |  |  |
| Leasehold improve- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {mentas, unamort. }}$ | 40,844 | 44,945 |  |  |  |
| $b$ Non-oper, real | 123,618 | 44,973 |  |  |  |
| Adver. supplies \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| deferred charges Trade-mks., good- | 70.025 | 46,867 |  |  |  |



Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-- Week Ended Aug. 31--Jan. 1 to Aug 31-

Western Pacific RR.-Equip. Trust Certificates-
The company has asked the Interestate Commerce Commission for
uthority to issue and sell $\$ 10,000,000$ trustees certificates of indebtedness, proceeds to be used to pay off at maturity an equal amount of trustees.
Western Utilities Corp.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.-V. 133, p. 122
Wingold Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on tirst page of this department
Winnipeg Electric Co.-Earnings-
 Net earnings -.....- $\$ 176,873 \quad \$ 170,731 ~ \$ 1,579,340 \quad \$ 1,643,183$

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYear Ended July 31-


Net operating revenue (before approxipriation

$\begin{array}{r}3,417,083 \\ 38,499 \\ \text { Dr8,658 } \\ \hline\end{array}$
\$3,586.919

Net operating revenue and other income (before

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,603,763 \\ 928,750 \\ \hline 2.675,5\end{array}$
 Interest charges (net) Amortization of abandoned street railway property

Sale of Bonds Privately A pproved-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 2 issued an order exempting the company from the provisions of section 6 (a) of the Utility
Holding Company Act in connection with the issue and sale of $\$ 2,500,000$ of first mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ series, due 1963 .
to be issued pursuant to the terms of a first mortg June 1, 1963 and are to be issued pursuant to the terms of a first mortgage and deed of trust
dated June 1, 1936 a and supplemental indenture dated June 1, 1938, with
the First Wisconsin the First Wisconsin Trust Co. as trustee. Applicant proposes to sell the $\$ 2,500,000$ bonds to a group comprising
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, Metropolitan Life Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, MMetropolitan Life
Insuranee Co., Atna Life Insurance Co., Massachusetts Mul Life Insurance Co., Armor \& Co. Employee 's Pension Fund and New England
Mutual Life Insurance Co. Applicant states that the sale price will be Mutual Life Insurance Co. Applicant states that the sale price will be
 $1011 /$, after expenses. Applicant estimatees its expenses at at $\$ 31,600$, which
would leave to the company a net of approximately 1021 . Applicant is engaged in a program of expansion, and has borrowed $\$ 1,625$, 000 rrom several banks in applicant's territory, at $3 \%$, to provide funds therefor. The proceeds of the proposed issue of bonds would be used to repay these bank loans, and provide in part for completion of the program.
(F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Sales-

Period End. Aug.31- 1938-Month- 1937 1938-8 Mos.-1937

(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors on Sept. 7 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share Sept. 20 . ${ }^{\text {They }}$. each, payable Nov. 1, Dec. 1 and Jan 3 1932, A special dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 27 , 1937; one of 50 cents
was paid on Nov.1 and on May 111937 , and a aspecial dividend of 25 cents
per share was paid on Dec. 22, 1936.-V. 147, p. 589 . per share was paid on Dec. 22, 1936.-V. 147, p. 589.

## Yadkin RR.-Abandonment-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 30 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of a portion of a line of railroad extending from a point at or near the limits of the industrial area of Albe-
marle, to Norwood, approximately 9.53 miles, all in Stanly County, N.C.

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.- $\$ 30,000,000$ Debentures Offered-Offering of $\$ 30,000,000$ convertible $4 \%$ debentures was made Sept. 8 by a group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Smith, Barney \& Co. Others in the offering group were: Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc.; the First Boston Corp.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.: Hayden, Stone \& Co. Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.: Lazard Freres \& Co.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; White, son Corp.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Huite, Weld \& Co.; J. \&. W. Seligman \& Co., and W. E. Hutton
\& Co. The debentures were priced at $100 \%$ and acerued interest.
Listing-Company has agreed to make application in due course for the
listing of the debentures on the New York Stock Exchange and for their listing of the debentures on the New York Stock Exchange and for their
registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1344 .
 payable at office or agency of company in N. Y. City in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal
tender for public and private debts. Company will agree to reimburse
to tender for public and privare debts. Company wiving no capital stock)
to any holder (other than a saving institution hation
resident in Penn. any personal property tax, or to Penn. corporations any resident in Penn. any personal property tax, or to Penn. corporations any
capital stock tax, not in excess of five mills in any year upon each dollar of the assessed value, or principal amount, whichever is lower. Coupon
debentures in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal. Redeemdebentures in the denom. of \$1,000, registerabee as to principal in amounts not less than $\$ 1,000,000$ from time to time, on at least 30 days ' notice, at the principal amount and accrued int. plus a premium of $13 / \%$ if re-
deemed on or before Aug. 31,$1941 ; 1 \%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. $31,1,144 ; 1 / \% \%$ if redicemed thereanter and on or before Aug. 31,1947 ;
and without premium if redeemed after Aug. 31, 1947. Also redeemabie and without premium if redeemed after Aug. 31, 1947, A1so redeemabe
for the sink
Sing fund by lot in any amount on set. 1 , 1942 and on each respect tive redemption prices aforementioned. respective redemption prices arorementioned. 192 , and on or before each
Sinking Fund to retire on or before Sept. 1,1942 .
 and paid and debentures converted into common shares of the company. Convertible at option of the holders on or before March 1, 1948 (or, in shares of the company at' the following conversion prices per share: On or
before Sept. $1,1942, \$ 621 / 2$; thereafter and on or before Sept. $1,1944, \$ 713-7$;

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thereafter and on or before March 1, 1948, \$76 12-13; such conversion Purpose - Nubject to adjustment in certain cases.
aurpose- Net proceeds to be received by the company from the issue of accrued interest, after deducting estimated to $\$ 29,083,490$, exclusive
onses, will be used as follows: (1) $\$ 12,500,000$ will be applied to the repayment of a like principal
amount of bank loans obtained March 1938 , as foulows: Continental amount of bank loans obtained March 1, 1938, as foinows: Continential Tlinois National Bank ${ }^{*}$ Trust Co. of Chicago, $\$ 3,000,000$; Cleveland
Trust Co., $\$ 1,500.000$; National City Bank oo Cleveland, $\$ 1,000,000$; Central National Bank of Cleveland, $\$ 500,000 ;$ Guaranty Trust Co. of
New York, $\$ 2,000,000 ;$ Bankers Trust Co. New York, $\$ 1,500,000 ;$ Chemical
Bank \& Trust Co., New York, $\$ 2,000$. 000 . Mein Bank \& Trust Co. New York, $\$ 2,000,000$; Meilon Nationa 1 Bank, Pitts-
burgh. Pa. $\$ 1,00,000$. The proceeds of such bank loans were, to the extent of $\$ 5,000,000$, applied to the repayment of a like principal amount
of bank loans obtained in January, 1937. The balance of such proceeds
on were used for additional working capital and for pland in January, 1937 , additions. Substantial capital expenditures for plant improvements and additions have been made by the company and its subsidiaries during and primarily for the purpose of modernizing certain of the June 30, 1933) producing facilities and to provide additional facilities for the production of lighter flat ronted steel products. Since Jan. 1,1937 , such capital ex(2) The remainder of the net proceeds to be derived from the issue and payment of the cost of contemplated further plant improvements and
$\qquad$
History \& Business-Company was incorp. in Ohio on Nov. 23, 1900, 1905, name was changed to "The Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co." May 5, selling pig iron and various steel products, including slabs, billets, skelp sheet bars, merchant bars and shapes, railroad tie plates and track, skikes, wire rods, plain wire, barbed wire, wire nails, wire staples, wire hoops, plates, hot and cold rolled sheers and strip, galvanized sheets, tin plate, terne plate, tin mili black plate, steel pipe (butt and lap welded, electrically tubing, water well tools and supplies, forged steel unions, and other products. Company also sells some coke oven gas and coke by-products. Among the most important products of the company are steel pipe, sheets, bars the building industry and the container industry constitute the principai markets. Youngstown Metal Products Co., a subsidiary, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of pressed steel products. The other principal perations.
The principal selling subsidiaries are Continental Supply Co., which is oil and gas fields of the United States, and Youngstown Steel Produent Co., which is engaged in merchandising the company's steel products. The Continental Supply Co., during recent years, has derived a substantial company or its subsidiaries.
Iron ore and coal are mined by certain subsidiaries, chiefly for use in connection with the operations of the company. The company obtains wned or held under lease under lease by such subsidiaries, and from mines an interest, substantially all of its requirements of iron ore and high volatile coking coal. Company purchases from others its requirements of low olatile coking and gas coal, substantial amounts of steam coal and certain of supply of which are outside of the United States.
Incidental to the business, the company and some of its subsidiaries own real estate and housing facilities which are held primarily for sale or rental
to employees. Another subsidiary is engaged in a fire insurance busines to employees. Another subsidiary is engaged in a fire insurance business,
at present insuring only certain risks of the company and its subsidiaries. miplants \& Properties-The plants of the company have an estimated combined annual capacity of $2,850,000$ gross tons of pig iron and an estimated equipped with facilities capable of converting such of steel ingots, and are finished and finished steel products.
Funded Debt and Capitalization-As of April 30, 1938, but after giving erfect to the issuance and sale of the convertible $4 \%$ debentures and to the tion of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries debt and capitaliza-

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Common shares (no par) } 250,000 \text { shs. } \\ & 150,000 \text { shs. }\end{aligned}$ a Pursuant to the 1 st mtge. dated Dec. 21,1927 bonds. $1,665,182 \mathrm{shs}$.
series, series, having such provisions, authorized or permitted by the 1st mtge., series, may be issued under the 1st minge at the time of the creation of such amount of bonds of all series at any one time outstanding thereunder shal not exceed $\$ 175,000,000$. b The aggregate principal amount of series C
bonds is limited to $\$ 61$. fund purposes only which were issued during $\$ 1937$ a available for sinking year retired through the operation of the sinkirg fund for on May 1 of that c Amount of bonds shown as outstanding is after deducting (1) $\$ 435,000$ of sinking fund which were retired as of May 1,1938 held for retirement in 480,000 common shares are reserved for issue upon conversion of the debentures:
common shares aggregate stated capital in respect of the $1,675,008$ issued pany's balance, sheet, is $\$ 105,046,388$ which has as shown by the comrespect of any particular shares.
As of April 30,
loans mentioned above. Such bank loans are to be repaid outso of bank ceeds of this issue.

Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiaries)
Gross sales, less discts 4 Mos. End.
April 30,38
1937
Calendar Years
1936

| a Cost of sales | $22,115,4$ | 96\$127,674,516 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 386,788,923 \\ & 70,123,883 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ministr | 1,938,618 | ,525,860 | ,215,197 | 68 |
| accounts and $n$ | 134,027 | 591,63 | 572,869 |  |
| and notes on ac |  |  |  |  |
|  | 121,640 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cr293,307 } \\ 834,694 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Profit ther in | 076,56 430,19 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 24,328,816 \\ 1,993,407 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,935,723 \\ 2,370,266 \end{array}$ |  |
| Gross income <br> Deduct-other | 5 | $\$ 26,322,223$ $2,265,789$ |  |  |
| Interest on fund | \$3,156,511 | \$24,056,434 | \$21,600,312 | 2,006,470 |
| Other interest. |  | -595,299 | 3,650,035 | 4,279,881 |
| Amort. of bond discount |  |  |  | 132,799 |
| Profit accru'g to minority |  |  |  |  |
| Depletion \& depreciation | ,197,46 | 21,654 | 14,807 |  |
| Federal income \& excessprofits tax |  |  |  |  |
| urtax on un |  | 876,500 | 538,589 | 15,397 |
| profits. -- |  | 323 , | 6,5 |  | Profit for period....- $\overline{\operatorname{loss} \$ 89,912} \overline{\$ 12,190,648} \overline{\$ 10,534,311} \overline{\$ 1,576,833}$ for taxes of operating properties. Underwriters-The names of

and the several
Zenith Re 1510 .-V. 147, p. 1510.
Zenith Radio Corp.-Earnings
3 Mos. End. July $31-1938$
 x Operating profit for the quarter was $\$ 229,516$, expenses $\$ 148,146$, and
depreciation $\$ 15,948$. $\mathbf{y}$ Before profits taxes for possible assessment undistributed profit. $z$ After excise taxes royalties, expense and deprecia-

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

## PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Sept. 9, 1938.
Coffee-On the 6 th inst. futures closed 8 to 11 points down in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 39 lots The Rio contract closed 4 to 8 points lower, with sales totaling 8 lots. The opening range was 2 to 5 points lower with the market ruling heavy during most of the session There was no incentive on the part of the trade here to follow the long side. Brazilian clearances last week were $3 \overline{1} 1,000$ bags, of which 166,000 were for the United States, 133,000 for Europe, and 32,000 for all other destinations. Brazilian spot quotations today were unchanged. Havre closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ franc higher.

On the 7 th inst. futures closed 4 to 7 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 26 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 2 points higher, with sales of 12 lots. Prices at the start were 1 to 4 points lower, but improvement developed immediately after. Until the early afternoon prices moved within a narrow range. In July, where 15 of the 26 lots were traded in the Santos contract, the market moved up from 6.93c. to 7.01c., closing at that level. Havre closed $3 / 4$ of a franc to $13 / 4$ francs lower. Brazilian prices were unchanged.

On the 8th inst. futures closed 2 points up to 3 points down in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 40 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 points up, with sales of only 5 contracts. The coffee market failed to maintain the steady tone which developed late yesterday, drifting lower on a light volume of business. In early afternoon Santos con-
tracts were 8 to 9 points lower, with July at 6.93 c ., off 8 points. Rios were 2 points lower, with March at 4.57 c . Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with well described Santos 4 s offered at 7.20 to 7.40 c . Demand continued spotty. It was said that much more coffee than now offered would be available on a "firm" bid. Mild coffees were steady, with Manizales at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ c. In Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ francs higher. Today futures closed unchanged to 9 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 68 contracts. Rio closed 4 to 5 points net lower. Coffee futures were easier in spite of a steady tone in the actual coffee market, when light selling found demand almost wholly lacking. In early afternoon Santos contracts were 5 to 10 points lower with May at 6.89 c.,off 6 points. Rios were 3 lower with March at 4.59 c ., off 3 points. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with Santos 4 s . at 7.10 to 7.40 c . Mild coffees were steady, with Manizales at $111 / 2 \mathbf{c}$. Increased interest was reported. Roasters are said to hava only two months' supply. Havre futures were $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4$ franc lower.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

## September December

er-.................-.-. $4.54 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Man }\end{aligned}\right.$
uly-:---
follows
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
September
March
Cocoa-On the 6th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. The opening range was 1 to 4 points higher.

Only 53 lots, or 710 tons, changed hands. Trading was in very limited volume, with prices ruling within an extremely narrow range. It is said that the same feeling of uncertainty prevails in the cocoa market that prevails and stalls trading in the other commodity markets. In addition to the jittery world situation, there is the question of whether or not the British Cocoa Commission is going to advocate strongly a controlled cocoa price. There is talk of stabilization at as high as $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$., but in the light of past experiences the trade at this point is not unduly excited. Local closing: Sept., 5.12; Oct., 5.17 ; Dec., 5.30 ; Jan., 5.35 ; March, 5.44; May, 5.54.
On the 7th inst. futures closed 5 points to 1 point higher. The opening range was unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales increased to 235 lots, or 3,149 tons. London noted no change to a 3d. gain on the outside, while futures stood $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. on either side of the previous close, with 210 tons trading. Cocoa futures followed the general trend of other commodity markets, with a stronger stock market also having its influence. A better foreign situation also helped matters. Late advices, however, again told of a breaking off of negotiations in connection with the Czechoslovakian crisis, so that jittery markets may again develop at the opening tomorrow. Local closing: Sept., 5.17; Oct., 5.19; Dec., 5fl32; Jan., 5.37; March, 5.45; May, 5.56; July, 5.66.
On the 8 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 35 contracts. Trading in cocoa was dull and price changes were insignificant. By early afternoon the market was unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales to that time reached only 32 lots, indicating the smallest daily volume of the year to date. A sharp increase in warehouse stocks reflecting arrivals of African cocoa was reported, the overnight gain being 29,000 bags. It brought the certificated stocks up to 846,857 bags compared with $1,366,132$ bags a year ago. Manufacturer interest continues small. Local closing: Sept., 5.14; Dec., 5.29; Jan., 5.34; March, 5.43; May, 5.53; July, 5.63. Today futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 152 contracts. Trading in cocoa was moderate in volume and prices, while a shade lower, were steady with Dec, selling at 5.27 c ., off 2 points. Only 120 lots changed hands up to early afternoon. Traders are pursuing a converative course pending information regarding the contents of the British Commission's report on the Gold Coast holding movement. Warehouse stocks took another big jump of 32,900 bags. The total now is 879,759 bags, which compares with $1,377,780$ bags in stock a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 5.12; Dec., 5.26; March, 5.39; May, 5.49; July, 5.59.

Sugar-On the 6th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 415 lots. The major portion of the activity was in March and in switching from that month to later positions. The 1938 months were neglected. In March 160 lots were traded outright, with the price of 2.04c. on the opening, then declining to 2.02c. and recovering to 2.03 c . In the raw sugar market offerings at 3c. were reported to have increased, but a further buying interest was reported at the last price of 2.95 c. No sales were effected. Until refiners tally the business accepted in refined, no additional demand is expected. The world sugar contract closed 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points lower, with transactions totaling 52 lots. Business in the London raw market was quiet and prices were unchanged. Sellers were asking 5s. $51 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $1.001 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 15 s. per ton.
On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points net lower. The market's reaction today was due largely to hedge selling against purchases of refined sugar at the 4.30 c . basis, and profit-taking. Offerings were taken by shorts on the scale down and by trade houses lifting hedges against recent sales. Only 128 lots were traded. Of the total, 105 lots were in March, which sold off from 2.02c. to 2c., off 3 points. The easier tone reflected the prospect that the market might enter a prolonged period of dullness, now that the move in refined sugar is out of the way. A sale of 25,000 bags of Cubas for second half September shipment was effected at 2.0 อॅc., cost and freight to Godchaux todar (Wednesday), and additional business at the equivalent basis was effected in the previous session, but at the close more sugar was available at 2.95 c . The world sugar contract closed 1 point lower to $1 / 2$ point higher, with sales of only 92 lots. London market raws were unchanged and futures there closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower.
On the 8 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 168 con-
tracts. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 22 contracts. Domestic sugar futures continued under pressure when the raw market developed easiness. In early afternoon futures were 1 to 2 points net lower, with March selling at 1.99c., off 1 point. Five transferable notices were issued against September contracts, but were stopped immediately. The spot sugar price fell 3 points when the American Sugar Refining Co. paid only 2.92 c . a pound for 2,892 tons of Philippines due to arrive next week. Further sugars were offered at 2.95 c . The world sugar market was unchanged in dull trading. In London the market also was quiet, with futures unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ lower. Raws were unchanged. Today futures closed 2 points down to unchanged in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 315 contracts. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 19 contracts. Domestic sugar futures continued to sag as raw prices again declined. In early afternoon futures were 1 to 3 points net lower, although March had recovered to 1.98c.. off 1 net. Eleven transferable notices of September delivery caused that position to lose 4 points to 1.92 c . In the raw sugar market the spot price declined 2 points to 2.90 c. when the American Sugar Refining Co. late yesterday bought 12,732 bags of Puerto Ricos due to arrive Sept. 19th at that figure. National today bought 1,000 tons of Puerto Ricos for October shipment at the same price. Revere paid 2.92c. for 1,000 to 1,200 tons of Philippines due in late November. World sugar contracts registered gains of $1 / 2$ point in quiet trading with May selling at $1.091 / 2$ after touching 1.10c. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ higher.

Prices were as follows:

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Decrease of $\mathbf{2 6 . 3}$ \% Noted in United States Exports of
Refined Sugar During First Seven Months of 1938
Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first seven months of 1938 totaled 28,541 long tons, as against 38,723 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 10,182 tons, or approximately $26.3 \%$, according to Lamborn \& Co., New York, which said:
The refined sugar exports during the January-July period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 16,237 tons, being followed by Panama and Honduras, with 26,658 tons and 1,596 ons, respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 17,330 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,433
tons and 2,348 tons, respectively, followed.
Lard-On the 6th inst. futures closed 17 to 5 points net lower. Weakness in grains, cotton oil and the majority of other outside markets prompted selling in lard futures, which resulted in a setback of 10 to 17 points on the active deliveries. There was very little, if anything, in the news to attract speculative covering, and the market displayed very little rallying power. However, corn, which is the principal feed for hogs, discouraged additional selling. Clearances of American lard over the past week-end were moderately heavy and totaled 126,650 pounds, destined for Hamburg. Liverpool lard futures were very steady, closing unchanged from previous finals. Chicago hog quotations were steady, unchanged to 10 c . higher. The top price reported on the day was $\$ 9.15$. Sales ranged from $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 9.15$. Western hog marketings totaled 59,700 head against 50,400 head for the same day last year.
On the 7th inst. futures closed 15 to 17 points net higher. Prices at the start were 5 to 10 points lower, due to scattered selling induced by the early weakness in grains. However, shortly afterward, new speculative and trade buying was encouraged by reports of heavy export sales to the United Kingdom overnight. Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Cuba were also reported to be inquiring for lard. As a result of the latter support futures advanced 22 to 27 points from the inside levels of the day. Late strength in stocks and grains, and reports of an excellent domestic cash demand, were also contributing factors. Export shipments of American lard were heavy, totaling 220,830 pounds, destined for London and Liverpool. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged to 3 d . higher per cwt. Hog prices at Chicago were unchanged from previous finals, with sales ranging from $\$ 8.25$ to $\$ 9.1$. Receipts at the principal Western markets totaled 50,200 head against 37,200 head for the same day last year.
On the 8 th inst. futures closed 8 points up to 2 points down. The market was fairly active, with the undertone steady. Prices advanced shortly after the opening on

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scattered buying for speculative account, encouraged by the firmness in hogs and the slightly higher corn market. The nearby delivery was very firm, probably on account of the limited cash offerings. Hog prices were 10c. to 20 c . higher Sales ranged from $\$ 8.40$ to $\$ 9.15$. Western hog receipts totaled 51,200 head, against 34,100 head for the same day last year. Lard clearances from the Port of New York today were 32,200 pounds, destined for Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d lower. Today futures closed 5 to 3 points net lower. This market ruled heavy during most of the session.
daily olosing prices of lard futures in chicago
September
October--
December
$\begin{array}{llll}7.80 & 7.95 & 7.95 & 7.92\end{array}$ pounds); fort), mess, $\$ 26.371 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 . $40-50$ pieces to barrel), nominal
 hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f. -4 to 6 lbs., $145 / 8$ c.; 6 to 8 lbs., $13 \frac{3}{8}$ e.; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c. a. f. -14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 221 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 19 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $163 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs ., $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 10 to 12 lbs., $163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y. -16 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 127 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 125 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs ., $111 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $113 / 8$ c. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: $251 / 2$ to $261 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State held '37, 19 to 21c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs-29 to $263 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Oils-Linseed oil crushers report a fair movement of oil into consuming channels against outstanding orders. Linseed oil in tank cars is maintained at 7.5c. a pound. Quotations: China wood: tanks, nearby- 12.3 to 12.8 ; drums, L. C. L. -13.0 bid. Coconut crude, tanks,-. $031 / 4$ Pacific Coast$.023 / 4$ to $.027 / 8$. Corn: crude, west, tanks, nearby-. 07 nominal bid. Olive: denatured, spot, drums - 9.3 bid. Soy bean: crude, tanks, west-. 05 to $.051 / 4 ;$ L. C. L. N. Y. - 7.0 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees- $91 / 2$ offered. ${ }^{\text {Lard: }}$ prime-.09; extra winter strained-83/4. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light filtered - no quotation. Turpentine: $271 / 2$ to 91/2. Rosins: $\$ 4.90$ to $\$ 7.67$.
Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 231 contracts. Crude, S. E., $63 / 8$ c. Prices closed as follows


Rubber-On the 6th inst. futures closed 10 to 18 points het lower. After opening up higher on stronger cables from London, commission house liquidation moved prices down lowly all during the session today (Tuesday). Spot, standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the outside market also declined to $163 / 16 \mathrm{c}$., off $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. Although the volume ap peared fair, with 3,600 tons sold, there were 235 lots of May transferred by factories for actual rubber. The trade sold against shipment offerings, with buying being conspicuous by its absence on the ring. Rubber stocks in London for the week ended Sept. 3 showed an increase of $34 \overline{\text { a }}$ tons over the preceding period. Trading in the outside market was generally quiet. Local closing: Sept., 16.13; Dec., 16.31 ; Jan., 16.32; March, 16.39; May, 16.46.
On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 to 12 points net higher. Transactions totaled only 1,700 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets remained the same at $163 / 16$ c. Prices at the opening call were 1 point higher to 1 point ower. The trade sold against shipment offerings in the actual market, and also bought. There was a small amount of factory and shipment business reported done, although activity was still generally quiet. Local closing: Sept., 16.16 ; Dec., 16.36 ; Jan., 16.37; March, 16.45; May, 16.50; July, 16.62.
On the 8th inst. futures closed 16 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 265 contracts. The market was steady in moderate trading. A feature of the transactions was the exchange of 30 December contracts for actual rubber, presumably for account of a manufacturer. Sales to early afternoon totaled 1,280 tons. At that time prices were 5 to 1 points lower, with December selling at 16.25 c ., off 11 points, and March at 16.40 , off 5 points. London closed 1-16d. lower, but Singapore advanced 1-32d. Local closing: Sept., 16.05; Dec., 16:20; Jan., 16.21; March, 16.34; May, 16.43. Today futures closed 25 to 28 points net lower. Transactions totaled 317 contracts. Lower cables and fiquidation in advance of the meeting next Monday of the International Committee in London caused rubber futures to sell off early. Later the softness of the stock market accelerated the selling of rubber. In early afternoon prices were about one-quarter of a cent net lower, with December at 15.98; March at 16.10 and May at 16.19 c ., respectively. Sales to that time totaled 2,000 tons. Prices on the London and Singapore exchanges declined $1-16$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Local closing: Sept., 15.78; Dec., 15.94; Jan., 15.96; March,

Hides-On the 6th inst. futures closed 6 to 16 points off on the old contract and 13 to 16 points down on the new contract. Opening prices were irregular, ranging from unchanged to 1 point lower on the old and 6 points decline to 2 points advance on the new contract. Trading was rather dull a good part of the session, although prices sagged as selling orders exceeded buying, and at the final bell prices were substantially lower than the previous finals, Transactions totaled $1,200,000$ pounds in the old contract, while sales in the new contract totaled 280,000 pounds. There was virtually little change in the domestic spot hide market. The weakness in futures was attributed to the unfavorable political conditions existing on the Contine the Local closing, old contract: Sept., 10.50; Dec., 10.74; March, 10.90; June, 10.93. New contract: Dec., 11.34; March, 11.62 ; June, 11.85; Sept., 12.07.

On the 7 th inst. futures closed 9 to 14 points net higher in the old contract, while the new contract closed 13 to 18 points up. The market was irregular at the start. Demand increased considerably during the later dealings, and the list worked steadily higher to close the session with substantial net gains. Transactions in the old contract totaled $2,800,000$ pounds, while sales in the new contract totaled $3,840,000$ pounds. The domestic spot hide situation was very little changed. Local closing, old contract: Sept., 10.59 ; Dec., 10.87; March, 11.04; June, 11.07. New contract: $10.59 ;$ Dec., 10.87 ; March, 11.04 ; June, 11.07. New con
Dec., 11.47 ; March, 11.75 ; June, 12.01; Sept., 12.25 .

On the 8th inst. futures closed 9 to 11 points down in the old contract; with sales of 21 contracts. The new contract closed 10 points off, with sales of 7 contracts. Trading was light and prices were irregular, with a steady undertone. The opening was 8 to 14 points lower on the old contract and 6 to 13 points lower on the new contract, but in early afternoon prices were better. Transactions in the old contract reached 80,000 pounds, while trades on the new totaled 120,000 pounds up to early afternoon. Spot hide sales in the domestic market were reported to have to caled 35,000 pieces, with August light native cows selling at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Local closing: Old Contract: Dec., 10.78; March, 10.93. New Contract: Dec., 11.37. Today futures closed 9 to 12 points off on the old contract, with sales of 44 contracts. The new contract closed 12 to 13 points off, with sales of 67 contracts. Circulation of 25 September transferable notices caused selling of raw hide futures around the opening. The decline in the stock market influenced considerable selling also. In early afternoon old contracts were 1 to 16 points lower, with December old selling at 10.62 c . New contracts were 9 to 16 points lower, with December selling at 11.49c. Transactions in the old contract at that time totaled 1,200,000 pounds, while trades in the new aggregated $1,120,000$ pounds. Local closing: Old Contract: Sept., 10.41; Dec., 10.66; March, 10.81. New Contract: Dec., 11.25; March, 11.50; June, 11.78.
Ocean Freights-The market for charters was fairly active notwithstanding the extended holiday. Charters included: Grain Booked: Four loads, Montreal to Antwerp, Sept., 14c. One load, Montreal to French Atlantic, Sept., 18c. Grain: Churchill to picked ports United Kingdom, end Sept. early Oct. basis. Scrap: California to Hong Kong, Sept., private terms. California to Hong Kong, Sept., private terms. Sugar: Cuba to L.L.G.A.R.A., last half Sept., 15 s . Time: One to three months, trans-Atlantic trade, delivery Hamburg, mid-Sept.; no rate given. Round trip West Indies trade, prompt; $\$ 1.25$. Round trip West Indies trade, prompt; \$1.35. Delivery Durban via Pacific, redelivery United Kingdom-Continent, Sept., 5s. Round trip Pacific-United Kingdom Continent trade, delivery Havanaredelivery United Kingdom Continent, Sept, no rate given. Delivery two days out of Rotterdam, redelivery Mediterranean, Sept., \$1.
Coal-A gain of 65 per cent marked the production of Pennsylvania anthracite during the week ended Aug. 27. The total estimated output of 688,000 tons showed a gain of 271,000 tons over the week ended Aug. 20, but a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of industrial consumers on Aug. 1, 1938, anounted to $27,457,000$ net tons, a decline of . 6 per cent below the reserves of $27,-$ 612,000 net tons for July 1 . At the rate of consumption that prevailed during July, the Aug. stocks were sufficient to last 45 days. 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. 20 have amounted to 630 cars as compared with 881 cars during the same week in 1937, showing a decrease of 251 cars, or approximately 12,550 tons.
Metals-The report of Copper, Tin Lead, Zinc, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of the department, headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.

Wool-Developments in the wool trade the past week were anything but spectacular. Although little activity has been evident, sentiment continues optimistic. Scattered sales were made without much change in prices. As there are no pressing needs for raw material at the mills, buyers for the most part are out of the market as far as actual purchases are concerned, but are still inspecting wool in the possession of dealers in preparation for placing orders when
the occasion arises. The trade, generally optimistic, regards the prevailing lull as a seasonal condition. Mill buying from hand-to-mouth is regarded as healthy. When the mills receive volume orders for goods, they will come into the market and buy wool in substantial volume, it is said. The July wool consumption report, as expected, showed larger use of wool. The weekly use scoured basis made a gain of $15 \%$, and on a grease basis $17 \%$ over June. This is the third consecutive month in which consumption has shown a gain. The use of foreign apparel wool in July accounted for $9 \%$ of the total used. It is stated that greatly increased use of wool during the closing five months of 1938 will be necessary if the year is not to fall sharply below wool used in 1937, 1936 and 1935.

Silk-On the 6 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ c. down to $11 / 2$ c. higher. Transactions continued light, with only 190 bales sold, including 170 bales on the old contract and 20 bales on No. 1 contract. Trading on the floor was scattered and without special feature. Yokohama ruled 2 to 3 yen lower, and Kobe was 1 yen higher to 4 yen easier. Grade D at Yokohama advanced $21 / 2$ yen to $7771 / 2$ yen, and remained unchanged at Kobe at 775 yen. Spot sales in both primary markets totaled 650 bales, while futures transactions totaled 1,900 bales. Although advices from the New York office of the Japanese Government Raw Silk Intelligence Bureau reported an official estimate of $40,863,284 \mathrm{kan}$ for the 1938 spring cocoon crop, this had little effect marketwise, since the trade anticipated the figure. This compares with last year's actual spring crop of $45,503,933 \mathrm{kan}$, or a decrease of $10.2 \%$. Local closing: Sept., 1.70 ; Oct., $1.691 / 2$; Nov., 1.69; Dec., 1.68 ; Jan., $1.671 / 2$; Feb., 1.67.

On the 7 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Firmer stock market and the favorable interpretation of the foreign developments were the influences primarily responsible for today's firmness in silk futures. The trade covered on the advance. No trades were seen at the opening call. Transactions totaled 660 bales, including 350 bales on the old contract and 210 bales on No. 1 contract, and none on No. 2 contract. Yokohama was reported unchanged to 3 yen higher, while Kobe was unchanged to 3 yen lower. Grade D remained unchanged at $7771 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and advanced 5 yen at Kobe to 780 yen. Spot sales in both Japanese centers amounted to 875 bales, while futures transactions totaled 1,275 bales. Local closing, old contract: Oct., 1.73; Nov., 1.711/2; Dec., 1.70; Jan., 1.69 ; Feb., 1.681⁄2. No. 1 contract: March, 1.68; April, $1.67 \frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 contract: March, 1.64; April, 1.63½.
On the 8th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up to 1c. down. Sales totaled 31 contracts. Improved spot demand in the uptown market had the tendency to steady prices of silk futures. In early afternoon the Sept. old position stood at $\$ 1.72$, unchanged, while April No. 1 new sold at $\$ 1.671 / 2$, also unchanged. Transactions in old contracts totaled only 10 bales, while those in new reached but 20 bales up to early afternoon. The price of crack double extra spot silk in the New York market advanced $21 / 2$ c. to $\$ 1.78$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 7 to 12 yen higher. Grade D advanced 10 yen to $7871 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: Sept., $1.721 / 2$; Oct., 1.72 ; Nov., 1.71 ; Jan., $1.681 / 2$; Feb., 1.68. Today futures closed 2 c . to $11 / 2$ c. lower on the old contract, with sales totaling 58 contracts. No. 1 contract closed $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off, with sales of only 3 contracts. Raw silk futures followed the general downward trend by selling off 1 to 2c. a pound. In early afternoon Sept. old was quoted at $\$ 1.711 / 2$, while Oct. old was unchanged at $\$ 1.72$. April No. 1 contracts were quoted at $\$ 1.661 / 2$ off 2c. Sales of old contracts to that time aggregated 530 bales, an unusually large volume. Only 30 bales of new contracts had been sold. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot silk market remained unchanged at $\$ 1.78$. Yokohama Bourse prices closed 1 yen lower to 1 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market advanced $21 / 2$ c. to 790 yen a bale. Local closing: Old contract: Sept., 1.7012; Oct., 1.70112; Nov., 1.69; Dec., 1.6712; Jan., 1.661⁄2; Feb., 1.66. No. 1' contract: April, 1.65.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Sept. 9, 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 195,347 bales, against 144,055 bales last week and 78,102 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 569,970 bales, against $1,116,632$ bales for the same period of 1937, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of 546,662 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 5,966 |  | 21,809 | 4.651 | 8.685 | 3, 907 | 50.718 |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus }}$ Couston ${ }_{\text {Cristi }}$ | -3,567 | 5,844 | - 1,485 | 6,124 | 1,741 | 37.183 |  |
| New Orleans- | 3,002 | 9,288 |  | 12,6 | 8,703 | 7,032 |  |
|  | 739 |  | 1,176 | 594 | 55 | 364 | 3,829 |
| Pensacola, |  |  |  |  | 489 | 20 | 120 |
| Savannah-- | 3 |  | 670 | 35 |  |  | 3,087 |
| Chare Charles |  |  | 110 | 76 | 130 | 6,249 | 1,249 |
| Wilmington |  |  | 60 |  | 26 |  | 66 |
| Baltimore- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 500 | 500 |
| otals this wee | 18.279 | 19,088 | 33,632 | 27,053 | 30,783 | 66,512 | 195,3 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the otal since Aug. 1, 1938, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts toSept. 9 | 1938 |  | 1937 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1.1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1937 \end{array}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Galvesto | 50.718 | 96,756 | 85.549 | ${ }^{2288} \times 1974$ | 639.340 710 | ${ }^{493.467}$ |
| Corpus Chion | 70,4910 | 167,544 | 36,409 | 315,453 | 140.232 | ${ }_{193} 1.127$ |
| Beaumont | $4{ }^{-6}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | - | ${ }_{4}{ }^{928}$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{2}$ 2, 691 | 18.665 620.767 | 15.932 30927 |
| New Oriea | ${ }_{3}{ }^{4} 829$ | \% ${ }_{9}, 790$ | 47,732 | 22,734 | 67.502 | -51.277 |
| Pensacola, |  | 1.408 | 3,230 | 11,846 | ${ }_{6}^{6,266}$ | 13.100 |
| Javannah. | 3,087 | 8,739 | 12,400 | 41,649 | 152,049 | 149,519 |
| Charleston | 1,340 | 2,444 | ${ }^{14,566}$ | 35.002 | 32,700 | ${ }^{49.465}$ |
| Lake Cha | 6,249 | 10,41 | 6,903 | 37.62 301 | 14:123 | 7,918 |
| Norfolk | 266 | 1,431 | 3,189 | 5,929 | 28,096 | 20.288 <br> 100 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | 3.211 850 | $\begin{array}{r}3.372 \\ \hline 925\end{array}$ |
| Baltimore- | 500 | 5,135 | 5 | 3,3 | 850 | 925 |

In order that In order that comparison may be made with other years we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 50,718 | 85,549 | 68,659 | 54,481 | 42.097 | 54.944 |
| Houston. | 70,491 | 89,291 | 49,258 | 29,762 | 72.197 | 105.819 |
| New Orleans- | 40,632 3,829 | 47,732 | 13,264 | 16,317 | 2,763 | 4,474 |
| Savannah.-.-- | 3,487 | 12,400 | 17,161 | 22,143 | 12,206 | 11,646 |
| Brunswick--- |  |  | 1320 |  | 10.893 | 9,403 |
| Charleston.-- | 1,340 | 14.566 |  | 7, 11 | +34 | 918 |
| Norfolk | 266 | 3,189 | 320 |  | 211 | 1.387 |
| Newport News <br> All others...- | 24,898 | 48,598 | 45,911 | 32,407 | $\overline{32}, 2 \overline{268}$ | $59,10 \overline{6}$ |
| Total this wk- | 195,347 | 309,808 | 271,456 | 215.017 | 191,728 | 276,295 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 82,665 bales, of which 6,638 were to Great Britain, 18,851 to France, 10,075 to Germany, 3,669 to Italy, 25,610 to Japan, and 17,822 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 68,791 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 351,980 bales, against 359,625 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended Sept. 9, 1938 Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. |  |  |  | 835 | 8,898 |  | 3,288 | 13,021 |
| Houston --.-.- |  |  | 5.312 |  | 3,971 |  | 1,645 | 10,928 |
| Corpus Christi-- | 2,164 | 15,431 | 4,595 | 2,834 | 5,433 |  | 11,219 | 41,676 |
| Erownsville.-- -- |  | 1,549 |  | ---- |  |  | 720 800 | 2,269 5,555 |
| New Orleans.-.- | 3,405 | 1,350 71 | 70 | ---- |  | --- | 800 | $\begin{array}{r}5,555 \\ \hline 958\end{array}$ |
| Jacksonville |  |  | 98 | -... |  | --- |  | 98 |
| Norfolk | 39 |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 54 |
| Los Angeles.- | 285 | 450 |  |  | 4,608 |  | 64 | $\begin{array}{r}5,407 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ |
| San Francisco..- |  |  |  |  | 2,700 |  |  | 2,700 |
| Total | 6,638 | 18,851 | 10,075 | 3,666 | 25,610 |  | 17,822 | 82.665 |
| Total 1937 | 7,918 | 24,967 | 15,826 | 8,820 | 2,346 |  | 8.914 | 68,791 |
| Total 1936 | 5,34. | 6,698 | 14,213 | 1,655 | 25.157 | 600 | 12,535 | 66.207 |


| From | Exported $10-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 9, 1938 Exports from | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Great }}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. | 2,497 | 1,771 | 3,202 | 3,082 | 21,938 |  | 8,664 | 41.154 |
| Houston- | 8,637 | 1,235 | 17,385 | 15,644 | 20,552 |  |  |  |
| Corpus Christi | 9,625 | 26,463 | 37,389 | 15.921 | 7,310 |  | 28,115 | 124,823 |
| Brownsville-- |  | 13,591 | 6,842 | ${ }_{4.526}^{200}$ | 8.428 |  | 4,667 8,556 | 45,226 |
| New Oreasie | 14,817 | 4,417 | 4,482 | 4,526 | 8,428 |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,5191 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 517 |
| Mobile. | 2,449 | 121 | 476 |  | 233 |  | 185 | 3,464 |
| Jacksonville.. | 160 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 258 |
| Pensacola, \&c. | 285 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 285 |
| Savannah...- | 1,236 | --- | 580 | 468 | 00 |  | 21 | 3.015 |
| Norfolk. | ${ }_{63}^{56}$ | 90 | 1,227 | 33 |  |  | 94 | 1,50 |
| Los Angeles. | 3,767 | 550 |  |  | 25.409 13 | 181 | 339 | 30.246 13.050 |
| San Francisco |  |  |  |  | 13,040 |  | 18 | 13,050 |
| Total | 43,918 | 48,238 | 71.691 | 31,874 | 97,610 | 181 | 58,468 | 351,9 |
| Total 1937 | 77,082 |  |  | 40,964 | 21,702 | 200 | 63,801 | 359. |
| Total 1036... | 81.44 n | 47.078 | 55,254 | 15,25.5 | 69.608 | 75. | 45.139 | 315.436 |

NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include $\mathrm{in}_{\text {ct }}$ above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view however, of the numerous inquirles we are recelving regarding the matter. We will
say that for the month of June the exports to the Dominion the present sea on have been 16.632 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding. season the exports were 22,903 bales. For the 11 months ended June 30,1938 , there

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Sept. 9 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreign | Coast wise | Total |  |
| Galveston. | 500 | 2,100 | 2,300 |  |  | 15,400 | 623,940 |
| Houston-.-.-- | 1,084 | 4,257 | 2,822 | 8,230 | 3.260 | 16,653 6.996 | 693,553 |
| New Orleans.- |  | 245 | 1,000 | 2,292 | 3,459 | 6,996 | 613,771 152,049 |
| Charleston.- |  | ----- | --..- | -..- | ---- | --- | 32,701 |
| Norfolk |  |  | - |  |  |  | $\stackrel{28,096}{ }$ |
| Other ports. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 205,858 |
| Total 1938 | 1,584 | 6,602 | 6,122 | 19,522 | 5,219 | 39.049 | 2,417,470 |
| Total 1937-- | 17,038 | 20,385 8,731 | 11,486 | 21,462 | 4,294 | 71,602 | 1,725,325 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was comparatively light, with the trend of prices generally lower, and this in spite of a mildly bullish Government crop estimate, which showed a loss of 163,000 bales from the August figures.
On the $3 d$ inst. prices closed 10 to 15 points net lower. The market opened unchanged to 2 points lower and continued to sag steadily. Spot houses and cooperative associations were conspicuous on the selling side, and the volume of business for the short session showed improvement. In some quarters surprise was expressed over the fact that the South should be willing to sell its cotton with prices under the average loan level of 8.30 c . It was evident, however, that some producers were inclined to sell, and traders who purchased were hedging in the futures market. The demand came principally from trade interests who were fixing prices on a scale down. The hedge pressure was particularly heavy in the distant positions, and prices gave way despite a more favorable view of the European political situation and firmness in the stock market. Prices dropped to new lows for the movement and closed substantially below the previous finals. Average price for spot cotton at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.21c. compared with 8.31c. on Friday, and the loan price of 8.30 c .
On the 6th inst. prices closed 12 to 15 points net lower. The market broke into new low ground for the movement today. Hedge selling against an increased movement of new-crop cotton in the South, despite the fact that prices for futures were about 30 points under the average Government loan price, seemed to undermine confidence and resulted in quite general liquidation. All active positions except December and January sold under 8c., and at the decline the market was at the lowest point encountered since early in June. The fact that prices had broken through the loan level seemed to encourage trade pricing through the loan level seemed to encourage trade pricing
and attracted commission house buying. Rallies were feeble, and closing quotations were at the lows of the day. The private crop estimates continued to show an indicated increase in yields over last month. The average of six recognized authorities was $11,857,000$ bales compared with an average by the same group last month of $11,392,000$ bales. The average guess of 72 members of the New York Cotton Exchange was $11,952,000$ bales. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets declined 9 points to 8.12c.
On the 7th inst. prices closed 8 to 11 points net higher. A more favorable view of the European political situation and less pressure from the South gave the cotton market a steadier tone today despite hesitation over tomorrow's Government crop estimate. It was evident that Tuesday's decline to the 8 c . level, or under, for contracts and to 8.10 c . for the average spot price, had checked Southern hedge selling. Producers were more inclined to hold cotton or to place it in the Government loan, and offers showed a distinct falling off. The late advance, however, attracted renewed selling, and this, combined with profit-taking, renewed selling, and this, combined with profit-taking,
accounted for a reaction of 3 to 7 points from the best of accounted for a reaction of 3 to 7 points from the best of
the day. The Government crop estimate will be published at noon tomorrow. The figures will compare with last month's estimate of $11,988,000$ bales. The average of seven recognized private authorities was $11,827,000$ bales compared with an average by the same authorities last month of $11,275,000$ bales. The price of spot cotton at leading Southern markets advanced 5 to 10 points, bringing the average to 8.20 c ., or 8 points over the previous day's figures.
On the 8th inst. prices closed 1 point up to 2 points down. After displaying a mixed tone throughout the earlier part of the session, cotton prices developed a steadier tone late this afternoon in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 3 to 5 points above yesterday's closing levels. The market opened steady, with futures registering an advance of 1 point to a decline of 3 points from the last quotations of the preceding day, with trading light. The May and July options were bought by brokers with Bombay connections. A few hedges were in evidence, but the amounts were small. Mixed trading during the morning session was brought about by further evening-up before the publication of the Bureau of Census report at noon. Liverpool and trade shorts figured in the buying. The Department of Agriculture, in its cotton production forecast, estimated a cotton crop of $11,825,000$ bales of 500 pounds gross weight on a Sept. 1 condition of $65 \%$ of normal. This compares with $18,946,000$ bales produced in 1937. The market reopened rery quietly and virtually unchanged after the release of the cotton report, with most of the trading local. The report did not differ widely from the average expectations. There were small buying orders in the December position by Wall Street and wire houses, but local professionals offered cotton within a point or two of the market. Out side business was negligible.
Today prices closed 11 to 14 points net lower. The market for cotton futures today moved into lower ground in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business, active positions showed declines of 8 to 10 points from the closing levels of the previous day. The market eased on the opening to losses of 1 to 4 points, and then broke to losses of 5 to 7 points. The May contract again fell to the 8c. level. Foreign liquidation and hedge
selling were the principal factors contributing to the easier tone after the opening. Some hedge selling through leading spot houses in the distant deliveries was in evidence during the early business. Brokers with Bombay connections and trade shorts offered the best support. The selling of October and December appeared to have come from brokers with extensive foreign connections, and led to the belief that the foreign political situation was viewed as rery unfayorable. Reports that the Government was having difficulty in carrying out its export subsidy plans in wheat also were making the rounds, and had their adverse influence.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:
 $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs: } & \text { Fri, } \\ 8.22 & \text { Hol. } & 8.10 & 8.18 & 8.19: \\ 8.08\end{array}$
Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on Sept. 15, 1938. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Sept. 8 .


| 7/6 | $\begin{array}{c}15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \\ \text { nnch }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}1 \text { In. } \\ \text { Longer }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on Sept. 9 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:



## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


Sept. 10, 1938

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Sept. 9, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

| option for- | Range for Week |  | Ranje Stnce Bepinning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1938-- |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.39 \text { Feb. } 181938 \\ & 9.48 \end{aligned}$ |
| Oct. 1938 | 7.96 Sept. 8 | 8.22 Sept. 3 | 7.70 May 311936 | 9.48 Feb. 231938 |
| Dec. 1938-- | 7.99 sept - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.25 sept. 3 | 7.73 May 311936 | 9.50 Feb. 231938 |
| Jan. 1939-- | 7.99 sept. 8 | 8.20 sept. 3 | 7.74 <br> 8.18 <br> 8.18 |  |
| Mebr | 7.95 sept. | 8.24 Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7.77 May 311938 | ${ }_{9.25}$ July 71838 |
| Apr. May 1339 | 7.93 sept. 8 | 8.22 sept. 3 | 8.34 <br> 7.81 May <br> 1 | ${ }_{9}^{8.27}$ July ${ }^{\text {Jug. }}{ }_{7}{ }_{1938}^{1938}$ |
| June 1939- |  |  |  |  |
| July $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aux } 1939 \\ & \text { A }\end{aligned}$ | 7.93 | 8.21 Sept. 3 | 7.93 sept. 91938 | 9.05 July 221938 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.


The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.


Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:
American


Continental imports for past week have been 109,000 bales.
The above figures for 1938 shows an increase over last week of 133,369 bales, a gain of $2,964,826$ over 1937, an increase of $2,674,855$ bales over 1936, and a gain of $3,304,455$ bales over 1935.

At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Torons | Movement to Sept. 9, 1938 |  |  |  | Movement to Sept. 10, 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks Sept. 9 | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks Sept. 10 |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | easo |  |  |
| Ala., Bir | 70 | 155 | A | 18,654 | , |  | 337 | 13,211 |
| Eufaula | 1,264 | 2,089 | 546 | 6,885 | 835 | 2,102 | 583 | 6.599 |
| Montgo | 6,687 | 10,950 | 854 | 55,347 | 1,927 | 5,937 | 380 | 27,856 |
| Selma | 4.781 | 7,708 | 140 | 59,639 | ${ }^{3,686}$ | 9,921 | 640 | 21,968 |
| rk., Blythev. | 4,781 | 5,302 | 309 | 90,062 | 2,906 | 3,115 | 1 | 36,097 |
| Forest City | 1,235 | 1,349 | 2 | 25,461 | - 202 | ${ }_{3}^{211}$ |  | 2,560 7 |
| Helena | 4,081 | 5,233 | 41 | 31,955 | 2,330 | 3,291 | 2 | 7.063 |
| Hope- | 1,149 1 19 | 1,259 23 | 200 | 24,535 | 1,210 56 | $\begin{array}{r}1,210 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ |  | 5,060 7,511 |
| Little Rock | 1,756 | 8.589 | 175 | 92,728 | 1,453 | 2,149 | 196 | 31,759 |
| Newport | 47 | 50 | 212 | 18,237 | ${ }^{673}$ | 693 |  | 5,798 |
| Pine Bluff | 1,991 | ,632 | 783 | 63.213 | 1,657 | 2,613 | 542 | 11,300 |
| Walnut Rge | 310 | 488 |  | 29.570 | 173 | 173 | 53 | 9,620 |
| Ga., Albany-- | 1,205 | 3,172 | 25 | 14,933 | 760 | 3,054 | 508 | 12,415 |
| Athens | 178 | 259 | 20 | 23,546 | 4,760 | 4,908 | 443 | 13,945 |
| Atlanta | 2,827 | 6,581 | 2,448 | 124,486 | 3,518 | 9,214 | 1,726 | 80,592 |
| Augusta | 9,418 | 22,275 | 2,009 | 132,385 | 10,400 | 26,685 | 2,793 | 81,714 |
| Columbus | 200 | 1,700 | 100 | 34,600 | 1,000 | 3,900 | 700 | 33,200 |
| Macol | 3,743 | 5,620 | 97 | 31,207 | 2,104 | 5,644 | 1,715 | 19,500 |
|  |  |  | 45 | 22,068 |  |  | 00 | 14,908 |
| La., Shrevep | 7,681 | 14,113 | 3,726 | 62,838 | 7,100 | 15,198 | 1,958 | 13,391 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 5,783 | 9,411 | 149 | 51,221 | 11,264 | 16,188 | 491 | 18,168 |
| Columbus | 1,197 | 1,924 | 448 | 24,376 | 1,262 | 1,863 | 407 | 12,546 |
| Greenwoo | 13,800 | 25.049 | 349 | 72.719 | 14,095 | 26,101 | 1,335 | 30.275 |
| Jackson. | 1,468 | 2,358 | 278 | 23,718 | 4,039 | 8,333 | 365 | 9,541 |
| Natchez |  | 206 |  | 10,252 | 129 | 271 | 13 | 941 |
| Vicksburg. | 483 | 687 | 167 | 12,022 | 604 | 784 |  | 1,569 |
| Yazoo City. | 4,095 | 6,254 | 105 | 29,513 | 5,419 | 8,666 |  | ,928 |
| Mo., St. Louls | 2,184 | 15,453 | 1,875 | 3,347 | 341 | 5,298 | 413 | 1,665 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 44 | 354 | 153 | 1,659 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 2,14 |
| 15 towns *- | 4,890 | 7,917 | 3,329 | 134,60 | 5,889 | 8,394 | 88 | 60,732 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 3.675 | 12,320 | 3,061 | 70,203 | 1,621 | 8,446 | 3,130 | 52,951 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 28,917 | 73,136 | 10,823 | 508,408 | 15,248 | 38,140 | 10,603 | 227,612 |
| Texas, Abilene |  | 114 |  | 7.517 | ${ }^{2,751}$ | ${ }^{2,751}$ | 1,321 | 1,438 |
| Austin. | 1,711 | 2,601 | 1,354 | 2,107 | 1,817 | 5,421 | 1,987 | 1,237 |
| Brenh | 1,226 | 2,634 | 920 | 3,260 | 1,753 | 6.064 | 1,617 | 2,761 |
| Dallas | 5,076 | 8,168 | 4,083 | 35.047 | 7,232 | 15,936 | 5,019 | 7,760 48022 |
| Paris. | 6,451 | 10,814 | 3,441 | 27.493 | ${ }_{1} 1147$ | - $\begin{array}{r}6,241 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.839 |  |
| Robstown | 2,176 | 5,925 4,971 | 1,232 1,683 | 4,507 <br> 2,125 | 1.147 +599 | +14,776 | 1,792 $+1,216$ | 5,792 $+1,355$ |
| Texarkana |  | 1,029 | 140 | 19,464 | 592 |  |  | 2,807 |
| Waco | 7,158 | 10,048 | 3,462 | 18.227 | 6.775 | 24,174 | 6,381 | 6,865 |
| Total,56towns 144,695 |  | 304,956 | 49,73 | 4.6 | 33,24 | 305,282 | 51,806 | 918,17 |

$\frac{\text { Total, } 56 \text { towns } 144,695}{*}$ Includes the combined totals of 15 towns tin Oklahoma. $\dagger$ San Antonlo.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 94,961 bales and are tonight $1,126,438$ bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 11,450 bales more than the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

|  |  | -1937. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept.9 9 - Week | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}{ }_{\text {Since }}$ | Week | Aug. 1 |
| Via St. Louis----------------1, 1 - 875 | 15,370 | 413 | 6.177 |
| Via Mounds, \&c.-.-....-.-.-. 1,650 | 10.621 | 625 | 6,120 |
|  | 1,302 | 77 | 431 |
| Via Virginia points------------ ${ }_{7} \mathbf{7}, 500$ | ${ }^{23,712}$ | 3,753 | 21,212 |
| Via other routes, \&c-------.---- 7,627 | 59,955 | 1,202 | 14,626 |
| al gross overland...--------14,898 | 111,256 | 7,070 | 48,634 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Between interior towns | 1,260 50 | 192 | 1,160 |
| Inland, \&c., from South --.----- 7,174 | 50,090 | 4,110 | 20,379 |
| Total to be deducted----------7,866 | 56,776 | 5,055 | 24,930 |
| ,eaving total net overland *-..--. 7,032 | 54,480 | 2,015 | 23,7 |

## * Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 7,032 bales, against 2,015 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 30,776 bales.

| In Sight and Spinners' Takings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | ${ }_{\text {Ance }} 1$ | Wee | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}$ Since |
| Receipts at ports to Sept. 9 . | 195 |  | 309,808 | 1,116.632 |
| Net overland to Sept. 9 S- ${ }^{\text {South'n }}$ consumption to | 105,000 | 54,480 580,000 | 135 | $\begin{array}{r}23,704 \\ 805,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total marketed... Interior stocks in exce | $\begin{array}{r} -307,379 \\ -94,961 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,204,450 \\ 90,493 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446,823 \\ 51,806 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,945,336 \\ 68,205 \end{array}$ |
| Came into sight during week Total in sight Sept. 9.....- | $\overline{402,340}$ | 1,294,943 | 498,629 | 2,013. |
| rth, spinn's' takin | 15,10 | 102,5 | 14,53 |  |

## * Decrease

Movement into sight in previous years:

## Week-

$\qquad$ 23,735 Since Aug. 1-

No Further CCC Loans to Be Made on Cotton-We have been advised that the report of cotton loans disbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies, which was issued as of Aug. 18, "was the final report and no further releases will be made as the time for making loans has expired."

The Aug. 18 figures were given in our issue of Aug. 27, page 1363 .

Financial Chronicle

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week EndedSept. 9 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston_----- | 8.05 |  | 7.93 | 8.01 | 8.02 | 7.91 |
| New Orleans.-- | 8.15 |  | 8.02 | 8.12 | 8.12 | 8.60 |
| Savannah | 8.10 8.50 |  | 8.83 | 8.11 | 8.12 | 8.01 |
| Norfolk.---.--- | 8.40 | HOLI- | 8.38 8.30 | 88.40 | 8.48 | 8.30 |
| Montgomery --- | 8.20 | DAY. | 8.08 | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.05 |
| Augusta ------ | 8.60 |  | 8.73 | 8.81 | 8.82 | 8.71 |
| Memphis.-.--- | 8.20 |  | 8.10 | 8.20 | 8.15 | 8.05 |
| Little Rock | 8.10 |  | 8.00 7 | 8.06 7.95 | 8.06 7.95 | 7.96 |
| Dallas | 7.85 |  | 7.77 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.73 |
| Fort Worth. | 7.85 |  | 7.77 | 7.84 | 7.84 | 7.73 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday Sept. 3 | Monday <br> Sept. 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuesday } \\ \text { Sept. } 6 \end{gathered}$ | Wednesday Sept. 7 | Thursday Sept. 8 | Friday Sept. 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. (1938) November December Jan. (1939) | 8.20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { HOLI- } \\ \text { DAY. } \end{gathered}$ | 8.07 | 8.17-8.18 | 8.17 | 8.05- 8.c6 |
|  | 8.25-8.26 |  | 8.13 | 8.22 | 8.20 | 8.07 |
|  | 8.24 |  | 8.12 | 8.22 | 818b-819a | 3.05b-8.06a |
| March. | 8.23-8.24 |  | 8.07-8.08 | 8.18 | 8.18 | 8.04-8.05 |
| May. | 8.22 |  | 8.05 | 8.17 | 8.17 | 8.03-8.04 |
| July. | 821b-822a |  | 805b- 807a | 815b-817a | 815b-816a | 8.03 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { August--- } \\ \text { Tone- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot Options $\qquad$ | Steady |  | Steady. Barely stdy | Steady. | Steady. | Stea |

Agricultural Department's Report on Cotton Acreage, Condition and Production-The Agricultural Department at Washington on Thursday (Sept. 8) issued its report on cotton acreage, condition and production as of Sept. 1. None of the figures take any account of linters. Comments on the report will be found in the editorial pages. Below is the report in full:
A United States cotton crop of $11,825,000$ bales is forecast by the Crop
Reportisg board of the Burtau of Agricultural tconomics, based cn condi-
 as or Aug 1 and combares with 18,946,060 bales in $1937,12,399,000$ baces in
1936 and $13.201,000$ bales, the 10 -year ( $1927-36$ ) average. The indicated yield per acre for the United States of 214.1 pounds compares with 266.9 pounds in 1937 and 179.8 pounds the 10 vear (1926-36) average. It is abandoned, leaving 26.449,000 acres remaining for harvest. In 1937 the abandonment was $1.4 \%:$ the 10 -year (1927-36) average abandonment was $2.3 \%$.
Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tentes. 1 is shown in Alabama, however, are more than, Affset by diecreases in Texas, Oklahoma. Missouri, Arizona, and Califororia , and Frorida. Alnor increases are shown in
Probable loss from boll weevils is now expected to be considerably heavier than last year, but about the same as the average loss during the weevils thaa in any previous year: and tu thave baroen reduced more by loss from these insects will be more than average. In the central porion of the cotton belt weevil damage is about average. while in Texas and
Oklahoma less than average loss is in prospect. All states rerort heavier Oklahoma less than average loss is in prospect. All States renort heavier
weevil damage this year than last. Significant infestation of leaf worms orcurred much earlier than usual in the central and western parts of the belt. Both leaf worms and boll worms have been particularly active and The Crop Report
makes the following report from data fureau of Agricultural Economic field statisticians, and cooperating state agencies. The piral outturn of cotton will depand upon whether the various influences affecti. g the crop

COTTON REPORT AS OF SEPT. 1, 1938

| State | 1938 Acreage |  | Sept. 1 Condit'n\| |  |  | Yeld per Acre |  |  | Produc'n (Ginnings) 500-Lb. Gr. Wt.Bale |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Tctal } \\ \text { Aban- } \\ \text { donment } \\ \text { After } \\ \text { July } \\ \text { (Prelim. } \\ \% \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\|$For <br> Harvest <br> (Preltm- <br> inary <br> 1,000 <br> Acres |  | ${ }_{1}^{1937}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A ive } \\ 1927 \\ 1936 . \\ \mathrm{Lb.} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & L b . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indit- } \\ & \text { cated } \\ & 1938 \\ & \text { Lb. } \end{aligned}$ | Avge. $1927-$ 1936 1.000 Bales | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { Crop } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { Bales } \end{aligned}$ | 1938 Crop Indi- cated Sept. 1.000 Bales |
| Missouri | 1.5 | 392 | 65 | 78 | 78 | 296 | 346 | 350 | 223 | 04 | 87 |
| Virginia -- | 4.0 | 42 | 74 | 84 |  | 277 | 312 | 210 | 40 | 43 | 18 |
| No. Caro- | 1.0 | 902 | 70 | 75 | 61 | 274 | 338 | 240 | 710 | 780 | 453 |
| So. Caro | 0.4 | 1,308 | 62 | 67 | 59 | 231 | 289 | 235 | 798 | 1,023 | 643 |
| Georgia. | 0.8 | 2,104 | 62 | 72 | 57 | 203 | 270 | 200 | 1,152 | 1,500 | 878 |
| Florida--- | 2.2 | 88 | 66 | 79 | 67 | 139 | 162 | 149 | ${ }_{31}^{31}$ | 40 | 27 |
| Tennessee. | 0.8 | 89 | 63 | 78 | 75 | 222 | 320 | 280 | 436 | 661 | 473 |
| Alabama-- | 0.5 | 2,180 | 63 | 77 | 66 | 194 | 290 | 225 | 1,159 | 1,631 | 1,025 |
| Mississipp; Arkansas - | 1.5 | 2,685 | ${ }_{56}^{60}$ | 80 | 66 70 | 193 | - 372 | ${ }_{250}^{275}$ | 1,462 | 2,692 | 1,543 |
| Louisiana- | 0.5 | 1,238 | 56 | 78 | 66 | 199 | 337 | 250 | , 655 | 1,004 | 1,275 |
| Oklahoma | 3.0 | 1,846 | 51 | 62 | 60 | 131 | 158 | 160 | 903 | 1,773 | 647 617 |
| Texas. | 2.5 | 9,711 | 57 | 76 | 63 | 140 | 197 | 158 | 3,997 | 5,154 | 3,200 |
| N. Mexico | 3.5 | 111 | 85 | 91 | 87 | 391 | 495 | 460 | 89 | 164 | 107 |
| Arizona--- | 0.0 | 212 | 89 | 88 | 89 | 355 | 501 | 456 | 127 | 313 | 201 |
| California- | 0.6 | 354 | 89 | 91 | 92 | 468 | 570 | 560 | 225 | 738 | 414 |
| All other- | 1.2 | 25 | 72 | 82 | 84 | 254 | 361 | 334 | 12 | 23 | 17 |
| U. S. | 1.7 | 26,449 | 59 | 75 | 65 | 179.8 | 286.9 | 214.1 | 13,201 | 18,946 | 11,825 |
| Georgia a- | $0.5$ | 11.9 14.8 |  | $58$ | ${ }_{4}^{41}$ |  |  | 135 92 |  | 0.7 |  |
| Arizona a- | 0.0 | 41 | b90 | 92 | 87 | 233 | 269 | 270 | 20 | 12 | 23 |
| Low. Cal.cl | 0.0 | 94 | 82 | 84 | 85 | 219 | 179 | 215 | 46 | 52 | 4 |

e Alow. Fes made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. a Georgia States totals. b Short-time average. cold Mexico, not included in Califonria figures, nor in United States total.
81,851,080 Pounds of Wool Appraised for Loans of $\$ 14,292,748$ by CCC Through Aug. 27-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Sept. 2 that through Aug. 27, 1938, 81,851,080 net grease pounds of wool had been appraised for loans aggregating $\$ 14,292,748.41$. Of this amount, loans of $\$ 6,155,471.67$ have been completed on

34,189,648 pounds of wool, the remainder being in process. The loans average 17.46 cents per grease pound.
Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1938 Prior to Sept. 1The census report issued on Sept. 8, combined from the individual returns of the ginners, shows $1,331,745$ running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1938 prior to Sept. 1 , compared with $1,874,320$ bales from the crop of 1937 and $1,374,-$ 247 bales from the crop of 1936 . Below is the report in full:

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING
Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1938 prior to Sept. 1 ,
. 938 , and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1937 a.ad 1936 .

| State | (Counting round as half bales and excl. linters) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| United State | *1,331,745 | 1,874,320 | 1,374,247 |
| Alabama | 127,028 | 129,686 | 136.812 |
| Arizona | 16.953 | 2548 | 4.934 |
| California | 45,803 1,295 | $\begin{array}{r}40,503 \\ \hline 353\end{array}$ | 77.226 |
| Florida- | 10.357 | 10.488 | 10,324 |
| Goorgia-- | 178.143 | 219.614 | 194,455 |
| Mississippi | 118,293 | 166.842 | 181,235 |
| Oklahoma | $1{ }^{1} 730$ | 166,963 | 247,640 |
| South Caroli Texas | 42,702 | - 27,298 | 28,498 |
| All other St | 685,945 1,714 | 1,079,809 | 460.902 16.942 |

* 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 1936.0 . The statistics in this report include 11,193 round bales for $1938 ; 24,360$
for 1937 a.dd 9,311 for 1936 . Included in the above are 477 bales of American-Eyyptian and 78 bales of Sea-Island for 1938 . The statisisics for 1938 in this report are subject to revision when checked

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports-United States Cotton consumed during the month of Julv, 1938 , amounted to 449,511
bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 1,266 .983 bales. and in public storages and at compresses 9,641 . ${ }^{31}$ was ${ }_{916,166}$ The number of active consuming cotton sindinles ior the month was 21 , 916,166 . The total imports for the month of July, 1938 , were 25.074 bales
and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 195,706 bales. World Sta isicics
The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters! grown in 1937 as compiled from various sources was 36.305 .000 bales, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States), for the year ending July 31, 1037, was $30,820,000$ bales. The total namber
of spinning cotton spindles. both active and idle, is about $149,000,000$.
k Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that leaf worms and boll weevil continue to inflict some damage in Texas. Complaints of shedding seem to be less numerous than a week ago, although a number of complaints have been received from dry areas in the western belt. High temperatures have served to check weevil.


The following statement has also been received by tele graph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a . m. of the dates given:

 Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { End. } \end{aligned}$ | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Recetpts from Plantutions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{17}^{10}$ | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ |  |  |  |  | 1514 | 7,966 | NII |  |
| 24 | 24,113 | 19,653 | ${ }_{21,698}^{30}$ | 2100,775 | ${ }_{96} 9$ | 1424,612 | 5,532 | N | Nil |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,684 | 17,059 | 13,381 | 3053, | ${ }_{903,027}$ |  |  | 1il |  |
| ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{32,676}$ | 17.781 | 18.873 | 2024, | 873,772 848,935 | 132 | 17.198 | 64 |  |
| ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }_{53}^{43,923}$ | 28,601 | - $\begin{aligned} & 28,419 \\ & 39,742\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{197}^{193}$ | 848,935 | ${ }_{1206,417}^{1255,364}$ | 14,437 | , 6 | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  | 52 | 1933.484 | 796,150 | 1144. | 33,753 | 79,061 |  |
|  | ${ }^{73,033}$ | 149,210 | 41365 | ${ }_{1922216}^{192786}$ |  |  | ${ }_{83}^{67.725}$ |  |  |
|  | 78,102 |  | 141,365 | 1922,216 |  | 1140,781 | 83.7 | 239,81 | 149 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 660,463 bales; in 1937 were 1,184,837 bales and in 1936 were 455,616 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 195,347 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 290,308 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 91,961 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 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1938 |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seas |
| Visible supply | 7,643,152 |  | 4,562,2 |  |
| Visible supply Aug. 1 A-F- ${ }^{\text {a }}$-- | 402,340 | 7, $71.2588,943$ | 498,629 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,339,022 \\ & 2,013,51 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay receiptst to Sept. 8 - | 10,000 | 100,000 | 7,000 | ${ }_{49,000}^{49,000}$ |
| Alexandria receipts to Sept. 7 - | 5,4 | 10,80 | 26,000 | 54,20 |
| Other supply to Sept. 7 | 7,000 | 47,000 | 8,000 | 39 |
| Total sup | 8,0 | 9,362,684 | 5,103,895 | 6,543.763 |
| Visible supply Sept. 9 | 7,776,521 | 7,776,521 | 4,811,695 | 4,811,695 |
| Total takings to |  |  |  |  |
| Of which Ame | 200,971 | 1,078 | 198,200 | 115, |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Sept. 8Receipts- |  |  | 1938 |  | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slince } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Bon |  |  | 10,000 | 100,000 | 2.00 | 49,000 | 5,00 | 91,00 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Exports } \\ \text { from- }}}{ }$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Stnce Auj. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Conti-nent |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sap'n\& } \\ \text { Chtna } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Japan \& | Total |
| ombay |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ | 7,00012,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 15,0,00 \end{array}$ | 7,0002,000 | $\begin{gathered} 19,000 \\ \hline 9,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,000 \\ 78,000 \\ 92,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123,000 \\ & { }_{1090}^{1090000000 ~} \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{1937}^{1938}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Other }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 6,000 \\ & 9,000 \end{aligned}$ | -... | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 7,000 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,000 \\ & 21,2000 \\ & 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,000 \\ & 37,000 \\ & 27,000 \end{aligned}$ | --- | 51,00049,000 47,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 14,000 \\ 13,000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{12,000}^{7.000}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,000 \\ & { }_{2}^{14,4,400} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53,000 \\ & 66.000 \\ & 43,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106,000 \\ 78,000 \\ 92,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.000 \\ & 158,000 \\ & 158,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1936}^{1937}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 8,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 16,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 25,000 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, Sept. 7 | 1938 |  | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (centars) This week Since Aug. 1--. | 27,00053,254 |  | 130,000325,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 165,000 \\ & 285,234 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Exports (Bales)- | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This <br> Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool----- |  | 6,200 9,900 | 2,000 4,000 | 4,000 7,000 |  | 5,000 5,500 |
| To Contin't \& India | 6,000 | 52,250 | 7,000 | 27,650 | 6,000̄ | 24,149 |
| To Am |  | 1,550 |  | 100 |  | 600 |
| Total exports. | 6,000 | 69,900 | ,000 | 39,15 | ,000 | 5,2 |

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 Ibs
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Se
27.000 cantars and the foreign shipments were 6,000 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 proving. We give prices today below and leave the

|  | 1938 |  |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{Cop}}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  | Cotton <br> Middl'o <br> Upl'ds | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 \& ~ C o p}$ | $8 \frac{1 / 4}{}$ Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Meddl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. |  | d. | s. d. | d. | d. | 8. | d. s. |  | d. |
| 10.. | 83/43434 | 9 |  | 3 | 4.54 | 13\% © 14\% |  | (1)10 | 8 | 7.06 |
| 17-- | 87/8(4) $97 / 8$ | 9 | S | 93 | 4.69 | 131/2@15 | 10 | 6 @10 | 9 | 6.92 |
| 24.- | 9 (310 | 0 | 13/3 | 9 41/2 | 4.83 | 131/4 (6) 15 |  | 6 © 10 | 9 | 6.95 |
| July | 91/80101/8 | 9 | 11/2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 4.96 | 13)40143/4 | 9 | 6 (a)10 | 9 | 6.87 |
| 8.- | $93 / 8$ @ $103 / 8$ | 9 | 3. | 96 | 5.16 | 131/8(1)14\% | 10 | 6 (g10 | 9 | 6.98 |
| 15. | 93/4 (610)/ |  | 11613 | 94 | 4.88 | 1338@143/4 | 10 | 6 © 10 | 9 | 6.85 |
| 22. | 91/8 (4)101/8 |  | $11 / 2$ (1) | 94 | 5.06 | 131/9 © 143/2 | 10 | 6 (310 |  | 6.60 |
| 29.- | 93/8 $101 /$ |  | $11 / 2$ (1) | 9 41/2 | 4.99 | 123/8 (6)141/2 | 10 | 41/2010 |  | 6.12 |
| Aug. | 91/8@101/8 | 9 | 11/2 (1) | $941 / 2$ | 4.89 | 12 $12 \times 14$ | 10 | $41 / 2$ (1)10 |  | 6.20 |
| 12. | ${ }_{9}^{1 / 8}$ (410 | - | $1 /$ (a) | 93 | 4.78 | 121/8@13/4/ | 10 | 3 @10 |  | 5.93 |
| 19.- | 9 (4it10 | 9 |  | 93 | 4.78 | 121/6 (9) $13 \frac{3}{4}$ | 10 | 3 (a)10 |  | 5.78 |
| 26. | 9 @ 10 |  | (1) | 93 | 4.74 | 117/8 (6) $131 / 8$ |  | $11 / 210$ |  | 5.63 |
| Sept. |  | 9 |  |  | 4.85 | 1134613 |  | 11/310 |  |  |
| 9.-. | 83.4 (c) $90 / 4$ | 9 | (1) | - | 4.71 | 1113913 | 10 | 11/2 (i) 10 | 41/2 | 5.46 |

Shipping News-Shipments in detail:
GALVESTON-To Genoa, Sept: 3, Monteilo, 435
To Napıes, Sept. 3, Montello, 400 - -146 ; Kerholm, 1, $13 \overline{3} \overline{3}$
To Gdynia, Sept. 2 , Vigilante,
To Japan, Sept. 3 , Kimikawa Maru, 4,$512 ;$ Vita, 4,386

HOU

To Bremen, Sept. 8 , Kerholm, 4, 40 Hambur, Sept. 8 , Kerholm, 40 , Logician, 1,230 ; Sept.
NEW ORLEANS To Liverpool, Sept. 3, Logician, 1, $\overline{2} \overline{0} \overline{0}$; Sept. 6,4407


To Havre, Sept. 8, Narb, $1,449 \ldots-\ldots$.
To Rotterdam, Sept. 8, Narbo, 595 . Tatra, 98 .--
Bales





San Maeto, 1,105 - Fjordheim, 2,$138 ;$ Sept. 4, San Maeto, $\overline{2} \overline{3} \overline{0}$
To Dunkirk, Sept. 3 ,


To Sydney, Sept.4, Kimika Ma Maru, 250 ,
To Sydney, Sept. 4, Kimikawa Ma
To Aalborg, Sept. 8, Kerholm, 100
To Uddevali, Sept.8, Kerholm, 50
To Valberg, Sept. 8, Kerholm, 100

To Wasa, Sept. 8, Kerholm, Kerholm, 194
To Brando, Sept. 8, Kerholm, 35
To Abo Sept
To Abo, Sept. 8, Kerholm, 50 , Gateway City, $\overline{3} \overline{5}-2$
To Manchester, Sept. 1 , Gateway City, 440.
To Antwers, Aug. 31, Antinows, 71 Cit
To Havre, Aug. 31 , Antinous, 71 ,
To Hamburg, Aug. An, Antinous, 70 Io
NORFOLK- To Antwerp, Sept. 8 , Back Falcon, 15


To Japan, Sept. 4, Terakawa Maru, 503;-Tuysmar Maru, 500
...-.- $\overline{82,665}$
Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:


Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port:

## Forwarded

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Of which American Ootal which American-
Omount afloat.---.-.

of which American $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Aug. } 19 & \text { Aug. } 26 & \text { Sept. } 2 & \text { Sept. } 9 \\ 50,000 & 37,000 & 35,000 & 34,000 \\ , 63,000 & 1,156,000 & 1,162,000 & 1,158.000\end{array}$ | Of which American ------------- | 124,000 | 136,000 | 149,000 | 134,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the ${ }^{\circ}$ past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12.15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { More } \\ & \text { demand. } \end{aligned}$ | A fair business doing. |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 4.80 d . | 4.79 d . | 4.75 | 4.69 d . | 4.72 d . | 4.71 d |
| Futures | Quiet, |  |  | Quiet, <br> 3 to 4 pts. | Steady, 1 to 3 pts | Quie |
| Market opened. | 4 to 6 pts. decline. | 4 to 5 pts. decline. | 1 to 3 pts. decine. | 3 to ${ }^{\text {decline. }}$ pts. | ity | decline. |
| Market, $\stackrel{4}{\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .}$ | Quiet but stdy., 2 to 3 pts, dec | Qulet but stdy., 3 to 4 pts. dec | Qulet, 5 to 8 pts. decline. | Steady, to 3 pts . decline. | Steady, 3 to 5 pts. advance. | Steady, <br> 1 to 2 pts decline. |

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Financial Chronicle
Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 3 \\ & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  | Noon | Close |  |  |  | Clo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decem |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.58 |  |  |  |  |
| January | 4.7 |  | 4.6 | 4.66 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4.61 | $4.6 \overline{3}$ | 4.66 |  |  |
|  | 4.7 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{4.69}^{4.67}$ |  | ${ }_{4.67}^{4.64}$ | 4.69 | ${ }_{4.71}^{4.69}$ |  |  |
|  | 4.7 |  | 4.75 | 4.72 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ | 4.68 | 4.69 | 4.71 | 4.7 | ${ }_{4.69}$ | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |
| ua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, Sept. 9, 1938.

Flour-There was very little change in the flour trade the past week, there being no real incentive for consumers to come into the market in a substantial way. With wheat markets tending lower and prospects of keen competition between nations exporting wheat, the situation presents little to stimulate buying on the part of consumers.
Wheat-On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Restricted by the Labor Day holiday, uncertainty over governmental programs for wheat and the general European situation, wheat prices did little more than mark time in the Chicago pit today. After an opening spurt of buying that lifted prices as much as $3 / 8$ of a cent over the previous close, the market relapsed into a dull state, values moving within an extremely narrow range. Trading on the Chicago Board was largely confined to spreading and even-ing-up operations over the two-day holiday. News that the Government's export subsidy program has been broadened to include export of wheat flour through payments of indemnities to exporters apparently had little effect. Liverpool cables said there was a total absence of interest in wheat for future shipment.
On the 6 th inst. prices closed $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Tumbles of $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in Chicago wheat prices today to the lowest levels in six years resulted largely from reports of lessened war tension in Europe. Much of the selling pressure was due to stop-loss orders by holders of futures contracts who were disturbed because of a $31 / s c$. collapse of closing quotations at Liverpool. Action of the Liverpool market was interpreted as confirming a more pacific turn of European affairs. Uncertainty over possible changes in the United States export subsidy plans added to the downward movement. Total absence of export purchases of wheat from this country was reported, notwithstanding that importers virtually could quote their own prices. Increased estimates of Italian and Hungarian crops did not help much from a bullish standpoint. Domestic visible supplies of wheat showed a gain of $5,975,000$ bushels, and receipts at Winnipeg were heavy, 3,000 cars for a three-day period. World shipments were reported as totaling nearly $2,000,000$ bushels less than a week ago, and that quantities on ocean passage to importing countries had decreased 750,000 bushels
On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ c. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Largely in response to sudden upturns of the New York stock market, Chicago wheat prices late today substituted about 1c. gain for earlier equal losses. Chicago traders appeared to ignore the circumstances that the jumps of securities were attributed to reports the Sudeten Germans had made a tentative acceptance of proposals for a basis of negotiations with Czechoslovakia and that peace chances appeared better. Not until after grain dealings were ended for the day was it known the Sudeten German party had again broken off negotiations. A notable late upward trend of the Winnipeg wheat market served as an additional stimulus here. Export purchases of Canadian wheat were estimated as totaling 850,000 bushels, the first major buying from North America that European countries have done in some time. Wheat trade volume broadened materially on the late upturn, contrasting with earlier meager transactions. Federal estimates that Great Britain will have to import $200,000,000$ bushels of wheat more than last year attracted considerable notice.
On the 8 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $13 / 8$ c. net lower. The market ruled heavy today in sympathy with the weakness of the Wininipeg market. Chicago wheat prices suffered $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel setback late today. Conspicuous among sellers in the late dealings were traders who earlier had been on the purchase side. Foreign demand for United States wheat was reported as extremely slack, with only a small overseas business in Canadian grain. Emphasizing indications of a turn for the better in the European political situation was the fact that the Liverpool wheat market went materially lower than due after at first showing relative strength. For the most part, Chicago traders were inclined to act with caution, many showing a disposition to hold off altogether and await North American official crop
reports scheduled for issuance Friday afternoon. A handicap to higher prices was notice taken of persistent assertions that Canada and the United States were burdened with surplus supplies and anxious to export before new Southern Hemisphere crops could begin actively competing.
Today prices closed $11 / \mathrm{sc}$. to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Renewal of alarming European war talk, together with lively export purchasing in Canada, did much to force Chicago wheat values upwatd 2c. maximum today. Buying flurries in Chicago were interrupted at times by profit-taking. Houses with Eastern connections led the purchasing here. The Liverpool wheat market abruptly reversed its downward course of the past seven successive days, and although due $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. and $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower, showed at times $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. overnight net gain. Dispatches at hand said the tense political situation in Europe was chiefly responsible. A rush to buy resulted promptly in Chicago, with much of the purchasing ascribed to speculative traders who were short of wheat needed to meet their market obligations. Winnipeg reported 250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat bought for shipment to Europe. Open interest in wheat tonight totaled 115,197,000 bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No. 2 red.

Sat, Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG OctoberDecember

Corn-On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A moderate demand was reported for corn in the nearby delivery. Scattered business in United States corn for export was reported, but the market continued to rule easy. Selling pressure was light, but demand was indifferent. On the 6th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices were adversely influenced by the wheat market collapse and by rain reported in many sections of the belt. Chicago September delivery equaled the season's low-price record. On the 7 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4$ c. net higher, Corn advanced independently of wheat. Unfavorable crop reports from Indiana and Illinois were an incentive to buy. R. O. Cromwell wired that Indiana corn from Indianapolis to Louisville is below average.
On the 8th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This relative firmness of corn values was attributed to the light rural offerings. Only 1,000 bushels of corn were bought today to arrive here. Uneasiness about frost damage possibilities was manifest. Today prices closed $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The strong action of the wheat markets and meager corn receipts at Chicago-only 38 cars-were the factors largely responsible for the strength of corn values. Open interest in corn tonight totaled $38,585,000$ bushels.


Oats-On the 3 d inst. prices clesed unchanged to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. up. This market appeared to be at a standstill, trading being extremely light. On the 6th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market was heavy in sympathy with the other grains. The sharp increase in the visible supply of oats also had its depressing influence. On the 7th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light and without special feature.
On the 8th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Light rural offerings and uneasiness regarding frost possibilities influenced a firmer oat market. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ c. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market was firm, largely on the pronounced strength of the wheat markets, which influenced not a little short covering in the oats market.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO September
September
Decemper.
May_-_-
Seasm's High and When Made I Season's Low and When Made
September .-. $301 / 2$ Jan. 10, 1938 September
 EDAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
"
Rye-On the 3d inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. A holiday atmosphere prevailed, with very few inclined to trade in a substantial way. As a result the market for rye futures was a dull affair during today's short session. On
the 6 th inst. prices closed $11 / 4$ c. to $13 / 8$ c. net lower. The sharp increase in the visible supply of rye and the pronounced weakness in wheat were the chief factors responsible for the sharp declines in rye. On the 7th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The firmness of this grain was attributed largely to the strength displayed in the wheat markets.
On the 8 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This heariness of rye was largely in sympathy with the downward course of wheat values. Today prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The same factors that influenced the higher wheat markets had their bullish effect on rye value and resulted in considerable buying of rye, especially for short account.
daily closing prices of rye futures IN Chicago September
Dece

 Senson's High and When Made । Season's Low and When 42 441/8
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-.. October
Day.
May



Closing quotations were as follows:


 GRAIN Wheat, New York- $\quad$ Oats, New York-
 Dorn, New York-
No. 2 yellow all rail $\qquad$ Bariey, New York-
471/1bs. malting $\qquad$
All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receiptsat-1 | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicaso | bbls. 1968 lbs | bush. 60 lbs | bush. 56 lbs . | bus | bush 56lbs. | bush.48lbs. |
| Chicago -- | 203,000 | 492,000 | 2,177.000 | 62,000 | 15 |  |
| Minneapo |  | $5,111,000$ $5,276,000$ | 125,000 116,000 | 822,000 $1,643,000$ | 551,000 896,000 | ${ }_{929.000}$ |
| Mllwaukee. | 19,000 | 245,000 | 429,000 | 25,000 | 4,000 | 1,317,000 |
| Toledo |  | 153,000 | 50,000 | 233,000 | 9,000 | 1,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 49,000 | 216,000 | 200,000 | 9,000 |  |
| St. Louls.- | 127,000 | 290,000 | 164,000 | 76.000 | 6.000 | 8.000 |
| Peorla | 37,000 | 40,000 | 538,000 | 38,000 | 22,000 | 72,000 |
| Kansas City | 18,000 | 1,295,000 | 72,000 | 54,000 |  |  |
| Omaba.-- |  | 672,000 | 49,000 | 185,000 |  |  |
| st. Joseph- |  | 85.000 | 22,009 | 39,000 |  |  |
| Wichita--- |  | 221,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Sloux City. |  | 38,000 | 43,000 | 16,000 | 8.000 | 34,000 |
| Buffalo |  | 3,000,000 | 358,000 | 232,000 | 90,000 | 177,000 |
| Tot. wk, '38 | 404,00 | 16,967,000 | 4,361,000 | 4,165,000 | 1,810,000 | 4,218,000 |
| Samewk.'37 | 382,000 | 13,166.000 | 1,315,000 | 4,100,000 | 1,553,000 | 3,798,000 |
| Samewk.'36 | 421,000 | 4,790,000 | 2,906,000 | 1,107,000 | 406,000 | 2,851,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 2,024,000 | 78,245,000 | 21,749,000 | 28,935,000 | 8,038,000 | 19,847.000 |
| 1937 | 1,908,000 | 81,452,000 | 8,849,000 | 29,488,000 | 7,514,000 | 14,627.000 |
| 1936 | 2,597,000 | 60,229,000 | 24,990.0c0 | 25,722,000 | 3,293,000 | 23,113,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 3, 1938, follow:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bbls. 196 lbs | bush. 60 lbs. | bush. 56 lbs . | bush. 32 lbs. | bush.56lbs. | bush.48lbs. |
| New York. | 120,000 | 30,000 | 107,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 28,000 | 130,000 |  | 15,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Baltimore-- | 20,000 | 93,000 | 40,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 22,000 | 155,000 | 210,000 | 15,000 |  |  |
| Galveston.- |  | 182.000 | 41,000 |  |  |  |
| Montreal -- | 24,000 | 1,465,000 | 96,000 | 66.000 | 104,000 | 311,000 |
| Boston. | 31,000 |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Three Riv's | 3,00 |  |  |  |  | 745.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | 248.000 | 2,055,000 | 1,075,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 1,056,000 |
| 1938... | 9,351,000 | 74,818,000 | 75,680,000 | 4,312,000 | 2,633,000 | 13,100,000 |
| Week 1937 | 266,000 | 1,635,000 | 202,000 | 59,000 | 32,000 | 508,000 |
| Since Jan. 1 $1937 \ldots$ | 9,329.000 | 56,130,000 | 27,141,000 | 3,794,000 | 3,101,000 | 2,187,000 |

## *Recelpts do not include on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 3, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels 581.000 | Bushels 115,000 | Barrels 40,300 | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Albany -.------------- | 382,000 | 1,069,000 |  |  | 68,000 | 20,000 |
| New Orleans.-...--- | 62,000 875,000 | 784,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal.----------- | 1,465,000 | 96,000 | 24,000 | 66,000 | 104,000 | 311,000 |
| Halifax |  |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Three Rivers. |  | 581,000 |  |  |  | 745,000 |
| Total week 1938-- | 3,015,000 | 2,645,000 | 67,300 | 66,000 | 172,000 | 1,092,000 |
| Same week 1937..... | 1,672,000 | -... | 92,030 | 8,000 | 26,000 | 508,000 |

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 3 . \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Suly } 1, \end{array} \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 3 \text {, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since, } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 3, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July }, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Batrels | Barrels 316.773 | Bushets 127.000 | Bushels <br> 16,604,000 | Bushels | Bushels <br> $19.215,000$ |
| Continent | 4,685 | 98,410 | 1,687,000 | 12,612,000 | 1.472,000 | 16,706,000 |
| So. \& Cent. Ame | 9,500 | 99,500 | 1,000 | 62,000 |  | 1,00 |
| West Indies. | 24,500 | 227,500 |  | 6,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No. Am. Col | 2,000 | 25,304 |  |  |  | 00,000 |
| Total 193 | 67.300 | 776,487 | 3,015,000 | 29,284,000 | 2,645,0 | 36,022,0 |
| Total 1 | 92,030 | 900,655 | 1,672,000 | 21.981.000 |  | 81.00 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stucks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Sept. 3, were as follows:
 Total Sept. 3, 1938-119,757,000 $\frac{\cdots-\cdots}{9,743,000} \frac{182,000}{20,086,000} \frac{\cdots \cdots}{6,871,000} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{10,167,000}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total Aug. } 27, & 1933 \ldots-113,784,000 & 10,468,000 & 17,981,000 & 5,71,000 & 8,825.000 \\ \text { Total Sept. } 4,1937,-128,425,000 & 4,330,000 & 20,821,000 & 5,243,000 & 5,597,000\end{array}$ Note-Bonded grain not Included above; Oats-On Lakes, 86,000 bushels: total,
Bat 86,000 bushels, against none in 1937 . Barley-On Lakes, 447,000 bushels, total, 447,000 bushess, against 653,000 bushels $\operatorname{In} 1937$ Wheat-New York, 123,000 bushels:
New York afloat, 193,000 ; Buffalo, 97,000 ; Buffalo afloat, 120,000 Alb New York afloat, 193,$000 ;$ Buffalo, 97,000 ; Buffalo afloat, 120,000; Albany, 66.000 ;
on Lakes, $3,077,000$; on Canal, 35,000 ; total, $3,711,000$ bushels, against $3,585,000$ on Lakes, 3,077,


Wheat
Bushels Ft. Williams \& Pt. Arthur $15,825,000$
Other Can. \& other elev. $42,304,000$
Total Sept. 3, 1938.. $\overline{62,381,000}$ Total Sept. $3,1938 .-182,381,000$
Total Aug. 27,
$19388 .$.
$35,054,000$


## Summary -

American_-.........- $119,757,000 \quad 9,743,000 \quad 20,086,000 \quad 6,871,000 \quad 10,167,000$ Canadlan...............- $\frac{62,381,000}{\text { Total sept. 3, 1938_182,138,000 }} \frac{-\cdots--}{9,743,000} \frac{2,877,000}{22,963,000} \frac{1,604,000}{8,475,000} \frac{7,547,000}{17,714,000}$
 Total sept. $4,1937-174,604,000 \quad 4,330,00023,665,000 \quad 6,304,00016,101,000$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Sept. 2, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 2 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Juty } 1, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 2, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushets | ${ }^{\text {Buishels }}$ | Bushets | Bushels |
| No. Amer- | 4,055,000 | $39,859,000$ | 27,209,000 | 2,303,000 | 38,147,000 | $60,000$ |
| Black Sea- Argentina- | 2,512,000 | 22,120,000 | $8,144,000$ $8,854,000$ | $\stackrel{95,000}{ }$ | 27,942,000 | 70,861,000 |
| Australia - | 2,156,000 | 22,598,000 | 14,294,000 |  |  |  |
| India.-.-- | 328,000 | 6,840,000 | 6,384,000 |  |  |  |
| countries | 136,000 | 2,792,000 | 4,016,000 | 943,000 | 8,864,000 | 13,844,000 |
| Total | 10,624,000 | 108,160,000 | 68.901.000 | 6,829.000 | 75.973.000 | 87.386.000 |

Corn Loans of CCC Through Sept. 1 Aggregated $\$ 22,307,192$ on $45,978,028$ Bushels-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Sept. 2 that "Advances of Corn Loans" received by it through Sept. 1, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $45,978,028$ bushels of corn. Such loans aggreated $\$ 22,307,191.57$, based on a loan rate of 50 cents per bushel, of $21 / 2$ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to $141 / 2 \%$ moisture; the average amount loaned per bushel determined in this manner thus far has been 48.52 cents.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:


No Trading on Sugar Futures Market on Saturdays in October-Saturday holidays for the sugar futures market will be continued through October, the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange decided on Sept. 8. Trading in both coffee and sugar has, as usual, been suspended this year on all Saturdays from June through September. Trading in coffee, unlike sugar, will recommence on Saturday, Oct. 1.

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Financial Chronicle
1659

Weather Report for the Week Ended Sept. 7-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Sept. 7, follows:
While the latter part of the week was abnormally cool in eastern sec-
tions, in general, the period was characterized by abnormal warmth over much the greater portion of the country, Rainfall was spotted, except The weekly mean temperatures were below no heavy falls. eastwarde and mean temperatures were below normal from the Lake region
was 5 to 7 deg. coolially in the interior than normal, with frost Northeast where the week
 tures ware relatively low also in' central and southern Rocky Mountain
sections.
being especiawhere they average above normal, the plus departures sechons. Eisewhere they a veraged above normal, the plus departures
being especilly marked over a wide north-south midwestern belt and also
prom the ourthern Plains westward nearly to the iace Pacific ocean. In some from the northern Plains westward nearly to the Pacific Occan. In some
northwestern sections she temperature averaged up to 10 deg. above normal. This table and supplementary reports stow that substantial to no heavy
rails occurred over a large midwestern area, including principally south-
 area fromesterth Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Rocky Mountain
artyoming southward to aud including New Mexico In this area most stations reported weekly totals ranging trom about an
Inch up to 5 inches. The heaviest fawll reported Nebr., but a number of statiosst hal reported was inches or more. In inches most other sections of the country rainfall was moderate to light, though there was
as much as 2 inches locally oat the north Pacific coast and up to 1 inch at a Few points in the Eastern States.
The outstanding feature of the
heave rainfall over a large western area, much of which the generous to favorably dry. These rains were very beneficial, which had become untures and in conditioning the soil for plowing and fall seeding. The states and parts of States recilving the greatest benefits were as follows: Min-
 western Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, eastervestern Uta, the souma, north- hat
of Wyoming, and parts of Missouri. In the northwestern Great Plains of Wyoming, and parts of Missouri. In the northwestern Great Plains
there wore beneficial, local showers, but. the area was largely missed by the rains. Noisture is still needed in most of Arkansas and much of
East of tue Mississippi River there is still need for moisture in the Southeast as far north as Virginia and eastern Tennessee., and also in Ohio and
locally in the Northeast. Otherwise conditions are generally There was some light, unimportant frost in the interior of the Northeast. In general crops continued to make rapid progriss toward martueast. with corn developing fast and cotton opening rapily. Farm work made
good progress especilly in the eastern half of tidl. country. There was
considerable damage hy heavy rains locally in some central Rocky Mountain seculons.
Small Grains-In the later districts threshing made goo progress
under favorable weather conditions. In the eastern Winter Wheat Belt under ravorable weather conditions. In the eastern Winter Wheat Belt consed by dry griund wan ohioomplished, although this work has been re-
tror the Mississippi River conditions
for seeding have been improved wreatly by for seeding havt been improved greatly by the recent rains, except in the
 now in excellent shape. In Kansas seeding of wheat has begun in the
western half of the State and will soon be general there, while it is well started in Nebraska. However, in Washington the soil is still too dry and ard or seeding
Corn-The corn crop is maturing rapidly with an increasing amount tinues favoraule, except for some fring of late fields in the eastern conio
Valley and for some deterioration in the dree Valley and for some deterioration in the dryer central and south-central parts of nimois; it was too cool for the best results in the western Lake region.
In the northern Ohio Valley the bulk of corn requires 2 or 3 weeks yet to In the Great Plains
In
In Minnesotat he corn is maturing fast, but needs a couple of weelks mit. before it will be safe from frost. In Iowa, also, maturity was rapidtoo fast for best results in many scattered localities, with heavy drought and heat damage in some western sections. However, in this state about
half of the crop is developing good to excellent yields: $16 \%$ was safe from frost on Sept. 1 , and with normal weather about t $45 \%$ wi
15 th , and about three-fourths by the end of the month.
Cotton-Abnormally warm weather and light to moderate rainfall were eneraly prevalent in the Cotton Belt, resulting in good progress toward favorably.
In Texas harvest is now generally well to the north and is nearing completion in the southern half of the state: cotton is sargely good in the south, considera,jy; the late planted, especially, is making poorly and shedding ment. In Oklahoma progress is poor to foar in the thesty south and east, but
mostiy good elsewhere, though there is considerable premature opening; mostly good elsewhere, though there is
In Arkansas the weather gas prosress. too dry and hot; progress is poor
to fairly good in most lowlands, but deterioration is reported in some hill sections. In other central states of the belt conditions continue fairly avorable. In the eastern belt progress is mostly fair, but condition ding in northern Georgia, but in South Carolina local showers were helpful. In North Carolina the condition of cotton varies considerably, ranging from

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Rains near close favored late corn, sweet f cotton fair; condition poor to fair: picking slow, with heavy shedding Curing tobacco nearly done, except in northwest.
South Carolinn-Columbia: Local rains in north revived pastures, late General rains still needed. Cotton continued rapid opening; picking made good advance; ginning fair progress; some heavy shedding; prem mature
opening checked in most areas. Considerable fodder and hay fired by dry, opening check
hot weather.
Georoia-Atlanta: Cotton picking near end in south; some premature opening in north; heavy shedding in north, Harvesting corn in south,
gathering fodder in north; some bady fired in north. Digging sweet otatoes favored. Pastures deteriorating. Local rains helpful, but mostly Florida-Jacksonville: Warm; normal rinfel
of cotton fair; picking good progress; ginning siow Sondition and progress or coty anair; pickang good progress; ginning slow. Sweet potatoes max
turing and being dug. Truck seed beds fair; fields being prepared for fall truck. Ranges rather dry. Citrus groves fair, but need raind fruit
good size; some beginning to color. Some strawberies set size; so beginning to color. sow strawberries set out.
Aleking good advance; opening rapidly: condition fairly rains. Cotton pickorg good advance; opening rapidly: condition fairly good to good
Favorabe for maturing crops, and harvesting. Mostly too dry for fall potatoes and truck. Pastures good.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Warm; local showers Wednesday to Friday;
sunshiny. Favorable for checking weevil in extreme northan not so faye sunsinly. Favorable for checking, weevil in extreme north, not so favorrapidly elsewhere; progress of picking fair to good. ginning fair advance. Progress of late-planted corr poor in cry areas and mostly fair elsewhere; forage saved. Wiens: W wn
Louisiana-New Orleans: Warm, with scatered showers latter half.
Condition of cotton good; opening rapidly; picking and ginning good advance: heavy roins locally damaaning rapidly; picking and ginning good add-
vaple; mostly favorable for checking weevil. Good progress harvesting rice, corn and sweet potatoes, and fair Teras-Houston. Cool in extreme west
good rain general in Panhandle: light and scattered elsewhere. Rapid progress ppeparing land for winter-wheat seeding in north, but Rround
too dry in some west-central areas. Late corn about matured and being gathered; mostly in good condition. Cotton opening rapidily most dising end in south; condition good in south and spotted in north where cond
siderable shedding and fruiting poorly, due to dry weather; early cotton

Truck tarea mostly fair to good concildion, but late planted mostly poor
 and soil prepared for fall seeding. Rice harvest made good progress. cull generally good.
ATkansas-LLittle Rock: Progress of cotton rather poor to fairly good
on most lowlands. due to warm, dry weather; mostly favorable for cheold
ing weevil: bolls ing weevil: bolls opening wery, rapidyly; picking mostly exellent advancer checkng stopped and foliage cleaned by worms or brown in many localitios:
still boiling in some central. east, and northeast areas;
elsewhere


## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Sept. 9, 1938 Cooler temperatures and seasonal influences served to mildly stimulate retail trade during the period under review, although the nervousness engendered by the continued tension in the European political situation exerted somewhat of a damper on sentiment. Fall apparel lines and back-toschool items were chiefly affected by the improved demand. Rural sections made a slightly better showing as cash proceeds from the sale of agricultural products found their way into the purchase of needed goods. Department store sales the country over, for the week ended Aug. 27, were $14 \%$ lower than for the corresponding week of last year, although it should, of course, be taken into account that retail prices in general are substantially below the 1937 level. For department stores in New York and Brooklyn, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported a decline in dollar volume amounting to $14.2 \%$, while the loss in Newark stores reached $14.8 \%$.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets expanded moderately as the usual post-holiday pickup in covering purchases by merchants for the early fall season made its appearance. The total volume of business continued disappointing, however, with the majority of stores persisting of consumer response to their offending clearer indications of consumer response to their offerings. Prices held firm, and reports were current that the delivery situation in some
goods, such as wide sheets, has tioptened furthe goods, such as wide sheets, has tightened further. Business in silk goods remained quiet although inquiries for next season were reported to have shown a substantial increase Prices held at previous levels. Trading in rayon rase. continued fairly active, with both weaving and mills adding to their commitments. Aurs and knitting were reported to have exceeded the all-time high record of the previous month, and surplus stocks in producers' hands at the end of the month showed a further decrease, now totaling 2.3 months' supply, as compared with 3.1 months' supply at the end of July.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets continued quiet. While users showed consierably more interest in offerings reflecting the depleted state of stock of supplies, mills were not disposed to grant the price concessions asked by prospective buyers. Following the release of the September Government cotton crop report, forecasting an output of $11,825,000$ bales, whereas a figure of over $12,000,000$ had been anticipated in many quarters, an early expansion in the volume of trading is looked for, predicated, on the one hand, on the better movement of finished goods in distributive channels, and, on the other hand, on the belief that many users will soon reach the point where they must cover their immediate requirements. Osnaburgs were in slightly better demand, and some activity continued in carded poplins. Business in fine goods turned slightly more active although sales were held down by the refusal of mills to meet the lower price demands of users. Slub-yarn broadeloths continued to move in fair volume, and a sizable demand existed for voiles and marquisettes. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 61 / 4$ to $63 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 37 / 8$ to 4 c .
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics continued at a slow pace, partly owing to holiday influences and parlty because of the reluctance of users to enter the market for forward buying, pending a clarification of the general trade outlook. Fancy worsted suitings were in active demand for spot delivery, whereas overcoating fabrics continued neglected. Reports from retail clothing centers gave indications of a turn for the better, with lower temperatures stimulating consumer interest in fall apparel lines. Business in women's wear goods improved moderately as garment manufacturers increased their orders for dress maetrials. Considerable interest existed in spun rayon and wool mixtures.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens lapsed into its previous lifeless state, with most interests marking time pending the release of the Anglo-American trade agreement now reported nearing its conclusion. Business in burlap started the week in a depressed state, principally under the influence of the further sharp increase in Calcutta stocks during the month of August. Subsequently, however firmer tone developed and trading expanded considerably, under the impetus of Calcutta reports that the Indian Government will bring about a compulsory reduction in working hours at the jute mills. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.55 c ., heavies at 4.85 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## STIFEL, NICOLAUS \& CO., Inc.



MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN AUGUST
New issues of State and municipal bonds were brought out in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 65,687,881$ during the month of August. This compares with awards of only $\$ 47,647,889$ in the earlier month and $\$ 52,720,544$ in August a year ago. The larger volume in the recent month was particularly encouraging to dealers in municipals, as it presaged a continuance of activity during the closing months of the year. This was indicated in the fact that the disposals represented financing by communities in all sections of the country, much of which was apparently undertaken in connection with projects for which Public Works Administration grants had been announced in previous months. According to a recent bulletin, the Federal agency has approved 4,866 separate projects calling for a total expenditure of $\$ 1,170,298,218$. Grants in connection with these improvements have been made in the amount of $\$ 522,469,486$ and loans have reached $\$ 43,013,633$. As sponsors will be required to put up more than half of the projected outlay, it is evident that the bulk of the money will be obtained through the sale of bonds in the regular market rather than to Federal agencies. This is to be expected as most taxing units should be able to sell their bonds in regular channels at less cost than the rate of $4 \%$ required by the Public Works Administration. With regard to these projects, it is to be noted that the PWA Act of 1938 requires that no applications for projects be accepted after Sept. 30, also that projects for which loans and grants have been made must be under construction by Jan. 1, 1939. Under these conditions, and in view of the present favorable condition of the market it is not unlikely that numerous units will act quickly to finance their portion of the cost of projected ventures
Aside from the larger volume of borrowings in August, a significant development in the tax-exempt field was the sharp price declines registered in California municipal bonds as a result of the promulgation of the proposed pension plan in that State. The proposal, generally known as the " $\$ 30$ Every Thursday Plan" will be voted on at the general election in November. In view of the enormous cost to the State envisaged in the scheme, the obligations of the State State envisaged in the scheme, the obligations of the State
and its municipalities are currently under considerable adverse pressure, marketwise. This was clearly demonstrated in the sale on Sept. 6 of $\$ 2,000,000$ State warrants. Successful and only bidder named an interest rate of $2 \%$ and $\$ 4,661$ premium. Previous loans of the same character were marketed at $0.75 \%$ interest plus premiums.
$\$ 6,000,000$ Knoxville, Tenn., electric system revenue bonds, comprising $\$ 4,280,00031 / \mathrm{s}$, due from 1941 to 1954 incl., and $\$ 1,720.000$
314 s, maturing from 1955 to 1958 incl. awarded to Blyth \& Co.. Inc., New York, and associates, at 100.005 , a net interest cost of about $3.39 \%$. Reoffered to yield from $2 \%$ to $3.40 \%$, according to interest rate and maturity.
4,700,000
Chicago, IIl., $3 \%$ water revenue certificates of indebtedness, Inc., New York, and associates, at 106.34, a basis of about
$2.57 \%$. Publicly offered to yield $2.50 \%$.
4,113,000 Orleans Levee District, La., refunding bonds, due annually from 1939 to 1962 incl., sold to R. W. Pressprich \& Co., of a net interest cost of about $3.569 \%$. The bankers made formal public offering of only $\$ 2,000,000$ bonds. consisting of $\$ 1,850,000$ $31 / \mathrm{s}$ due serially from 1939 to 1962 incl., and $\$ 150,00031 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$,
maturing in 1962 . Priced to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $3.50 \%$ acrate and maturity.
4,000,000
Cleveland, Ohio, refunding bonds, including $\$ 2,327,00031 / \mathrm{s}$, to 1953 incl., were taken by an account headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, at 100.03, a net interest cost of about $2.97 \%$.
Reoffered on a yield basis from $2.50 \%$ to $3.10 \%$, according to Reoffered on a yield basis from $2.50 \%$
cording to coupon rate and maturity.
3,165,685 Minneapolis, Minn., bonds purchased by a group headed by
Phelps, Fenn \& Co., of New York, which took $\$ 2,779,207$ as Pheps, Fenn \& Co., of New York, which took $\$ 2,779,207$ as $18 / \mathrm{s}$, at par. All of the bonds mature in varying amounts from
1939 to 1948 incl. and were publicly offered to yield from $0.30 \%$
to $1.90 \%$, depending on interest rate and date of maturity
2,255,000 Grand Rapids, Mich., water revenue bonds, of which there $23 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing from 1959 to 1968 incl., were awarded jointly to Stranahan, Harris \& Co.. Toledo, and Paine, Webber \& Co.,
Ohicago, at 100.045, a net interest cost of about $2.83 \%$. Hillsborough County, Fla., 41/2\% highway refunding bonds
were publicly offered by a group composed of R. E. Orummer were publicly offered by a group composed of R. E. Orummer
\& Co, Miami; D. E. Arries \& Co. and Kuhn, Morgan \& Co., both of Tampa, to yield from $2 \%$ to $4.50 \%$, according to
maturity. They are due annually from 1939 to 1953 incl.
1,422,000 Worcester, Mass., $13 / 2 \%$ bonds, maturing annually from 1939
to 1948 incl. award
 and associates, at 101.376, a basis of about $1.23 \%$. Publicl
offered to yield from 0.25 to $1.35 \%$, according to maturity.
$\$ 1,300,000$ Owensboro, Ky., $3 \%$ water and light plant revenue bonds, "due
in 30 years, were sold to Blyth \& Co. of Chicago, at a price of
98.287 .
1,100,000 Providence, R. I., municipal dock bonds, due annually Prom
1939 to 1958 incl., taken by Lazard Freres \& Co. of New York and associates, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at 100.11 a basis of about $1.74 \%$ Reoffered to yield from $0.25 \%$ to $1.90 \%$, according to maturity.
The following is a record of the issues which were not sold, for various reasons, during August. List includes 21 separate issues representing a total principal amount of $\$ 1,753,750$. Page number of the "Chronicle" is given for $\$ 1,753,750$. Page
reference purposes:
 $\times$ Rate of interest was optional with the bidder. a Re-offered on Sept. 7. F Sold made on Sept. 7; result given on subsequent page. d New offering date is Sept. 12 . -V. 147, p. . . 1380 . e Interest rate was reduced to $21 / 2 \%$ and sale announced for
Sept. 19-v. 147, p. 1378 .

Sales of notes and other evidences of temporary debt during the month of August totaled $\$ 54,605,090$. The City of New York was the largest contributor to the total, having sold $\$ 30,000,000$ of revenue bills and other securities of that nature. Easy money rates, particularly for loans of short duration, are reflected in the comparatively small cost at which temporary financing is effected by public bodies.

Canadian municipal bond market was extremely dull in the recent month, sales having reached only $\$ 2,810,900$. This figure includes an issue of $\$ 1,475,000$ Province of Saskatchewan 4\% refunding bonds which was sold to the Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto and associates. Although this transaction is reported to have been made privately in July, we consider it desirable to include the amount in our August compilation. Temporary borrowing was made up of the sale of $\$ 50,000,000$ Treasury bills by the Dominion of Canada.

The City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii, accounted for the $\$ 450,000$ of United States Possession financing in August, having awarded that amount of $4 \%$ water revenue bonds.-V. 147, p. 1226.
A comparison is given in the table below of all the various forms of securities placed in August in the last five years:

 Can. loans (perm't):
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Placed in Canada. } & 2,810,900 & 240,000 & 573,666 & 18,706,000 & 101,116,500\end{array}$ Placed in U. S.-.
Bonds U.S. Poss'ns-
Gen.fd.bds None

* Including temporary securities issued by New York City $\$ 30,000,000$ in August, 1938; $\$ 30,500,000$ in August, $1937 ; \$ 6,000,000$ in August, 1936; $\$ 26,000,000$ in August, 1935; \$38,300,000 in August, 1934

The number of places in the United States selling permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during August, 1938 were 397 and 471, respectively. This contrasts with 275 and 406 for July, 1938, and with 322 and 363 for August, 1937.
For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the aggregates for August and the eight months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans, New York City's "general fund" bonds and also issues by Canadian municipalities are excluded:


We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of August:

Volume 147
Page Name
1233 Ada，Okla．（2 issues
1531 Adas．D，Okla．
923 Adams City Colo



1371 Atchison，Kan．
231 Auburn，N．X．Y ．－． 31 Auburn，N．Y．．．－
24 Barbour County，A
Bath Twp．Center 229 Bath Twp．Ce
Bay City，Mic
Beatrice，Neb 528 Beatrice，Ne
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 6 Benton Harbor，M． 1231 Beverly，Mas，
$\qquad$
1530 Bladenburg S
1378 Blawnox，Pa
1236
BonduelS．
1528 Boonton S． 1528 Boonton S．D
1524 Bo siler Parish
1231 Brick Twp．S．

279 Bridgeville，Pa
923 Brooksille， Ky
1233 Bryan，Ohio－ 123 Bryan S．D．，Ohio
229 Buchanan，Mich
376 Burlington，N．C．（3a－．．．


927 Camillus， $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Y}$ ．

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& 923 \text { Carlock S.D. } 189, \text { III. } \\
& 1527 \text { Carlton County S. M. Minn. } \\
& 1236 \text { Casco Union Free H.S.D., Wis. }
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\begin{aligned}
& 1236 \text { Casco Unton Free H.S.D., Wis.-- } \\
& 923 \text { Cassia County Ida....---- } \\
& 1071 \text { Cassia County Ind. S. D., Class A, }
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1076 Celeron，N．Y
1524 Center Twp．So．D．．Iowa．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
929 Chander Ind．S．D．，Texas．．．．．．．．．．． $3^{3 / 4}$
1080 Charleston S．D．，S．C．．．．．．．．．．．．． $21 / 2$
 1080 Chattanooga．Tenn．．．
1226 Chicago，III．（2 issues）
1531 Chippewa D ．，Ohio
1531 Chippewa S．D．．Ohio－．－- Minn 3
1522 Choctaw County，Ala
926 Clarkston，Mich．－
1375 Clarkstown S．D． 4
1379 Clarksville．Tenn
1225 Clear Creek County S．D．1，Colo－ 4

1370 Coal Valley S．D．，I
1229 Coopersvill

1524 Covington，Ky ．．D．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
1370 Crown Point S．C．，Ind－－．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4
1526 Crystal Falle，Mich
1077 Crystal S D． 41 ，Nak





1532 Donora，Pa

 1373 Du Plain TwD．S．D． 2 ，Mich．．．．－13／41 $1939-1943$
928 Duplin Co．N．C．


 1370 Edlinburg， II
079 Effingham S．D
1532 Elkland，Pa Alona，\＆c．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $21 / 70$ 1939－1952 1375 Ellenburg，Altona，，ce．S．．D． 12, N．Y． $2.701940-1963$ 1231 Fndicott，N．Y Excelisior，Minn－ 1230 Fairfax S ．D．，Minn．
1523 Fairfield，Il


1379 Farmetteville， S ．Tenn
925 Fitchburg，Mass
924 Fleming Co．，K
1372 Franklin，La－－．－－
1374 Franklin，N．H．．．．
929 Friseo Ind．S．D．



1523 Germantown Twp．．．III
1370 Gifford S．D．188，III
1377
1522
1
1528 Grand Rapids，Mich

Financial Chronicle
1661
$\begin{array}{clr}\text { Amount } & \text { Price } & \text { Basis } \\ \$ 82.500 & 100 & 2.72 \\ 98,500 & 100.01 & 2.86\end{array}$
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Financial Chronicle
Sept. 10, 1938

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Rate Maturtly
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125.500
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| 100.53 | 0.82 |
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| 100 | 2.75 |
| 100 | 3.50 |
| 100 | 3.00 |
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| 99 | 4.68 |
| 100.55 | 2.65 |
| 100.68 | 2.12 |
| 100.01 | 1.62 |



## All of the above sales (except as indicated) are for July.

 These additional July issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) for that month $\$ 47,647,889$.The following items included in our totals for the previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which reasons for these eliminations may be found.
(None for August.)
DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN AUGUST
 * Temporary loan; not included in month's total.

UNITED STATES POSSESSION ISSUES DURING AUGUST
${ }_{1226}^{\text {Page }}$ Honolulu, Hawail.
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Rate } & \text { Maturity } & \text { Amount } & \text { Price } & \text { Bas1s } \\ -.4 & 1943-1968 & \$ 450,000 & 107.40 & 2.8\end{array}$

## News Items

Michigan-Special Session Passes Relief Measures-The State Legislature ended a four-day special session after authorizing a $\$ 10,000,000$ deficit expenditure for welfare and relief; extending until next July 1 the mortgage and land contract moratorium for the benefit of persons with freehold interests since Feb. 14, 1933, in single homesteads; permitting all municipalities to participate in Federal housing projects, subject to local referenda, and sanctioning issuance projects, subject to local referenda, and sanctioning issuance of "valued" insur
Republican opposition to increased welfare expenditures from an already
over-drawn treasury, was overcome by release of an extra $\$ 1,000,000$ in over-drawn treasury, was overcome by release of an extra $\$ 1,000,000$ in
State primary school aid and $\$ 500,000$ more for old age pensions, both of which had been severely cut in an economy move.
The amendment in insurance la ws was a Federal requirement to crop loans. Previously policies could be written on the fluctuating market
value of grain held for the Government. Banks will find added loan fields n a provision they may loan on real estate up to $60 \%$ of their time and savin a provision they may loan on real estate up to
ings deposits, or to the extent of their unimpaired capital and surplus,
"whichever is the greater." The quoted words were those inserted in the "whichever is the greater." The quoted words were those
Municipal Problem Studied by Several Cities-Six large cities in the United States have established citizensupported agencies for the study of municipal problems during the past 12 months, the Governmental Research Association reported on Sept. 3
In Peoria, Ill., Atlanta, Ga, and Pontiac, Mich. these new agencies are Tulsa, Okla, and Los Angeles, Calif. they are independent organizations. Except in Los Angeles these new organizations are the only ogovernmentai research agencies listed by the Association in their respective communities.
Addition of the six new agencies to the $G$. $R$. A.s roster brings the totai number of cities with such organizations to 76, and the total number of municipal research agencies to 128 , many of the larger cities having more
than one agency.
Also named in the roster are many State-wide organizations, such as State Also named in the roster are many State-wide organizations, such as State
Stan nicipal and governn ental research maintained by State universities. Additions to the State list include the following recently extablished organizaCouncil of Indiana; Pacific Northwest Council on Education, Planning and Public Administration; New York State Bureau of Governmental Research; Illinois Legislative Council: Bureau of Public Administration of the Uni-
versity of Alabama, and the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. . A. Directory for 1938-39 are more than 500 local,
Inciuded in the $\mathbf{~} . ~ R . ~$ State, national and international organizations and institutions. At least
one, and in some instances a score, of organizations are listed in every one one, and in some instances a score, of organizations are listed in every one
of the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, with the single exception of

## Municipalities Urged to Resist Proposed Federal Tax

 -Speaking before the annual convention of the League of Third Class Cities at Reading, Pa., on Sept. 2, Austin J. Tobin, Assistant General Counsel of the Port Authority of New York, and Secretary of the Conference of State Defense, urged the delegages to resist the present efforts to impose a Federal tax, not only upon State and municipal securities but upon the actual revenues of the cities themselves.The preservation of local self-government is the real issue in the recent
Treasury Department's proposal to tax State bonds, Mr. Tobin said. After stating that the present plans of the Treasury Department would
simply mean that the new Federal taxes would be paid by an increase simply mean that the new Federal tax
in local assessments, Mr. Tobin added:
in local assessments, Mr. Tobin added, to another government is certainly repugnant to the sovereignty of a free State. Yet, in the proposals which have recently been put forward by the Treasury Department in Washing-
ton, and advocated by the Department of Justice, there is clearly involved a Federal attempt to levy an assessment on the treasuries of your cities. a Federal attempt to levy an assessment on the treasuries of your cities,
and on the treasury of your State. I submit to you that any such Federal
assessment necessarily imperits the continuance of local seif-government assessment necess

New York State-Public Debt Put at $\$ 3,817$ per FamilyAn accumulated debt, local, State and Federal, on the citi-
zens of New York State of $\$ 3,817$ per family is shown in figures compiled by the Citizens' Public Expenditure Survey. The Federal burden is heaviest, the survey's tabulation shows:
Net local debt (estimated)
Net funded State debt_
Share of Federal debt_-
 "This burden applies equally to home owner, tenant, city dweller, farmer
and the family on relief, Walter M. Franklin, survey secretary, declared. "It is in effect, standing as a prior lien against those who are trying to pay for their homes and pay their rent, as well as those trying to get off relief
rolls. This debt whil het bo baid in the next generation or two; it
cannot be repudiated cannot be repudiawed, and moratoriums will not do.
"It used to be that the birthright of the new generations of Americans
was not only freedom of opportunity, but freedom from debt. Today because his parents have lost sight of two fundamental principles, that pubbecause nis parents different from private debt, and that public debt is private
lic debt is
debt thite debt- the child discovers his yery cradle is mortgaged.
lest the burden grow even larger," Mr. Franklin warned. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A first step inst that birccion Is greater ever larter ," Mr. Frantion in local affairs to the end that waste in public expenditures be eliminated."
New York State-Creation of Bureau of Commerce UrgedThe creation of a Bureau of Commerce in New York State to determine whether the Empire State is failing to maintain its dominant position in business, commerce and industry and, if so, to formulate a program to check this trend, was recommended by Mark Graves, President of the New York State Tax Commission, in an address made at Rushford, N. Y., on Labor Day.
Declaring that there is evidence New York State is "not holding its relative
position with the position with the other states" in industrial development. in spite of great strides in the fields of prosressive labor, social weifare. farm and school
 "I am constrained to believe," he said. "that we must in the interests of all the people give more attention to the material interests of the state.
Unless we protect those interests, I fear we shall not be able to maintain the high standards estabilished in theses oother fielids. in "Specifically, 1 recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Commerce ets about the advantages and disadvantaces of this state moving out or the state, and, ir so, why; also, Why industries are not locating are losing business to out-of-state business houses, and, if so, why. formulate a program designed to continue the unquestioned supremacy of this State."
tending to establish dhat New York state is lagying industrially in in the face of unquestioned advances in virtualy every other field.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

 DOTHAN, Ala,-BOND OFFEERING POSTPONED-It is stated byI. P. Scarborough, City Clerk, that the sale of the three issues of bonds
aggregating $\$ 108,000$ which had been scheluled for Sept. 6-V. 147, p. aggregating \$108,000, which had been sche isuled for Sept. 6-V. 147, p. 42,000 water, series $W 6$ bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1940$ 50,000 to 19555, and $\$ 2,000,1956$ to 1968 .
 Interest rate is not to exceed 41/3\%. payable M. \& s . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. All bonds are being issued pursuant to the Municipai Bond Code of Alabama.
8 DOTHAN, Ala. - BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 a. m. on sept. 13, by $11 \%$. coupon semi-annual school, series 9 bond Denominations $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 1 , as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1940 to 1945 ,
$\$ 4,000$ in 1946 to $1948, \$ 5,000$ in 1949 to 1960 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1961 to 1968 . Principal and interest payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., pursuant to the Municipal Bond Code of the state.
(This notice supplements the offering report given in our issue of Sept. 3.-V.147, p. 1522).

TALLADEGA, Ala-MATURITY-It is stated by the City Clerk
that the $\$ 63,6004 \%$ semi-ann. school of 1935 bonds purchased by J. Mills that the $\$ 63$, , 40 , $4 \%$ semi-ann. school of 1935 bonds purchased by J. Mills jointly, at a price of 95.65, as noted here on Aug. $27-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1368 -are
due as follows: $\$ 2,000,1941$ to $1955 ; \$ 3,000,195 ; \$ 4,000,1957$ to 1963 ,
and $\$ 2, \theta 00$ in 1964, giving a basis of about $4.39 \%$.

## ARKANSAS

FORREST CITY, Ark--BONDS VOTED-It is said that the voters on Aug. 30 approved the issuance of $\$ 3$
PRESCOTT, Ark.-BOND ELECTION-A special election will be held on Sept. 30, according to report, to pass on the issuance of $\$ 16,500$ in city
hall bonds, to be used in connection with a Public Works Administration hall bonds, to be
grant of $\$ 13,500$.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election will be held on Oct. 11 in order to ha
issuance of $\$ 176,000$ in electric revenue bonds.

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues
REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

PIMA COUNTY (P. O. Tucson), Ariz- - BOND SALE DETAILS-It

 \& Co of Cincinnati, Baum, Bernheimer \& Co. of Kansas City, A. S.
Huyck \& Co of Chicano. Poh \& Co. Seasongood \& Mayer, both of Cin-
cinnati, and Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co. of Phoenix, Ariz.

The other bids were was follows:
Names of Other BiddersPrice Bid$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Premium } & \text { Interest } \\ \text { John Nuveen \& Cor, and Kennedy, Spence \& Co., Inc...-. } \$ 133.99 & 2.90 \% \\ \text { Mackey, Dunn \& Co., Inc., by The Valley }\end{array}$ Bank of Phoenix Co., Inc., by The valley National
Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Boettcher \& Oo.; Refsnes, Ely, Beck
5581.80

$314 \%$ | Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Boettcher \& Co.; Refsnes, Ely, Beck |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \& Co |  | TUCSON, Ariz. -BOND OFFERING DETAIL-In connection with the

offering scheduled for Sept. 19 of the $\$ 277,000$ water system bonds, described in our issue of Sept. 3-V. 147, p. 1522-it is stated by Charles $\mathbf{C}$. scribed Cin our Clerk, that he will receive the bids for the bonds, not the City
Irwin,
Auditor, as we had previously reported.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 2,000,000$ registered unemployment relief warrants was offered on Sept. 6 and was purchased by the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco, at $2 \%$, plus a and premium
of $\$ 4,661$. Dated Sept. 8, 1938. Due on or about Feb. 27, 1939. No
other bid was received it is other bid was received, it is stated.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-PALMDALE SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received-PALMD 2 p. m . issue of Palmale School District bonds. Interstate rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Denom, $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 500$. Dated Sept. 1,
1938 . Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1941, and $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1938 . incl. Prin. and int. payabsie at the County Treasury. The the bonds
will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued int will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest. date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of date or delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of
interest offered for the bonds bid for. Bids will be received for all or any
portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder submits a proposul to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the
bonds bid for. All bonds sold to a bidder bidding for a portion of said
bonds shall bear the same rater bonds shall bear the same rate of interest, and bids for varying rates of interest for the same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected. Pay-
ment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Brater ment for and delivery of bonds wir'se made in the office of the Board of
Supervisors. A certified or cashier's check for a sum not less than $3 \%$ of Supervisors. A certified or cashier s check for a sum not less than $3 \%$ onds bid for, payable to the order of the Chairman of
the Board of Supervisors. must accompany the Board of Supervisors, must accompany every bid.
Palmdale School District has been acting as a school district under the The assessed valuation of the taxable property in said school distric for the year 1937 is $\$ 927,935.00$, and the amount of bonds previously is sued and now outstanding is $\$ 19,000$.
Palmdale School District includes an area of approximately 76.15
square miles, and the estimated po SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif-
REDLANDS SCHOOL BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of Redlands Bigh School District bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6-V. 147, p. 1522-was awarded to Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco, as $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of
$\$ 3,371.00$, equal to 113.484 , a basis of about $3.40 \%$. ${ }^{\text {Dated March 1, } 1927 \text {. }}$. Due on March 1, 1951.
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County) Calif.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 3,500,000$ issue of tax anticipation notes offered for sale on Sept, 6-V.
147, p. 1522 Was awarded to Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco, at $0.80 \%$, paying par. Dated Sept. 7, 1938. Due on Dec. 31,1938 .
The only other bid received was an offer of par on 1.20 s, tendered by the Ban SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-BOND ELECTIONWe are informed by David A. Barry, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. issuance of the following not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating
$\$ 13,178,000$ : $\$ 4.200,000$ sewer; $\$ 3,828,000$ courthouse construction. $\$ 13,178,000$ : $\$ 4,200,000$ sewer; $\$ 3,828,000$ courthouse construction; ipal yacht harbor improvements: $\$ 525,000$ live stock exposition buildings. and $\$ 225,000$ welfare department bonds.
He states that at the same time the voters will bal.ot on the proposed
issuance of $\$ 24,480,000$ in bonds for the acguisition and rehabilitation of
properties of the Market Street Railway Co. SAN MATEO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS P. O. Redwood City) Calif.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 130,000$ Millbrae Elementary School District bonds was purchased on Sept 6 by Kaiser \& Co of San
Francisco, according to report. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated Sept. $1,{ }^{1938}$. Due on Sepu. 1 as rollows: $\$ 5,000$, 1939 to 1958 , and $\$ 6,000,1,1959$ to An issue of $\$ 88,000$ Redwood City Elementary School District bonds was purchased on of san Francisco, jointly, as $3 i / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 407$, equal to 100.462, a basis of about $3.44 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Sept. 1, 1938. Due $\$ 4,000$ from Sept. 1,1939 to 1960 incl. Prin. and int. Sept. 1, ${ }^{1938 . \text { Due } \$ 4,000 \text { from Sept. } 1,1939 \text { to } 19}$
(M. \& S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office.
SONOMA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Rosa), Calif,_JUNIOR COLLEGE BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m , on Sept. 12. by Walter H. Nagle, County Cierk, for the purchase of an issue of \$165,exceed $3 \%$. payable F . \& A. Dated Aug. 20 , 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due $\$ 15,000$ in 5 to 15 years. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds were authorized at an election
held on July 18. The bonds will be sold for cash only at not less than par and accrued interest to the date of delivery. Enclose a certified check for not less than $10 \%$ of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chair-
man Board of Supervisors.

## COLORADO

GILPIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 4 (P. O. Rollins), Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the District Secretary that $\$ 5,000$ MONTROSE, Colo.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on Sept. 7 MONTROSE, Colo-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on Sept. 7
the voters approved the issuance of a total of $\$ 107,000$ in bonds. By a
$166-$ olt-14 vote the taxpayers approved an $\$ 85,000$ bond issue to finance the voters approved the issuance or a ata an $\$ 8,000$ bond issue to finance
166 -to-14. vote, the taxpayers approved
the city's share in the cost of a $\$ 155,200$ extension of the water system. the city's share in the cost of a $\$ 155,200$ extension of the water system.
The public works administration had previously sanctioned a $\$ 70,200$ grant to meet the remainder of the cost. by a 143 -to- 32 vote, would provide $\$ 22$,
A second bond issue, authorized 000 to be matched with an $\$ 18,000$ Public Works Administration grant for building a sewage disposal plant.
An application for the $\$ 18,000$ sewage plant grant is now pending be-

## CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL, Conn.-CONSIDER SCHOOL ISSUE-City is contemplating the construction of an addition to the present high school building at an
estimated cost of $\$ 1,000,000$. Bonds will be issued in connection with the estimate
(PITCHFIELD COUNTY REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

 A. \& O.) payable at the Salisbury Bank \& Trust Co., Lakeville, or at the
Chase National Bank, New York City. Legality approved by Day, Berry
\& Howard of Hartford. The full faith and credit of the Towns of Shat $\&$ Howard of Hartord. The full faith. and credit of the Towns of SSaron,
Salisbury, North Canaan. Canaan, Cornwall and Kent are pledged to the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the district, and such indebtedness shair tenor and purport. Grand lists of the towns.-. Financial Statement
Debt ratio (incl. this issue and highway bonds)
Debt ratio (incl. highway bonds *)
Debt ratio (excl. highway bonds)
$17,003,670$
245.000
599
$3.52 \%$

* State of Connecticut has agreed to pay to the towns in annual instalwhich such bonds were issued.

| Towns: | Tax Collections 1937 List | 1936 List |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sharon. | 89\% | 96\% |
| Salisbury | $72 \%$ | $96 \%$ |
| North C | 90\% | $98 \%$ |
| Cornwall |  | $99 \%$ |
| Kent | $89 \%$ | $99 \%$ |

Treasurer, will receive sealed bids oftil 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m . (Eastern Standard Time) $\$ 395,000$ refunding water bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$ from 1939 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 19,000$ from 1954 to 1958 incl.
125,000 refunding bonds. Due Oct. 1 as foilows. $\$ 7,000$ from 1939 to
1943 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ from 1944 to 1958 incl. 84,000 floating debt bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,19,9$ to 1943
incl.: $\$ 5,000$ from in 1944 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1948 to - All of the bonds

All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder
to name one rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, and no bid will be considered for less than par and accrued interest of date of delivery. Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. These will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorm taxes to pay both principal and interest. Each loan will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to its genuineness by The First National Bank of Boston.
The legality of these issues will be examined by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer The legality of these issues will be examined by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer
\& Dodge of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will accompany the bonds when \& Dodge of Boston, a copy of whose opinion Wil accompany the bonds when plete transcript of proceedings covering all details required in the proper
issuance of these bonds will be filed with The First National Bank of Boston, issuance of these bonds will be Ded with The first National Bank of Boston,
where they may be inspected. Deliver of bonds will be made about Oct. 3 ,
1938 , at the First National Bank of Boston, against payment in Boston 1938, at the First National Bank of Boston, against payment in Boston Financial Slatement, Sept. 1, 1938
Grand list of the Citv, 1937, excluding exempt property
 Gas and electric bonas included in total debtWater bonds included in total debt-
$\qquad$
Sinking funds for other than selp-supporting debt
 Trand list of the town, Wotal bonded debt
$39,703,804.00$
 1937 tax $530,500.00$ levy (citv) levy (city) \$309.781.51-Uncollected, $\$ 15,398.60$. 1936 tax Uncollected, $\$ 25.447 .63$. 1936 tax levy (town) $\$ 827,738.23$ - Uncollected, $\$ 14,313.54$. 1935 tax levy (town) $\$ 733,324.52$-Uncollected, $\$ 11,356.90$.

## DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Del.-BOND oFFERING-Harry G. Lawson, City Treasurer, Will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m. (Eastern Standard Time)

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

## JACKSONVILLE

First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

FORT PIERCE, Fla.-BOND ELECTION-We understand that an election will be held on Sept. 27 to vote on $\$ 181,00$
follows: $\$ 88,000$ bridge, and $\$ 93,000$ gas plant bonds.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an lection will be held on Sept. 20 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issua
$\$ 2,002,000$.
NAPLES, Fla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m . on Sept. 22, by M . W. Cole, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a
$\$ 35,000$ issue of $4 \%$ channel, turning basin and dock bonds. Denom. $\$ 35,000$ issue of $4 \%$ channel, turning basin and dock bonds. Denom.
$\$ 50$. Dated May $1,1938$. Due $\$ 3,500$ from May 1,1939 to 1948 incl. The anproving opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York, will be urnished.
PANFORD, Fla.- REPORT ON PROGRESS OF REFUNDING PLANWhile approximately $95 \%$ of the creditors of the city have already accepted ment plan. Accordingly the city contemplates the filing of a petition under the Municipal Bankruptcy Act for the purpose of completing the refunding in accordance with the plan. The city has retained W. D.
Bradford, 115 Broadway, New York, who served as secretary of the BondBradiord, 115 Broadway, New York, who served as secretary of the Bondthe city's refunding bond to the filing of such a petition. In a letter to holders of refunding , bonds, Mr. Bradford states that the members of the that in their opinion it will be advantageous to the interests of the holders of the refunding bonds to co-operate in the bankruptcy proceedings and give their consents in writing to the filing of the petition.
VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. De Land), Fla.-
$B O N D E L E C T I O N-I t ~ i s ~ r e p o r t e d ~ t h a t ~ a n ~ e l e c t i o n ~ w i l l ~ b e ~ h e l d ~ o n ~ S e p t . ~$ in order to vote on the issuance of the following bonds argregating $\$ 163,000^{2}$ in order to vote on the issuance of the following bonds aggregating $\$ 163,000:$
$\$ 143,000$ Peninsular School District No. 41, and $\$ 20,000$ Enterprise School District bonds.

## GEORGIA

-ATHENS, Ga.-BOND ELECTYON-On Sept. 28 the voters will ballot
on the proposed issuance of a total of $\$ 167,200$ in various municipal imon the proposed is
provement bonds.
BUCHANAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Buchanan), Ga.-BOND chool Trustees that the $\$ 20,000$ building bonds sold recently at a pric of 101.00 , as noted here-V.147, p. 1523 -were purchased by Johnson Lane, Space \& Co. of Atlanta, as 4 s, and mature $\$ 1,000$ from Jan. 2, 1941
to 1960 , giving a basis of about $3.89 \%$.
GREENSBORO, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 35,000$, $314 \%$ semi-ann. Water works bonds, approved by the voters
on Aug. 30, have been sold. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from 1954 to 1965 . HAHIRA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hahira), of Trustees, that an election will be held on Sept. 24 in order to have the oters pass on the issuance of $\$ 21,000$ in school bonds.
PINEHURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vienna), Ga.-BOND he will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (E. S. T.) on Oct. 3 , for the pur chase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann. building bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$.
Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1944$ to 1954 , and $\$ 1,500$ from 1955 to Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1944$ to 1954 , and $\$ 1,500$

TIPTON, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk-Treasurer have been sold.

## IDAHO

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Preston), Idaho-BOND OFFERINGIt is stated by C. Se. Swenson, County Clerk, that he received sealed bids coupon court house and jail bonds. Maximum rate of interest was set at $4 \%$, payable J. \& J.
Dated July 1, 1938. The first bonds will mature two years after date of issue and the last bonds to mature 20 years after date of issue, and written lowest rate of interest and premium; if any; above par at which the bidder will purchase such bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase such bonds at par and accrued interest to date of delivery do None of the bonds shall be sold for less than par and accrued inter urer's office.
GEM COUNTY (P. O. Emmett), Idaho-BOND SALE DETAILSWe are now informed that the 837,500 coupon court house and jail bonds purchased on Aug. 8 by Sudler, Wegener \& Co. of Boise, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, as noted 100.04. The unsuccessful bids were as follows: $3 \%$ Richards \& Blum. Inc., Spotane-1946 to $1948,21 / \%$ Edward L. Burton \& Co., Salt Lake City-23\% , premium $\$ 112.50$
State of Idaho, Department of Public Investments, Boise $-4 \%$, no pre First Security Bank of Idaho, Boise- $3 \%$, no premium.
MOSCOW, Idaho-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election wiil be held on sept.
sewage plant bonds.

## ILLINOIS

BARTONYILLE, III--BOND ELECTION-An election will be held BELVIDERE SCNOOL DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE-The District Clerk reports the sale of the $\$ 65,000$ school construction bonds which were authorized at the Aug. 2 election.
III.-BONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57 (P. O. Belvidere), Ill.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 65,000$ school construction bonds was of 100.57 .
CHARLESTON, II1.-BOND ELECTION-On Sept. 30 the voters mill consider an issue or $\$ 66,000$ city hall building bonds.
DECATUR, II1.-BONDS VOTED-At the Sept. 2 election the voters according to Jerome J. Heger, City Clerk.
FLAT ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17, II1.- BONDS SOLDelection has been sold.
FORRESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, III--BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 22.000$ school bonds wis sol d to the H.'C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago
JACKSONVILLE, Il1.-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 280,00031 / 4 \%$ water Duncan \& Wood, of Davenport- V. $147, \mathrm{p}$. 1523 - were purchased by the buncars at pa
about $2.79 \%$.
JOLIET SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 5,0004 \%$ park bonds sold to the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, at a
price of $100.46-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1523-are dated Aug. 15, 1937 and mature Aug. of 15,1953 - Coupon, registerable as to principal only, in $\$ 1,000$ denoms.
Interest (F. \& A. interest (F. \& A. 15).
LAKE ZURICH, IIl.- BOND ELECTION-A proposal to issue $\$ 14,000$
village hall bonds will be considered by the voters on Sept. 26 . LINCOLN CITY GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BONDS VOTED-At the election on Aug. 20 the voters authorized issues of $\$ 150,000$ igh school and $\$ 95,000$ grade school bonds.
LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27, Ill.-BOND oFFERINGThe District Secretary will receive sealed
for the purchase of $\$ 95,000$ school bonds.
MAPLE PARK HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, II1.-BONDS VOTED of $\$ 12,000$. Stone, superintendent of Schools, reports approval of an issue
ill mature in five years.
MILO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Henry), III.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 20,000$
OREGON, II1.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 130,000$ water and sewer evenue bonds purchased by Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis-V. 147 ,
p. 1523 - were sold as 4s, at par, with proviso that bankers pay all legal expenses and cost of printing the bonds.
PEARL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, I11.-BONDS VOTED-An issue SHELBYVILLE, II1--BONDS DEFEATED-An issue of $\$ 50,000$ sewage disposal plant bonds was defeated at the election on Aug. 31 .
WEST FRANKFORT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 68, III.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 55,0004 \%$ building fund bonds offered Aug. $31-$ Speer \& Sons Co., both of Chicago, jointly, at par. Dated Aug. 1,1938 .
Due Jan. 1958 ; optional Jan. 1 as followws: $\$ 2,000,1941$ to 1948 incl.:
$\$ 4,000$ from 1949 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1955 to 1957 incl.
WILL COUNTY (P. O. Joliet), III.- BOND ELECTION-At an election on Sept. 27 the voters will
WILLOW BRANCH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Monticello), Ill.-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 35,000$ road constr

## INDIANA

ALBION TOWNSHIP (P. O. Albion), Ind.-BOND SALE-The 37,000 school building bonds offered Sept. 2-V. 147, p. 1370-were awarnium of $\$ 317.30$, equal to 100.85 , a basis of about $2.09 \%$. Sale con$\$ 20,000$ school building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ June 30 and 17,000 civil building bonds. Denom. $\$ 850$. Due $\$ 1,700$ on Dec. 30 from Each issue is dated July 30, 1938.
BICKNELL, Ind.-BOND oFFERING-Sealed bids addressed to

Myrtle Hollingsworth. City Clerk, will be received until 2 p . m . on Sept. 17 | Myrtle Hollingsworth, City Clerk, will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 17 |
| :--- |
| for the purchase of |
| 233000 not to exceed $41 / \%$ interest city hall bonds. | for the purchase of $\$ 23,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest city hal bonds.

Dated sept. 1, 1938 Denom. $\$ 500$. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, Jan, 1 and
and July 1 from 1940 to 1950, incl. and $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1,1951 Bider to cipal and interest (J. \& J.) payable at the First National Bank, Bicknell. The bonds are direct obligations of the city, payable out of ad valorem
taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property. A certified check for $\$ 500$ payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross; $M$
polis will be furnished the successful bidder.
CARR TOWNSHIP (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.-BONDOFFERINGuntil 2 p. m. on Sept. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 7,500$ not to excece $5 \%$
interest school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on

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Dec. 31 from 1939 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 500$ on Sept. 30,1953 . Interest payable
Dec. 31, 1939, and annually thereafter. The bonds are direct obligations of the township, payable outt of unlimited ad valorem taxes. The township
reports an assessed valuation of $\$ 377,125$ and there are at present no outreports an assessed $v$
standing obligations.

GRIFFITH SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Carl E. Stromquist, Treasurer Board of Schonl Trustees, will receive sealed bids
until $8: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 37,0004 \%$ school building bonds. Dated Aug. 20,1938 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due as follows: $\$ 2,000$ Jan. 20 and July 20 in 1951 , and $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 20,1952 . A certified check J. \& J. 20 . Legal opinion of Davis, Pantzer

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ high school addition bonds offered Sept. 6-- V. 147, p. 1370 -were awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, as 2 s , at par plus a premium
of $\$ 1,187$, equal to 100.791 , a basis of about $1.91 \%$. Dated Sept. 12,1938 , and due as follows: $\$ 5,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 10,000$ July 1,$1941 ; \$ 5,000$ Jan.
and July 1,$1942 ; \$ 10,000$ on Jan. 1 in 1944,1945 and $1948 ; \$ 1,000$ on
Jan. 1 from 1949 to 1952 incl.; $\$ 10,000$ Jan. $1953 ;$ and $\$ 5,000$ on Jan. 1
from 1956 to 1959 incl, Other bids included the following: from 1956 to 1959 incl. Other bids included the follow
Bercanter-
 jointly Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc-- Bartlett, Knight \& Co
In addition to the foregoing the following other bids Bidder-
F. S. Moseley \& Co.
Northern Trust Co. of Chicago nt. Rate Rate Bid $\begin{array}{ll}2 \% & 100.79 \\ 2 \% & 100.369\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 \% & 100.364 \\ 2 \% & 109.13 \\ 2 \% & 102\end{array}$ $214 \% \quad 101.07$ $214 \%$
were submitted:
Int. R Rate
$\%$
 LOGANSPORT SCHOOL CITY, Ind-BOND SALE-The issue of 200,000 school building bonds offered Sept. $1-\mathrm{V}$. 147, p. 1371-was premium of $\$ 3,208$, equal to 101.604 , a basis of about $2.08 \%$. Dated 1956 incl. and $\$ 8,000$ Feb. 1, 1957. Other bids: 1 and Aug. 1 from 1941 to Cities Securities Corp., Fletcher Trust Co. of Indi- Int. Rate Premium anapolis and National Bank of Logansport of IndiCo., Chicago
Northern Trust Co., Chicago-- Chicago
Lazard Freres \& Co Cirst National Bank of Chicago
ohn Nuveen \& Co. and The Illinois Co. of Chicago Central Securities Corp., Fort Wayne
FPARKE COUNTY $\mathbf{P}$ O. Rockyille O. V. Lamb, County Auditor, will recevive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 38,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest bridge construction
bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as foilows: $\$ 2,000$ bonds. Dated Sept. 1 , 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due as foilows: $\$ 2,000$
July 15, 1938; $\$ 2,000$ Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1939 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name a single, rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Into the order or the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each ready for delivery within 10 days after the award. Approving legal opinion
of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnisbed the of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the county, payable TPERU, Ind BO $\overline{N D}$ SALEE $\overline{D E T A I L S}$ The $\$ 220,00031 / \overline{\%}$ (not 3\%) sewage disposal plant bonds sold to the City securities Corp. or nemomapo.and
at $101.50-147, p .1524-$ are dated Sept. 1,1938, in $\$ 1,000$ dend
mature serially from 194 ito 1959 incl. Callable after Sept.1, 1949. Interest mature seria
M. \& S.
Ti VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.-BOND SALE was awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.28 , a basis of about $1.70 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due $\$ 11,000$

VERMILION COUNTY (P. O. Newport), Ind. - BOND OFFERING Sep. B. Cooper, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on nds. De 1 from 1940 to 1946 incl. 5 , June 1 and
 Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiple of 14 of $1 \%$.
Interest payable $J . \&$ D. Bidding form to be obtained from the County Interest payable J. \& D. Bidding form to be obtained from the of issued pursuant to Chapter 117 , Acts of 1935 , to provide relief funds to the county's townsnips and are direct obligations
of the county, payable out of ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable
to the order of the Board of Commissioners, is required. County will to the order of the Board of Commissioners, is required. County will
furnish at its own expense the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross,
McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis. Delivery of bonds will be made in bout 10 days after the sale.
VERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P.O. Portville), Ind. V. 147, p. 1227-were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson of Indianapolis, as 2 at, at par plus a peremium oo $\$ 37.10$, equal to 100.33 , a a basis of about
$1.91 \%$ Dated July 5.1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 944 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1, 1945 . Other bids:
Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp.-
Raffensperger, Hu
Ross T. EWert
Fletcher Trust Co
Cletcher Trust Co
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ 2 \% & \$ 56.60 \\ 2 \% & 16.56 \\ 2 \% & 16.110 \\ 211 \% & 57.30 \\ 214 \% & 58.30 \\ 214 \% & 58.00 \\ 214 \% & 56.10 \\ 21 \% & 13.00\end{array}$

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Roll),
Ind.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 31,900$ school building bonds offered Sept. $6-$ Ind.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 31,900$ school building bonds offered Sept. 6as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 277.80$, equal to 100,87 , a basis of about
$2.12 \%$. Dated Aug. 1,1938 and due as follows: $\$ 1,100$ on June 15 and
Dec. 15 from 1939 to 192 incl. and $\$ 1,100$ June 15,1953 . Second high bid Dee. I5 from 1939 to $19 \dot{2}$ incl., and $\$ 1,100$ June 15, 1953 . Second high bi
of 100.79 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Kenneth S. Johnson, of Indianapolis. ZIONSVILLE, Ind- - BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ construction an S. Johnson, of Indianapolis, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ \$ 2.80$, equal to 100.82 a basis of about $2.11 \%$. Dated July 1,1938 and due
$\$ 1,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1949 , incl. Other bids: 1,000 on Jan. I from 1940 to 1949, incl. Other bids:

IOWA
SALTOONA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. AItoona), Iowa-BOND SALE 6- V. 147, p. 1371 -was awarded to the Iowa-Des Moines National
Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines as $21 / 2$ s, paying a premium of $\$ 155.00$, Bank \& Trust Co. of Des M

BLACK HAWK COUNTY (P. O. Waterloo), lowa-BOND SALE p. 1371 -was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. of Chicago, as 214 s ,
paying a premium of $\$ 1,176$, equal to 101.176 , a basis of about $2.14 \%$. paying a premium of $\$ 1,176$, equal to 101.176, a basis of about $2.14 \%$,
Dated Sept. 1, 1938 . Due from Sept. 1,1940 to 1956 incl.

BLENCOE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Blencoe), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by H . O. Williams, District Sec-
retary, that he will receive bids until 2 p . m . on Sept. 12 , for the purchase
of an s 11 . 500 isse retary, that he will receive bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 12 , for the purchase
of an $\$ 11,500$ issue of building bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at the election held on Aug. 10.
It was reported later by the District
It was reported later by the District Secretary that the amount of bonds
to be sold is actually $\$ 12,000$. instead of $\$ 11,500$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Oct. 1,1938 Due $\$ 4000$ from 1947 . Oct. 1, 1938. Due $\$ 4,000$ from
$Y$ DAVENPORT, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-It is reported election will be held on Sept. 26 to have the voters pass on the a special not to exceed $\$ 1,800,000$ in bonds, the proceeds of which would be used in
conjunction with Public Works Administration grants for various schoo. conjunction with Puble
construction projects.

DUBUQUE, Iowa-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The Harris Trust semi-ann. funding bonds. Dated June 10, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
June 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1945 and 1946, and $\$ 15,000$ in 1947. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. These bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, direct general obligations of the entire city, and all
taxable property within the city is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes sufficient to pay principal of these bonds and the interest thereon when due. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. Charles City), Iowa-BOND ELECCTIONAt an election scheduled for Sept. 23 the voters wil pass on the issuance of
$\$ 200,000$ in court house construction bonds, to be used in conjunctionjwith $\$ 200,000$ in court house construction bonds, to be used in conjunctionjwith
a Public Works Administration grant, according to report.a
GRANGER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Granger), 1 Iowa-BOND V. 147, p. 1072-was awarded to the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 150$, equal to 101 , Trust basis of about $2.39 \%$. Dated Sept.1, 1938 . Due from 1940 to 1955 .
The other bids were as follows:
Bidder-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bidder } \\ \text { Shaw, McDermott \& Sparks.......... Premium } & \text { Int. Rate }\end{array}$ Whenton State Bank
Veith, Duncan \& Wo Wood.

Jackley \& Co | Premium |
| :--- |
| $--\mathbf{-} .100$ |
| 100 |

Carleton D. Beh Co
$21 \% \%$
$21 / 2 \%$
GRAND JUNCTION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grand Junction) towa- that he will receive bids until 10 a. m . on Sep. S. . 2 , for the purchasecre-
tary, the
$\$ 22,000$ issue of school bonds. (A $\$ 30,000$ issue was approved by the voters. at an election on Aug. 22.)
HUMBOLDT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Humboldt, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-1t is stated by J. K. Coddington,
President of the Board of Directors, that he will receive sealed and oral
bids until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on sept. 16 , for the purchase of a $\$ 24,700$ issue of school bonds.
IOWA COUNTY (P. O. Marengo), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 62,000$ awarded jointly bonds offered for sale on Aug, 27-V: 147, p. 1371-was Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines, as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price 10 , according to
LINN COUNTY (P, O. Cedar Rapids), Iowa-CERTIFICATES SOLD Sept. 8 and was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Cedar Rapids at $1 \%$, reports the County Treasurer
MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marshalltown) Iowa-BOND OFFER-
ING-It is stated by L. B. Tucker, County Treasurer that he will receive ING-It is stated by L. B. Tucker, County Treasurer, that he will receive fund bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ in 1942 , and $\$ 10,000$, 1943 and 1944 . Bonds and attorney's opinion will be furnished by the
county. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the oonds, is required. county. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the oonds, is required.
PALO ALTO COUNTY (P. O. Emmetsburg, Iowa-BOND OFFER$I N G$ - It is reported that bids wili be received until Sept, 12 , by Martha
Thompson, County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of funding bonds.
RINGGOLD COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Ayr), Iowa-ADDITTONAL INecondary road certificates purchased by Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines, at $11 / 2 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 15.00$, as noted here on Sept. 3-V. 147, p. 1524-
are due on Dec. 31,1939 . are due on Dec. 31, 1939 .
The other bids were as follows:
 First State Bank, Diagonal
Carleton D. Beh Co., Des Moines
$\begin{array}{rr}11 \% \% & \$ 12.00 \\ -13 \% & \text { Par } \\ .21 / 4 \% & \text { Par }\end{array}$
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received chase of an issue of $\$ 128,000$ funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
 1942; \$15,000, 1943 to 1946, and $\$ 20,000$ in 1947 and 1948 . Prin, and int obligation bonds payable from ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property in the city. Bonds will be in coupon form and may be registered as to opened until after all brals bids are received. No oral bids will be considered after the sealed bids have been opened. Bidderis should specify the semiannual interest rate and any award or awards will be made on the most the lowest interest rate. The city will furnish the bonds and approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, N. Y. City, and all bids must be
so conditioned. Bidders must furnish Assessed value of all taxable property for 1937 In. 15, 1938 Money and credits, additiona Value of municipal property
Vaue of municipal property ...
Sinking funds debt, including proposed bonds
Sinking funds in process of collectionBOND ELECTION-A dispatch from Sioux City to the $65,000.00$ Register" of Sept. 3 reported as follows: Petitions bearing 4,500 signatures were given the City Council here
Friday to authorize an $\$ 850,000$ bond issue election regarding the new auditorium project that has already received assurance of a $\$ 783,000$ Public Works Administration grant. The voting date tentatively is sept.
15 The PWA grant requires that work start before Oct. 1 . Mayor
15 . Thid ${ }^{\text {P }}$. Loepp said the proposed site will be announced vefore the election. WEST BURLINGTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Burlington), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by C . F . Schwartz, District secretary, that he wil receive oids until $3: 3 \%$. Moupon
Sept. 12, for the purchase of a $\$ 40,000$ issue of not to exced $3 \%$ coupon
semi-ann. building bonds. Denomination not more than $\$ 1,00$, nor less semi-ann. Due serially $\$ 2,000$ a year. These are the bonds authorized
than $\$ 100$. Due
by a vote of 338 to 108 , at the election held on Aug. 1. Principal and by a vote of 338 to 108 , at the ele

## KANSAS

ADA RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 4 (P. O. Ada) KanBONDS SOLD-It is stated by the District Clerk that $\$ 18$,
bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 25 , have been sold.

BELOIT, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by P. W. Praff, City Clerk, that the state School Fund Commission has exercised its right to
 Treasurer's office.
(This action by the Commission cancels the prior sale of the bonds to the
 WICHITA, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 230,000$ issue of $21 / \%$ semL-ann. sanitary sewer No. 20 series No. 444 bonds is stated to have been purchased
on sept. 6 by thi First National Bank of Chicago, paying a premium of
 Aug. 1,1938 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows: 12,000, 1939 to 1948, and $\$ 11,000$ On the same date an issue of $\$ 119,5002 \%$ semi-ann. refunding, series,
No. 445 bonds was purchased by the Ransom-Davidson Co. of Wichita, No. 445 bonds was purchased
 follows: $\$ 11.500$ in 1939 , and $\$ 12,000$ from 1940 to 1948 .
Prin. and int. payabe at the city 8 fiscal agency in
in pproval by bow
WICHITA, Kan.- BOND ELECTION-A special election will be held on sept. 27 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of
$\$ 1,333.750$
in bonds for the building of a water plant and pipe line. The city is said to have filed a request with the public Works Administration
for a brant or $\$ 1,091,250$, to be used in conjunction with the bond funds
on this project.

## KENTUCKY

BARREN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL CORP. (P. O. Glasgow), K y. BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The Bankers Bond Co. of first mortgae bonds at various prices. Denom. \$1.000. Dated July 1 ,
1938. Due \$2.000 rom July 19 . 939 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (Jan. and July 1) payable at the New Farmers National Bank, Glasgow, Ky. Callable on any interest payment date after 30 days' published notice
at $1021 / 2$ if called within the first 5 years, $1011 / 2$ if called within the next at $1023 / 2$ if called within the first 5 years,
5 years, and at 100 if called after 10 years.

Financial Satement-Barron County Board of Education


 *While the above bonded indebtedness is not an obligation of the Barren
County Board of Education, the retirement of this indebtedness will be ccomplished by rentals paid by it from funds derived from its general tax levy. The only overlapping indebtedness is a $\$ 60,00051 / 4 \%$ General Fundng Bond issue of Barren County.
75 cents, which is its legal limit. However, it will have a surplus of $\$ 10,000$ above its ordinary operating expenses and all of this a mounts will be applicable for the payment of the rental necessary for the retirement of those
bonds. The budget for the school year 1938-39 shows that the Barren County Board of Education anticipates an income of $\$ 41,997$ derived from local taxes and $\$ 76,000$ from the State per capita tax.
BOYD COUNTY (P. O. Catlettsburg), Ky. -BONDS OFFERED FOR puotic subscrintion at prices to yield from. of Louisville is offering for puptic subscription at prices $t \%$ yield from $2.25 \%$ to $3.20 \%$ according to
maturity, a $\$ 200,000$ issue oo $4 \%$ refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 15, 1938 . Due on July 15 as follows: \$10,000, 1940; $\$ 20,000,1941$
and 1942 and $\$ 25,000$ in 1943 to 1948 . Prin. and int. (J. \& J. 55 ) payable val by Chapman \& Cutler, Cbicago.
Financial Statement

## (As official

Actual value taxable property (estimated) .-..................... $\$ 80,000,000$
 Population ( 1930 census)- 43,849 .
The above financial statement as to bonded debt does not include the overlapping debt of other political subdivisions which have power to levy
taxes upon all or any of the property represented by the above assessed
valuation valuation. Thends bore being issued for the purpose of refunding the floating ndebtedness and are in the opinion of counsel direct obligations of Boyd
County, payable from ad valorem taxes levied within tha limits prescribed by law, County has paid all maturing principal and interest promptly when due with the exception during 1937 when they were slow in the pay ment
CYNTHIANA, Ky.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the \& Boyce of Louisvilie, as 3 s , at a price of 97.23 , as noted here on Stept. $3-\mathrm{V}$. 147, pi 1524 -are dated Aug, 1 , 1938 and mature on Aug. as follows,


## Louisiana Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold

Whitney National Bank<br>of New Orleans

## LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, La.-BOND CALL-It is stated that Mayor V. V. Lamkin is calling for payment on Oct. 1 , at the office of the City Secre-
tary-Treasurer, the following $5 \%$ public improvement bonds aggregating \$125,000:
$\$ 40,000$ fourth series, dated Oct. 1, 1909, maturing Oct. 1, 1949, and
callable for redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the city callable for redemption prior to maturity, at the option or the city
on Oct. $, 1,1929$. for redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the city on Oct. 1 , 1929. series, dated May 1, 1907, maturing May 1, 1947, callable for redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the city on

CALCASIEU PARISH (P, O, Lake Charles), La-BOND OFFER ING-Sealed bids will be received by the Secrestary of the Parish Police
Jury, until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 23, for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$ issue of o exceed $6 \%$ pavilion and public auditorium bonds. Interest rate is not Due Oct. 1, as follows: $\$ 9,000$ in $1939, \$ 10,000$ in 1940 to $1942, \$ 11,000$ in 1952 to $1954, \$ 15,000$ in 1955 and 1956 , $\$ 16,000$ in 1957 and $\$ 17,000$ in 195. The expense of the Parish. Enclose a certified check for $3 \%$.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION-PAYING AGENT APPOINTED-The Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York has been named as the New York paying agent for the $\$ 6,000,00043 / 4 \%$ educational detail in our issue of Sept. 3,-V. 147, were sold on Sept. 1 , as noted in (The official advertisement of the public offering on the above bonds ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. New Orleans), La.-PAYING
$A G E N T$ APPOINTED-It was announced that the Manufacturers Trust

Co. of New York is the paying agent in New York for the $\$ 2,000,000$ refundng bonds that were sold o
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH (P. O. Edgard) La Elmere G. Bourgeois. Presill be received until 11 a . m . on Sept. 24 by $\$ 26,000$ issue of coupon President of the Police Jur, for the purchase of a ate is not to exceed $4 \%$, parable A and jail construction bonds. Interest 1938. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1939$ to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$. 1953 bligations. A certified were authorized on Sept. 1 and are said to be general payable to the above President $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for
VERNON PARISH (P O.
CELED -It is stated (Py O. Leesville), La.-BOND OFFERING CAN-
the sale of the $\$ 90,000$ court house and Secretary of the Police Jury, that the sale of the $\$ 90,000$ court house and jail bonds, which had been scheduled

## MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, Mass.--BOND OFFERING-Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hooker, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of $\$ 80,000$ coupon sewer extension bonds of
1938.10 Dated Sept. $1,1938$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 4,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1958 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed
in a muitiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the in a muitiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M. \& S.) paya ble at the
Second National Bank of Boston. These bonds are exempt from taxation
in Massachusetts and will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the Second National Vank of Boston; their legality
will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston, whose
opinion will be furnished the purchas opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to this
issue will be filed with said bank where they may be inspected. These issue will be delivered to the purchaser at the Second National Bank of Boston, 111 Franklin Street, Boston, on or about Sept. 23, 1938.

Financial Information-Sept. 6, 1938
Year- Financial informa
Assessed val. (incl. motor vehicles).


1936
$\$ 9.65429$
$\$, 68.10$
$\$ 272,986$
None
Present issue...
$\$ 143,000$
80,000
Less water debt. 80,000
$\$ 223,000$
None

Net debt-1
Population, $1935,6,473$. $\$ 223.000$

ARLINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Sept. 6 an issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes at $0.15 \%$ discount,
Dated Sept. 9,1938 , and due $\$ 100,000$ July 14, and $\$ 100,000$ Aug. 11, 1939.iner bids
Other

Bidder- Discount Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co
National Shawmut Bank
National Shawm
Washburn \& Co
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon street bonds offered on Sept. 8 were awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., New 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due $\$ 40,000$ each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl. The bonds are general obigations of the city, exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of the city's taxable property. Legality approved by storey, Thorn-
dike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Other bids included the following; Bidder- $\&$ Dodge of Boston. Other bids Included First Boston Corp -


### 100.113 100.069

Assessed valuation, 1937, including motor vehicle excise...- $\$ 177,928,700.00$
Total bonded debt, not including present issue


 ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes of 1938 offered Sept. 9 were awarded to the Brockton
National Bank, at $0.10 \%$ discount, plus $\$ 4$ premium. Dated Sept. 9 , 1938, and due Nov. 4,1938 . Other'bids: $\$ 4$ premium. Dated sept. 9 ,
 Merchants National B Beverly National Bank
Naunkeag Trust Co. of salem HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass.-NOTE SALE-
The $\$ 250,000$ tax anticipation notes offered Sept. $7-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. $1525-$ were awarded to the Third National Bank \& Trust Co. of Springfiedd, at $0.10 \%$
discount. plus a premium of $\$ 8$. Dated Sept. 8,1938 and due Nov. 4 , discount, plus a pr
.1938 . Other bids:
Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. (Plus $\$ 3$ premium)
Boston Sate Deposit \&ank, Boston (Plus $\$ 2$ premium)
Merchants National Bank,
First National Bank, Boston
$\qquad$
 drainage bonds offered Sept. 6, were awarded to Tyler \& Coupon sewer and as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.30 , a basis of about $1.46 \%$. Due as follows:
$\$ 13,000$ from 1939 to 1941 incl. and $\$ 12,000$ from 1942 to 1953 incl. Dated
 MARSHFIELD, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Shirley R. Orosse, Town for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ coupon high school loan notes. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Sept. 15 from 1939 to 1958 , incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and
semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. These notes will be certified as to their genuineness by the Director of Accounts, Department of Corporations and Taxation, Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, and their legality approved by Kenneth H. Damen of Boston, whose
 ${ }^{1938}$ assessed valuation, $\$ 7,667,640$. Population, 2,073 . Tax rate, $1938, \$ 29.00$. Tax titles Sept. $1,1938, \$ 7,828.24$. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Borrowed against } \\ & \text { tax titles, none. } \\ & \text { issue, } \$ 518.000 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ Bonds outstanding as of Sept. 1,1938 , excluding present ROCKLAND, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 34,800$ coupon municipal relief notes offered Sept. 2-V. 147, p. $1525-$ were awarded to Estabrook
$\&$ Co. of Boston, as $11, \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.057 , a basis of about $1.49 \%$. Dated sept. 1 , 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,800$, $1939 ; \$ 4,000$ from
1942 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1943 to 1948 incl. Other bids: Bidder-

Rate Bid
100.40
100.20
100.70

SAUGUS, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 359000$ coupon sewerage bonds
 Boston, as 23/s, at a a price of 102.124, a a basis of about $2.57 \%$., Dated
Sept. 1,1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 12.000$ from 1939 to 1967 incl. and 811,000 in 1968 . The bankers reoffered the bonds to yield from $0.50 \%$ Bidder-
Whiting, Weeks \& Knowles, Bond, Judge \& Oot Rate

Rate Bid

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,810,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered Sept. $7-\nabla$. 147 , p. $1525-$ were awarded to a
syndicate composed op $R$. L. Day $\&$ Co. Estabrook \& \& Knowles. Inc., Smith, Barrey \& Co.,., Newton, Abbe. \& Co. and Lee cost of $1.66 \%$. City fixed interest rate on the $\$ 410,000$ loan at $2 \%$ and, of $1 \% \% \%$ for the remaining $\$ 1,400,000$. The bonds are as follows: $\$ 410,0002 \%$ sewer, due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 14,000$ from 1939 to 1958 incl. $800,000{ }^{1} 11 / 2 \%$ trade school, due $\$ 40,000$ each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1958 600,000 11, $19 \%$ municipal relief, due $\$ 60,000$ each sept. 1 from 1939 to All of the bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1938. The following other bids were
submitted at the sale. In each instance. an interest rate of $13 \% \%$ was submitted at the sale. In each instance, an interest rate of $13 \%$ wa
named for the issues of $\$ 800,000$ and $\$ 600,000$ : Thidder
Graham
Foston Corp.
Parsons Rate Bid The First Boston Oorp. Boston, Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc. and 101.019
 Peabody \& Co. and Stone \& Webster rad Blodget, Inc--ā-"- 100.7699 Halsey, stuart \& ©o... Inc., N. Y, Bancamerica-Blair Oorp.

M WESTFIELD, Mass.-BOND SALE-R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston obtained the award on Sept. 2 of $\$ 20.000$ coupon relief bonds on a bid of
100.189 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $1.46 \%$. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually. Other $\begin{aligned} & \text { bids: } \\ & \text { Bldder } \\ & \text { Tyler \&o }\end{aligned}$


## MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

## Cray, McFawn \& Petter DETROIT <br> Telephone Cberry 6828 <br> A.T.T. Tel. DET 540-541 <br> Telephone 9-8255 <br> A.T.T. Tel. Grps. 7

## MICHIGAN

ATLAS TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. (Pecreary Goodrich), Mich - BOND OFFERING-W.Wells C. Reid, District
 bonds. Dane 15 from 1939 to 1943 incl. Rat. Rete or rates of interest to be be ex
on Jussed in multiples of 1 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (annually on
prest pressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (annually on A certified check for $2 \%$ of the issue, payable to the order of the Treasurer.
must accompany each proposil. The school district is authorized and must accompany each proposal. The school district in authorized and
required by law to leve upon all taxable property therein such ad valorem required by law to leve upon all taxable property therein such ad valorem
taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and interest thereon within the limitation prescribed by the state Oonstitution An An additional five mill levy has been voted for a five-year period, 1939 to 1943 , inclusive. The purchaser shall pay the cost of printing the bonds and cost of attorney's
opinion approving the legality of the bonds. DAVISON, Mich.-OPTION EXERCISED-Martin, Smith \& Co. Oi
Detroit took up the option to purchase an issue of $\$ 42,000$ water supply
 receipt of a Public Works Administration grant, was made at a price of
98 for the bonds to bear interest as follows: $\$ 210,0004 \mathrm{~s}$, due Sept. 1 as

DENTON TOWNSHIP UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roscommon), Mich-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The State Public Debt Commission has issued a certificate approving an issue of $\$ 15,000$ schoo building bonds, to mature serially from 1939 to 1943 inct.
DETROIT, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED-The city purchased by tender a total of $\$ 504,262$ of its bonds for retirement, at
averaged a yield of $4.56 \%$. The majority are callable $41 / 2$.
FRANKENMUTH, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the位s approved an GLADSTONE, Mich.-BOND SALE-The First National Bank and of $\$ 5,000$ bath house bonds as 4 s , at a price of 101 .
GRAND HAVEN, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-J. N. Pool, Oity Clerk will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 55,000$ hospital bonds, to mature Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 and
$1942 ; \$ 4,000$ in 1943 , and $\$ 9,000$ from 1944 to 1948 incl. City reserves the right to purchase \$82.000 of the bonds at the same terrs n named by the
successful bidder. This issue was approved by a vote of 1,105 to 430 at the July 26 election. of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1 is of $1 \%$. They will be in coupon Porm, payabie as to principal and interest M. \& \& \& S. at thite Peoples Sowinns Bank, Grand Haven. Payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be
levied on all of the city's taxable property. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the issue, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each the issue, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each
proposal. Legal opinion of Miller. Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Detroit
will be furnished the successful bidder.
GROSSE POINTE PARK, Mich-BOND OFFERING-Waldo J. Berns, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard storm water sewer relief system general obligation bonds, authorized at a

 payable at the Detroit Bank of Detroit. The village is authorized and required by law to levy upon all its taxable property such ad valorem
taxes as may be encessary to pay both principal and interest without

 proving the legality of the bonds, diost
HUNTINGTON WOODS, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-H. Wi. O. Bauckham, City Clirk, will receive sealed tenders until 8 p. m. on Sept. 20 or the ollowing described issues, dated Aug. 15, 1937:
Series B, O, D, and E refunding bonds.
Series $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{D}$, and E refunding bonds.
Series A and B certificates of indebtedness.

- Only tenders of not more than par and accrued interest will be considered MARINE CITY AND COTTRELLVILLE TOWNSHIPS FRAC-
${ }_{2}^{\text {of }} \$ 44,000$ school bonds offered Sept. $1-\nabla, 147$, prouse 1373 -was awarded as $21 / 2 \mathrm{sto}$ Crouse \& Co of Detroit. Dated June 1 , i938, and due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 6,000$ in $1940, \$ 8,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 10,000$ Prom 1942 to 1944, incl. MICHIGAN STORM SEWER DRAIN DISTRICTS, Mich.-NOTICE mittee for storm sewer Drain Districts in Michican is advising holders of certificates of deposit for Campbell Road and Red Run Improvement Drain District bonds that pursuant to Article IV of the denosit arreement. of interest on the above bonds deposited with it. which interest has fallen
 have been lodged with the committee's depositaries
OSCODA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS APPROVED-On
Aug. 29 the voters authorized an issue of $\$ 17,000$ gymnasium buiding bonds. OWENDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS AUTHORIZED - At an election on Aug, 4 the

ST, CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.-BOND ELECby the voters on Sept. 29.
SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.-BOND SALE- $\$ 35,0003 \%$ special assessment pavement bonds offered Sept. 6-V.
the state Bank of South Haven, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1.637 .10$ the state Bank of South Haven, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1.637 .10$.
 and $\$ 4,000$ in lises. Second high bid for 104.41 was submitted by John
Nuveen \& Co of Chicago.

## MINNESOTA

STEPHEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stephen), of Education, that he will receive sealed bids untii $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 16 of the purchase of a $\$ 25.000$ Isse of of $31 / \%$. coupon semi-ann. and audtorium
for the
bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 to 1952 and $\$ 1,000$ bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\% 2,000$ in 1941 to 1952 and $\$ 1,000$
in 1953. Principal and interest payable at the District Treasurer's office.
Legality and Legality approved by Ira H. Burhans of Stephen.

## MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE, Miss.-RFC FUNDS TO BE SOLICITED-It is stated that the City Council voted on Aug. 27 to file an application with the
Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $\$ 2,100,000$ to be used
 is said to have been taken following the cancellation of a contract with B .
J . Van Ingen \& Co of New York, which had been entered into between the city and the said investment house, for the purchase of an issue or $\$ 2$, -
$500,0005 \%$ bridge revenue bonds, as reported in our issue of July 23 -V. 147, p. 608
HERNANDO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hernando), Miss-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on Aug. 30 JACKSON, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 96.966 .13$ issue of $23 / 4 \%$ specia street improvement and street intersection bonds was sold on sept. 6 to the 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 8$, 96613 in 1939; $\$ 9,000$ from 1940 to 1943; $\$ 10,000$, 1944, and $\$ 11,000$, 1945 to 1948 \& The second best bid Was an
MERIGOLD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clevehand, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 22.0004 \%$ schoor bonds of Memphis. Dated July 1 , 1938 . Due serially over a 13 -year period The purchaser is to pay for the printing of the bonds and the approving The purchaser is to pay for the printing of the
opinion of Charles \& Trauernicht of St . Louis.

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

CARUTHERSVILLE, Mo.-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by Charles W. Shields, City Clerk, that the two issues of bonds agreegating $\$ 30,000$,
offered on sept. 5 -V. 147 , p. 1074-were not sold as no bids were received. The issues are as follows
$\$ 15,000$ library bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500 ; 1940$ to $1944 ;$
$\$ 1,000$ in $1945 ; ~$
$\$ 500,1946$ and $1947: \$ 1,500,1948 ; \$ 1,000,1949$
 Denom. 500 . Dated Oct. $1,1938$. These bonds were approved by the
voters at the election held on Jul 6 . Payable at the office of the City ${ }^{\text {voters }}$
FERGUSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ferguson), Mo.-BONDS SoLD-It is reported that $878,00021 \mathrm{GO}$ semi-ann. school bonds were
iointly purchased by Franclis Bro. \& Co. and Crago, Hitchcock \& Co . jointly purchased by Francis Bro \& Co. and Craso, Hitchcock \& Co.
both of St. Louis, paying a price of 100.292 . These bonds were approved JEFFERSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson City) Mo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 115,00023 \%$ semi-annual school bonds were purchased by the Central Missouri Trust Co. of Jeferson
City. Dated Auy. 15,1938 . Legality approved by Charles \& TrauerLouis.
MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by L. E. Newton, City Clerk, that he will receive s.
purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of sewer bonds.
NEW HAVEN, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 15,000$ 3\% seme.-ann. seever, construction bonds were purchased by the Mississippi
Valles Thet Valley Trust Co. of st.. Louis. D.
Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.-BOND SALE-The various issues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 655,000$, offered for sale on sept. 6-V. 147 , D. $1527-$ were are the Mississispi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, F. S. Moseley \& Co. of
cago
New Yerk New York and the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas city at a price or


 24,000 1955, and $\$ 18,000$ in 1956 to 1958 . 195 . 42,000 1950, and new market house bonds. Due Sopt. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1943 53,000 stadium bonds. Due sopt. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1943 to 1953


35,000 pony express memorial bonds. Due Sept. 1 asfollows: $\$ 2.000$ in 12,000 new buildings at city yards bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ Sept. 1, 1947 55,000 to to 19re houses bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: 83,000 in 1943 to 1951, 50,000 atret construction and repair bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows:

ST, JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo-BOND
 Trust Co. of Chicago, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. or St. Louis, Fis. paying a price, of 102.27 a a basis or a bout $2.27 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 .
pue from sept. 1,1950 to 1954.

## MONTANA

BILLINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Billings), Mont.-BOND LLECTION-We are informed by the District Clerk that an election will be held on Sept. 21 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 611,000$ in not to
exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. general obligation building bonds. Due in 20 years,
optinal anter five years. optional after five years.
GALLATIINCUUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Bozeman), cheduled for Oct. 10 , of the $\$ 200,000$ building bonnds, described the offering of Sept. 3-V. 147, p. 1527-we are informed by the District Clerk that to 173 .

Financial Statement
Date of incorporation Our records show the district in existence as Present schoi census, 2.491. Present estimated population, 8,500.
Latest assessed valuation, 1937, $\$ 11,221,503$. Percentage of actual valuation represented by assessed valuation, $100 \%$.
Railroad mileage included with boundaries of district, 312.51 miles Tax collections report:


Is your district operating on a cash basis? Yes.
Total amount of bonded indebtedness. None.
 office of the County Treasurer only? Optional-County Treasurer or entral Hanover Bank, New York.
Has the district ever defaulted in debt payments? No.
did by raliroads and Date of fiscal year,
Date of tax sale, for 1937 taxes Juiy 15, $1938 . ~$
Monday of each month.

## NEBRASKA

FAIRBURY, Neb-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on Aug 30 the voters fail
HAY SPRINGS, Neb-BOND SALE-The $\$ 29,838$ issue of funding Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, according to the Village Clerk. HOLDREDGE, Neb.-BONDS VOTED- 1 t is stated by the City Clerk that at the election held on Aug. 24 the following bonds, aggregating
$\$ \$ 101,750$ were approved by the voters: $\$ 74,250$ municipal building and
$\$ 27,500$ swimming pool bonds.

## NEW JERSEY

DEAL, N. J.-BOND SLLE - The $\$ 130,000$ coupon or registered jetty construction bonds, comprising $\$ 25,000$ assessment, due a nnually from
1939 to 1948 incl., and $\$ 105,000$ improvement, due from 1939 to 1953 inct offered for sale on Sept. $7-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. 1528 - were a warded to a a group,
composed of O . A. Preim \& Co., Newark; Schlater, Noyes $\&$ Gardner, Inc., New York, and D. P. Dunning \& Co. of Newark as 31/4. Alor a premium are dated Aug. 1 1938, and the mature in annual instalments on Aug. 1
as follows: $\$ 10000$, 1939 to 1941 incl.; $\$ 8,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl., and 89,000 from 1950 to 11533 incl. Second high bid of 100.82 for 129,000
bonds as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was submitted by H . Boland C Co, of New York City FORT LEE, N. J.-NEW REFUNDING PLAN SUBMITTED TO refunding the outstanding indebtedness of both the borough and the
school district, dated Aug. 1, 1938, is being submitted for anproval of all known creditors of the two units by , is We E. Wetzel of W. W. Wetzel \& Co. 148 west State St., Trenton, N. J., who is tae refunding agent for the which have proved abortive, to reestablish the debt position of the two taxing units. In urging creditor approval of the current program, wnich payments which at a conservative estimate the borough can pay," the refunding agent declares trat the plan can be made effective without undue delay as provided for in the so-called Municipal Bankruptcy Act. Under it under jurisdiction of the Federal Court, while $662-3 \%$ must approve of it before the court can make the program effective. It is also pointed out that, contrary to the belief of some program effective. It it is also pointed it is not supported by the two organized creditor committees, generally known as the "Barker" and "Plenty" groups.
'According to the plan of composition, the the indebtedness of the borough sists of $\$ 3,309,200$ bonds and notes, unpaid interest funding bonds conJune 1,1938 , in amount on not less, unpaid interest than $\$ 1,039,596$, anere not accrued to
$\$ 183,579$ $\$ 183,579.58$ or other indebtedness. In exchange for this' debt, it is proposed
that the borough issue $\$ 3,309,200$ refunding bonds and $\$ 1,243,176.21$
funding bond each June and Dec. 1 at the rate of $31 / 2 \%$ up to and including June 1,1942 and at $4 \%$ thereafter to maturity or the obligations, which will be June 1 , 1978. Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest payment each June 1 and Dec. 1 at $2 \%$, and mature June 1,1944 . Callable on any
interest date at par and accrued interest. Payment of part of unpaid bond interest will be made in cash to the extent of 1-10th of the amount, plus such not paid in cash will be serviced by ane to a multiple of \$50. The part denoms. of not less than 850 . As a result of a "wash" transaction, the borough will assume liability for the interest owed on school district obligaThe school district debt involving $\$ 732,000$ of bonds and notes will be refinanced through issuance of a similar amount of its own school refunding including June 1, 1943, and $4 \%$ thereafter to maturity, on June 1 , 1978 . Callable at par and interest on any interest payment date June 1, 1978 will con the bonds to be issued by both the borough and the school district will contain the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Long-
fellow of New York, and in accepting such obligations in
ing securities the creditor will in no wise relinquish any of the rights inerent in the securities thus exchanged.
KEYPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS DEFEATED At the Aug. 30 election the
was defeated by the voters.
MILFORD, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Frank J. Kehoe, Borough Clerk. for the purchase of $\$ 25.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or Sept. 20 sewer bonds of 1938.0 Dated Sept. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000.1$ Due
Sept. 1 , as follows: $\$ 2.000$ from 1939 to 1949 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1950 . Principal and interest (M. \& S.). payable at the' Peopies Trust Co. of Bergen required to be obtained at the sale of the bonds is $\$ 25,000$. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of the borough's raxer property. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the issue, payable to the

POHATCONG TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spring.

 Bids will be received for all or any part of the issue. Proceedings authorizing the issuance of the bonds have been approved by the Attorney. General of Attorney of Phillipsburg. will be furnished opinion of Francis L . Thompson, check $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for payabie to the order of the district, must accompany each its first jastin
RUTHERFORD, N. J.-SCHOOL BONDS VOTED-At a special election on Sept. 7 the voters overwhelmingly approved two school addition pro-
posals entailing an estimated expenditure of $\$ 462,986$. Prososal number ne carried by a vote of 1,487 to 253 , with the count on the second measure broved, a grant of $45 \%$. or $\$ 208,343$, toward the cost of the program-
promitren
Aside from this the Bard hrough sale of school property to the Borough Council, with the result that the net cost of the entire prosram to the school board will be reduced to approximat followed defeat of similar plans at three previous elections.
TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.-BOND SALEV. 147, p. 1231 -were awarded to the Palisades Trust $\&$ Guarantee Co. op Englewoo as -wis at par plus a premium of $\$ 337.94$ equal to 100.277 .
a basis of about $2.17 \%$. The issue is divided as follows $\$ 566,000$ series A due yearly from 1939 to 1948 , incl.

All of the bonds are dated Sept. 1,1938 , and the combined maturities, with payments due each sept. 1, are as follows. $\$ 25.000,1939 ; \$ 20,000$
from 1940 to 1942, incl. $\$ 15,000,1943 ; \$ 5,000$ from 1944 to 1947, incl., and $\$ 2,000$ in 1948. Among other bids were the following: $\quad$ Int. Rate - Rate Bid Schidater-

Julius A. Rippel, Inc.,- and V̄anDe-enter, spear \& ${ }^{21 / 2 \%}$
Co., jointly $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. Preim } \\ & \text { jointly }\end{aligned}$

## NEW MEXICO

McKINLEY COUNTY (P. O. Gallup), N. Mex-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by J. H. Simpson, CCunty Treasurer, that the $\$ 125.0003 \%$
court house and jail bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 9 , have been court house and jail bonds approv
sold to the State of New Mexico

## NEW YORK

CORNWALL (P. O. Cornwall), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Walter Time) on Sept. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 11,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or reysistered Cornwall Sewer District bonds. Dated April 11938. name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 or $1-10 \mathrm{~h}$ of 10 Principal and interest A. A. payable at the Cornwall National Bank, Cornwall. The bonds are payable in the first instance from a levy upon
property in the district, but if not paid from such source, then all of property in the distric, will be sold to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to pay the principal and interest on the issue. A certified check for $\$ 220$, payable to the order of the town, must accompany each
proposal. The approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay EDMESTON, PITTSFIELD, BURLINGTON AND NEW LISBON BOND OFFERING-Florence J. Chesebrough, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 \%. M. (Eastern Standard' Time) on Sept. 16 for the
purchase of $\$ 155,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school
 1950 to 1961 incl. Bidder to name a single rate or interest, expressed in a multiple of Nor $1-10$ th o of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& St.) payable
at the First National Bank, Fdmeston. The bonds are payable from un-
limited ad valorem taxes an check for $\$ 3$ valorem taxes on all of the district's taxable property, A certified must accompany payable to the order of Flyd R. Thayer, District Treasurer,解
GOSHEN, HAMPTONBURGH, CHESTER, WALLKILL AND WAWAYANDA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRCT No. 1 (P.O. Goshen) receive esealed bids untiil 1 p. m. (eastern standard time) on Sept. 22 for
the purchase of $\$ 379,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered
sct school bonds of 1938. Dated Soet. 1, 1938. Denom. 19.000 . Due March from 1957 to 1963 incl 1 Bidder to name a single rate of interest and $\$ 20,000$ in a multiple of 14 or 1 10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M. \& E S. payNew York City. A certified check for $\$ 7,580$, payable to the order of th Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the district's taxable
property. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield $\&$ Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
HUDSON FALLS, N.
sewage system bonds' will be considered by the voters on Sept. JOHNSON CITY, N. Y-BOND SALE-The 875,000 coupon or awarded to the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust CO, Buffal, as 2s, at a price 800 on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1953 incl. Among other bids was an offer MOUNT PIEASANT (P O North Ther $\mathbf{N}$ - BOND SALE -The $\$ 56$ PLEASANT (P. O. North Tarrytown), N. Y. - BOND SALE p. 1529 -were awarded to Adams, McEntee \& Co. Inc. New York as
228 s at par plus a premium of $\$ 7.40$, equal to 100.14 a asis of about
2.72 . and 10 . Dated Sept. 1 1938, and due, sept. 1 to for folow, as: $\$ 4,000$ in 1939
and 1940 , and $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1948, incl. Other bids:
 Sherwood \& Reichard


NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.- $\$ 3,500,000$ PROPERTY TO BE SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES-The county will conduct a were owing in 1931 . This is believed to be the first tax sale ever conducted approved at the last session of the Legislature. The bill permits counties to hold auction sales of property on which certain taxes are delinquent similar to authority long exercised by villages and other communities in the
State. County officials declared that any amount in excess of the actual taxes owing on the various properties will be used to reduce the tax burden on other property.
of $\$ 14,000$ highway repair bonds was authorized by the voters on Aug. 22 . SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Albert H. Breier, Village Clerk, will receive sealed $\$ 4 i d s$ until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (eastern standard time)
on Sept. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered public works bonds. Dated Oct. 1,1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 4.000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 5,00$ from 1945 to of $1 / 4$ or 1-10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 800$, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of uccessful bidder.
SPENCER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spencer), N. Y. bonds met with approval of the voters on Aug. 26. A grant will be obtained rom the Publie Work Administration
WALTON, N. Y.-CONSIDER BOND ISSUE-C. B. Lincoln, Village Clerk, reports that a survey of a proposed sewer system is being made with
$\$ 50,000$
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Funding 5s Due February 15, 1952 at $2.70 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va. Phone 3-9137
A. T. T. Tel. Rich.Va. 83

## NORTH CAROLINA

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on Aug. 30 the voters failed to give the required majority to a prop
calling for the issuance of $\$ 195,000$ in city hall and auditorium bonds.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.-NOTE OFFERING-It is reported that sealed ing, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a $\$ 27,000$ issue of bond anticipation notes. Payable at such bank as the purchaser may designate. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York will be fu
ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), N. C.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Sept. 13, by W. W.
Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office Easterling, secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office semi-ann. school bonds. J . in 1954, and $\$ 3,000$ in 1955 to 1957 . Prin. and int. payable in lawful money rates in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance,
but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities, No bid for less than par and accrued at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt,
Washburn \& Clay of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check
for $\$ 940$, payable to the State Treasurer.
WILSON, N. C.-BONDS VOTED-At the election held on Sept. 6
the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 499,000$ in building program bonds the voters approved the issuance of
by a majority of about four to one.

## NORTH DAKOTA

LANGDON CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Langdon), N. Dak.-BOND OFFFERING Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 19 , by Otto Rasmusson, Clerk, of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of impro
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 to 1952 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 to 1958 , redeemable at the option of the board at any interest paying date from and after Jan. 1, 1945 . The district will furnish a transcript of the bond proceedings and the executed bonds. These bonds were authorized at an
election held on Aug. 23. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$.
NECHE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Neche), N. Dak.-MATURITY struction bonds purchased by Charles M. Fuller \& Co. of Minneapolis, at struction bonds purchased by Charles M. Fuller \& Co. of Minneapolis, at
a price of 100.586 , as noted here recently-V. 147 , p. 1233 are due as
follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ to 1953 , and $\$ 2,000,1954$ to 1958 , giving a basis NORTH DAKOTA, State of-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 19 by James Mulloy, Secretary of the State Industrial Commission, for the purchase of a $\$ 200,000$ issue of State certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed
$4 \%$, payable M. \& S. Dated Sept. 19,1938 . Denoms. $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 1,000$.
Due Sept 19,1939 Bids for less than par and accrued interest shall not be Sept. 19, 1939. Bids for less than par and accrued interest shall not
$2 \%$ of the amount of Commission. Enclose a certified check for at least

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 curahooa builinge, clevelano

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio-BOND AND NOTE FINANCING-Don H. Ebright, AKRON, Ohio-BOND AND NOTE FINANCING-Don H. Ebright,
Director of Finance, reported the sale to the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation of $\$ 500.00041 / 2 \%$ bonds, described as follows: $\$ 205,000$ sewer, eight series. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1939 to 14,000 park improvement, ourth series. Due Oct. 1 as follows: 14,000 park improvement, fourth series. Due Oct. 1 as follows:
281,000 general obligation to 1939 incet improvement, fourth series. Do 1948 incl. 281,000 general obligation street improvement, fourth series. Due Oct. 1
as follows: $\$ 9,000$ in 1939, and $\$ 28,000$ from 1940 to 1948 incl.
All of the bonds are dated July 1,1938 , and in $\$ 1,000$ denoms.

NOTE SALE-The Director of Finance also disclosed the sale of $\$ 373,000$ Cincinnati. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Aug. 15, 1939. ASHTABULA TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. bonds sold to the BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus, as $23 \mathrm{j} / \mathrm{s}$, at 101.67 , and interest (M. \& S.) at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Education. Legality to be approved by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland.
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND ELECTIION-At the November general
election the voters will be asked to authorize bond issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ for street improvements, $\$ 1,000,000$ for sewage disposal and related purposes, and $\$ 500,000$ each for parks, playgrounds and general hospital improve-

EATON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 20,000$ various purposes National Bank, of Eaton, as 214 , 1377 -was awarded to the Preble County to 100.50 a basis of about $2.45 \%$. Dated Aug. 15, 1938 , and due as
follows: $\$ 50$, Aug. 15,1940 , $\$ 500$, Feb 15 and Aug, 15 , from 1941 to
1959 , incl,, and $\$ 500$, Feb. 15,1960 . The Eaton National Bank, second hiah bidder, offered 100.257 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
LANCASTER, Ohio-BOND ELECTTION-A proposal to issue $\$ 390,000$ consideration of the voters on Sept. 23. They would be dated about Oct. 1,1938 and mature Oct. 1 as fol
$\$ 16,000$ from 1950 to 1964 incl.
LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio-BOND SALE-The S1,awarded to a syndicate composed offered Sept. 8-V. ${ }^{\text {atitehell, Herrick \& Co., Oleveland, }}$ Braun, Bosworth \& Co., Toledo, Paine, Webber \& Co., Cleveland, Mer-
cantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis, Illinois Co. of Chicago and Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., of Toledo, as 21 js s, at a price of 101.08; a basis of about $2.40 \%$. Dated Sept. 15, 1938 and due as follows: 1 and Syndicate Head-


Rate Bid
100.637
100.20
100.15
BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Mitchell, Herrick \& Co. of Cleveland tax obligations, at prices to yield from $1 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to maturity. MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-BOND SALE
The Weil, Roth \& Irving Co. of Cincinnati purchased $\$ 460.00023 / \%$ refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 27 . 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 46,000$ each Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest (A. \& O.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds are general obligations of the county, payable from direct ad valorem taxes levied aganst all of its
taxable property within the simits imposed by law. Legality to be approved
by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleverand by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveiand.
MONTPELIER EXEMPTED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 140,00023 / 4 \%$ notes sold to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus, at $102.239-\mathrm{V}$, 147, p. 1377 -are dated Oct. ${ }^{1}$, 1938 , in
$\$ 1,000$ denoms. and have been approved by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland.
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND SAL
bonds offered Sept. 6-V. 147 p. 1233 -were awarded to the Bancohio Securities Co. of Columbus, as $2 s$, for a premium of $\$ 136$, equal to 100.906 , a basis of about 1.79 , 1 , 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1939 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1946 . The
OTTAWA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 38,000$ construction bonds offered Sept. 1-V. 147, p. 1531 -were awarded to Prudden \& Co., Inc., of Toledo, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 476.77$,
equal to 101.254 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 900$. Due over a period of 20
years. Other bids:
Bidder-
Braun, Bosworth \& Co_nt. Rater
Premium
$\$ 165$ Braun. Bosworth \& C
Ryan, Sutherland \&

PLEASANT RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Catawba), Ohio-

- NOTE OFFERING-The Clerk of the Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 15,00023 / \%$ or school addition note, dated sept. 15, 1938 and due Oct. 1, 1938 . Bonds in the 1938 , bear $23 \% \%$ interest, in $\$ 1,000$ denoms. and mature Oct, 1 as follows
$\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1945 to 1949 incl. Both the ROOTSTOWN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Milford) Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept 26 for the purchase of $\$ 45,0003 \%$ school building bonds. Dated Oct. 15, 1938. Denom. $\$ 900$.
Due $\$ 900$ May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1964 incl. Bidder may name Due $\$ 900$ May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1964 incl. Bidder may name a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable semit-annually. A certified check
for $\$ 450$, payable to the order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. This issue carried by a vote of 383 to 132 at the primary
ROSS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. Ross), OhioBOND SALE-Charles A. Hinsch \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, purchased annually on Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl . Principal and interest (F. \& A.) at the general election last November and the bonds, according to counsel to the bankers, constitute general obligations of the district, payable from by Peck, Shaffer \& Willians of Cincinnati. The bankers reoffered the issue to yield from $1.60 \%$ to $2.75 \%$, according to maturity. Financial Statement (Officially Reported)
Assessed valuation, 1938 -inn--1.-.-.-.
Total bonded debt, including this issue.
Population-(Officially estimated, 1938).
$-\quad \$ 2,319,911$
$-103,000$ Tax Collections


STEUBENVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-McDonald-Coolidge \& Co. of Cleveland purchased $\$ 500,00021 / 2 \%$ coupon and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1964 incl. They were authorized at the primary on all of the district's taxable property. Legality to be approved by squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland.
TIFFIN, Ohio-BOND SALE-Stranahan, Harris \& Co.. Inc. of bonds as $21 / 2$, at par plus a premitum of of $\$ 1,652.52$, equal to 101.611 . Datrited land.


TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-FINANCIAL STATE $\$ 60,00-$ The rohowing is given in connection with the Sept. 14 offering of Financial Statement
 Taxes collected by the County Treasurer for this fund must be turned over directly to the Commissioners of the sinking fund in accordance with
State law.

Assessed Valuation-
1935 for 1936, actual
1936 for 1937 actual
1937 for 1938 , $\qquad$


Tax C
Amount levied Report-
Amount collected including delinquencies of former years... Surplus Total Tax
Rate
20.00 mills
20.60 \% 20.60
19.00 Total
3.581 mills 2.4416 $\overline{2.4416}$ 2.4416
193
$\$ 3,33$ $\frac{3,709,730}{\$ 370,321} \quad 3,942,784$ $\$ 398,781$ Defaults-Bonds maturing between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1, 1933- $\$ 352,000-$
refunded and exchanged. Total exchange completed. 1934-maturities$\$ 633,000$-paid in full March 15,1935 -with interest at the rate of bonds from date of maturity to March 15, 1935. District is not at present in default of either principal or int
No funds in closed banks.
No funds in closed banks.
Present population-estimated- 300,000 .
Present population-estimated- 300,000 . 837
There is no controversy or litigation affecting the corporate existence or boundaries of the city school district or title of its present officials to their respective offices or the validity of their bonds.
No previous issues have been contested
VALLEY TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lucas-
ville), Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 38,5003 \%$ building bonds vold to the State Teachers' Retirement Fund at 100.506 - $3 \%$ building bonds
mature in mature in from 1 to 25 years.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Frank W. Barton, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 23 for the $\$ 257,505$ park improvement bonds. Due Sept, 1 as follows: $\$ 15,505$ in city for $\$ 520,000$ from 1946 to 1956 incl. Certified check to the 168,575 municipal bullding bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,075$ in 1945
and $\$ 9,500$ from 1946 to 1962 incl. Certified check to the city
$590,600 \mathrm{for}$ bridge construction bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 32,600$ in $1,845,000$ city incl. Certified check to the city for $\$ 11,000$ is required. city's portion street improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 93,000$ from 1945 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 92,000$ from 1950 to 1964
incl. Certified check to the city for $\$ 3600$ is required
All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ and one each for $\$ 600, \$ 505$ and $\$ 75$. Bidder may name. a different rate of Principal and interest (M. \& S.) payable at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees. The successful bidder must be prepared to take up and pay for the bonds not later than oct. 3,1938 , the money to be delivered at one of

ZANESVILLE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Henry F. Stemm, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 23 for the purchase of Oct. 1,11338 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 11,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1959 This issue was authorized at the Aug. 9 primary election. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

## Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T Ok Oy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

ALVA, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 12 by T. W. Keltch, City Clerk, for the purchase of a
$\$ 20,000$ issue of park bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest Due $\$ 20,000$ issue of park bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Due
$\$ 2000$ from 1941 to 1950 incl. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is re-

CHEROKEE, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unti $\$ 73,200$ issue of electric plant bonds. Due serially, for the purchase of a These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 30
HOWE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Howe), Okla.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 5,000$ issue of building bonds offered for sale on Sept. $6-\nabla$ - $147, \mathrm{p}$. 1532 -Was purchased by the First National Bank of Oklahoma City, ac-
cording to the Clerk of the Board of Education. Due $\$ 500$ annually from 1941 to 1950 incl.
TULSA, Okla.-BOND ELECTIION-It is now stated that the election
will be held on Sept. 30 (not Oct. 18), to submit to the voters the proposed will be held on Sept. 30 (not Oct. 18), to submit to the $v$
The following items for balloting were authorized by the City Council: Wate following items for balloting were authorized by the City Council:
Fire Department, $\$ 1500$, storm sewer, $\$ 20,000 ;$ sanitary sewers, $\$ 100,000$; Fire Department, $\$ 150,000$; fire station repair, $\$ 93,500$; fire alarm system,
$\$ 25,000$; traffic signals, $\$ 50,000$; sewage disposal, $\$ 550,000$; incinerator, \$25,000; traffic signals, $\$ 50,000 ;$ sewage disposal, $\$ 550,000 ;$ incinerator, library, $\$ 7,000$.
TULSA COUNTY (P. O. Tulsa), Okla.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held on sept. 30 , it is reported, to vote on the issuance of
$\$ 750,000$ in court house bonds.
WYANDOTTE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wyandotte) Okla.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 7,500$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on Sept. $6-$ etta, divided as follows: $\$ 1,000$ as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing on Sept. 1, 1941 ; the
remaining $\$ 6,500$ as 3 s , maturing on Sept. 1: $\$ 1,000$, 1942 to 1946, and
$\$ 1,500$ in 1947 .

## OREGON

MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 118 (P. O. Salem)
Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,000$ issue of warrants offered for sale on Aug. Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,000$ issue of warrants offered for sale on Aug. 24s, at a price of 100.12 , a basis of
$\$ 400$ from July 1, 1939 to 1943 incl.
SPRINGFIELD, Ore.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the election held on Aug. 23, the voters rejected three proposals calling for the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ in $\$ 0$ nds, divided as follows: $\$ 150,000$ uti

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON-PWA LOAN APPROVED-It is stated by Charles D. Byrne, Secretary of the State Board of Higher Education, that a loan of $\$ 66,000$ has been approved by the Public Works Administra-
tion for building purposes, but no funds have been advanced as yet on the tion for building purposes, but no funds have been advanced as yet on the
allotment and no definite details have been worked out on the bonds to be allotmen
issued.

## City of Philadelphia

$4 \%$ Bonds due July 1, 1947
Price: 109.741 \& Interest to Net $2.75 \%$

## Moncure Biddle \& Co. <br> 1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

## PENNSYLVANIA

## BROCKWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND SALE-The issue o

 to Moore Leonard \& Lynch of New York City, as 238 s , at 100 warded basis of about $2.69 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows Brdder-Singer, Deane \& Scribner
S. K. Cunningham \& Co

Johnson of McLe
Leach Bros., Inc.
Burr \& Co., Inc.-.-.
Brockway Citizens Bank.
Union Banking


BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brownsville), Pa.B. 1234 -was awarded to S . K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, is 3 s P. 1234-Was awarded to S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, as 3s
for a premium of $\$ 137$ equal to 100.685, a basis of about $2.86 \% \%$ Dated
Oct. 1,1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1940$ to 1942 , inci.: $\$ 3.000$

CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.-BOND SALE-The to a group composed of Singer, Deane \& Scribner of Pittsburgh, Dougherty Corkran \& Co. and Graham, Parsons \& Co., both of Philadelphia, as 2s at par plus a premium of $\$ 101$, equal to 100.048 , a basis of about $1.98 \%$
Due on July 31 as follows: $\$ 30,000,1939 ; \$ 50,000,1940 ; \$ \$ 0,000,1941$ $\$ 57,000$ in 1942 , and $\$ 30,000$ in 1944 . The
par for 2 s by the Sinking Fund Commission
CENTRE COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT (P. O. Bellefonte) McMullin will bereceived until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. I for the purchase of $\$ 127,00011 / 2,13 / 4,2,21 / 21 / 2,234,3,31 /$ or $31 / 2 \%$
coupon, registerable as to principal, building bonds. 5 ated Oct. $1,1938$. and $\$ 7,000$ in 1947. Bidder to anme a single rate of interest, payable A. \& . A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the orde of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will of Philadelphia. Proceeds will be used in the construction of a home for the indigent. The bonds and interest thereon will be free of all Pennsyl-
vania taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes.

$$
\text { Financial Statement (As of Aug. 12, 1938) } \mathrm{x}
$$

Assessed valuation 1938 ( $33 \%$ of actual) ...................... $\$ 16,198,329.00$ Gross bonded deb
16.198,329.00 Floating debt. None
None
 None Bonds authorized but unissued (his issue)
Gross debt after issuance of this proposed issue. Net debt after isssuance this proposed issue

 Amount of tax duplicate (ievy Population estimated 1938 .
Assessed value per capita Debt burden:
 * The gross debt of Centre County is $\$ 300,000$ and the net debt is $\$ 110$, 416.92. CHESTER, Pa-BOND OFFERING-Benjamin Newsome, City Clerk will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on sept. 27 , for the purchase o
$\$ 300,0002,21 / 4,21 / 2,23,3$ or $31 / 4 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal sewer improvement
$\$ 10,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1968 , incl. 1, idder to name. $\$ 1,000$. Due interest, payable A. \& 0 . A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for payable to the order of the city Treasurer, must accompany each proposal Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
CHESTNUTHILL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Strouds burg), Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 24,000$ building bonds was


DARLINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Darlington), Pa
$B O N D S A L E-T h e ~$
$\$ 7,500$ coupon school bonds offered Sept. 6p. 1234 -were awarded to the Beaver County Trust Co. of New Brighton as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par and premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.20 , a basis of about
$2.73 \%$. Dated sept. 1,1938 and due $\$ 500$ on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl. DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Darling ton), Pa--BOND SALEE-The $\$ 40,000$ coupon school bonds offered Sept. 6-V. 147, p. 1234-were awarded to the Beaver county Trust Co. o
New Brighton, as $2^{3 / 4}$, for a premium of $\$ 0$, equal to 100.20, a basis of
about $2.73 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1938 and due $\$ 2,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1940 about $2.73 \%$. Dated sept
to 1959 , incl. Other bids:
${ }_{\text {Farmers }}^{\text {Bidder }}$
Int. Rate Rate Bid

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Transfer, receive sealed bids until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 19, for the purchase of $\$ 34,000$ coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938 . Denom
$\$ 1,000$. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1941 to 1946 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1947 to 1960 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the order of the district, must accompany each proposal. The legal opinion of bidder. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of issue by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.
DONORA, Pa.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The issue of $\$ 20,000$ bonds as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.025 .

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Financial Chronicle

Dtreet improvement bonds offered Sept. 6 -The $\$ 25,0002 \%$ funding and
 1939. $\$ 4,000$ in 1940 and 1941, and $\$ 5,00$ rrom 1942 to 1944 , incl. Burr ${ }_{D E L I Z A B E T H V I L L E}$ SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING

 (A.ny each proposal.

1) EXETER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittston, R. Did 1), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Yaul K. Saith, District Secretary, wil
 nay $\$ 2,000$ from 1952 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest.
payale M. \& 8 A certified check for $2 \% \%$ of the bond bid for, payable to the order of the District Treaserer, must accompany each proposal. The
tonds will be issued subeat to aposving legal opinion of Towsend,
Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
EXPORT, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the Sept. 6 election the voters FREDONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-P. T. Paxton, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern
Standard Time) on Sept. 19, for the purchase of $\$ 11.000$ coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1, (1900. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from
 of the district, is required. The legal opinion of Burgwin, scully \& Church-
hill of Pittsburgh wil be furnished the successull bidder. Bonds will be
sold subject to approval of issue by the Pennsylvania Department of
Internal Internal Affairs.
GIRARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-G. H. aovey, secretary of the Board of school Directors, will receive sealed bids
at the office of Paul B. Josin, 1334 Erie Trust \& Bldg., Erio. until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on sin, Sept. E4, for the ture purchase. or orie. uno not not to
exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon, registerable as to principal, school bonds.
 o 1946 , incl. Interest M. \& \&. A certified check for $\$ 100$, payable to the
order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale op order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale of
the bonds is subpect to approval of issue by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.
HIGHSPIRE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of \$45,000 school bonds offered Sept. 6-V. i47, p. 1378-was awarded to
 March 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1942 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1943
to 1963 , incl Second high bid of 100.38 for $2 \% / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was submitted by Burr
 New Kensington), Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue
MOUNT CARMEL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Locust Gap, Pa.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be received by Dominic Firca, District secretary, until Sept. 19 for the purchase of $\$ 205,000$ school
building bonds which were approved at the Aug. 31 election by a count of 36 to 689 .
R. PATTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Turtle Creek, R. F. D.), Pa,-BOND SALEE-The issue of $\$ 57,000$ coupon school bonds
 or the
PENBROOK, Pa--BONDS DEFEATED At the Aug. 30 election the
voters declined to authorise an issue or $\$ 30,000$ municipal building bonds.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-The Iisted below. Intormation includer name of the municipality, amount and purpose of issue and date approved: sewer system; Aug. 29 .
West View Billegheny County; $\$ 15,000$; street and sewer improvements; reconstruction of parts of municipal building; Sept. 1 . Litlestown Porough schoo District, Adams County; $\$ 14,000$; funding floating indebtedness; sept. 1. Kingston Township, Luzerne County; $\$ 18,000$; funding floating indebtedness; Sept. 1 Borough, Beaver County; $\$ 19,000$; pavings streets; Sept. 1. PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ interceptIng Fewermers \& Miners Trust Co. of Punxsutawney, as 3s, at par plus a premium
of $\$ 220$ equal to $101.46 \%$ a basis of about $2.815 \%$. Dated Oct. 1, 1938

Bidder-
Johnson McLean, Inc
Moore, Leonard \& Lyncl $\qquad$ Int. Ra
$-=3 \%$
$-3 \%$ Premium
$\$ 2.30$
19.65
WILLIAMSTOWN, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,0004 \frac{1}{2} \%$ sanitary


## RHODE ISLAND

BRISTOL, R. 1-NOTE OFFERING-William H. Hing Angevine, Town
Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 12, for the purchase of $\$ 60,000$ road and sidigatk notes, to mature $\$ 6.000$ each year from 1939 to 1948 , incl. Bidder to name the rate of
interest. The Treasurer will also receive optional bids on notes in the
amount of $\$ 30,000$.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

BEAUFORT COUNTY (P. O. Beaufort), S. C.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received untill 11 a. m. on Sept. 15, by F. W. Scheper Jr.
Chairman of the Bard of County Direcors, for the purchaseor asso. 0 .
issue of Beaufort, Sheldon and St. Helena Townships general obligation


 payabe ate the Centrian Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York. The bonds
wiil be the oblige of the above township, and the purchaser will be as to their legaity. The purchaser is to furnish at his own expense the printed bonds. Thie rifht to is issuet these bonds has heen own exprred by the the
Supreme Court of the State in an opinion filed Aug. 26, 1938. Enclose a
OLYMPIA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Columbia), S. C.-
OOND SALE-The $\$ 40,00$ issue of coupon improvement bonds offered for BOND SALE-The 840,000 issue of coupon improvement bonds offered for
sale on Aug. 29-V. 147, p. 1379 -was awarded to Frost, Read \& Co. of
 ORANGEBURG COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. school bonds purchased by Frost, Read \& Co. of Charleston, as 318 s, at a


## SOUTH DAKOTA

FLORENCE, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be reTrestees, for the purchase of a $\$ 12.500$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann. refunding
 $\$ 500$ from 1941 to 1949 , and $\$ 1,0001950$ to 1957 ; optional on Aug. $1,1943$.
WATERTOWN, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by B. H. WATERTOWN, S. Dak-- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by B. B. H
Stover, City Trasurer, that he wil reeve sealed and oral bids until
Sept. i2, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 68,000$, divided as follows:
$\$ 58,000$ auditorile
auditorium bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000,1940$ to
1944, and $\$ 7,000$ from 1945 to 1948 . These bonds are for con-
struction
 Bidders to name the rate of interest, not to exceed $4 \%$, payable semiannually. Denom, $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 1, 1938. Prin. and int. payable approved by the voters on Apreril 19. in
(This notice supplements the offering report given in our issue of Sept. 3-V. 147, p. 1533.)

TENNESSEE ALCOA, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
1 p. m. on Sept. 20 by A. B Smith City Recorder for the purchase of a
$\$ 55000$ isue or coupon high school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed
 $\$ 8,000$ in 1950 to 1954 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1955 . Rate or interest to be in a are not callable. Principal a and interest payable at the Bankers Trust Co., Private Acts of Tennessee for 1920, and of Ordinances of the City adonted pursuant thereto. The bonds are, general obligations of the City and an ordinances. The a pmoving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, of New York ordin ances. The a pproving opinion of Massich \& Mitchell, of New York,
will be furnished. Bids are desired upon blank forms which will be furnished by the above Recorder. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,180$, pay-
able able to the
MEMPHIS, Tenn.- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by D. C. Miller, on sept. 27 , for the purchase of a $\$ 342,000$ issue of coupon public works
 in 1939 , and s 817,000 in 1940 to 1958 . The bonds. are all general liability op both principal and interest as they severally become due. Prin. and int. payable at the City Hall in Memphis or at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.,
New York name interest rate in multiples of one-tenth or $1 / 4 / 4 \%$ of $1 \%$. No higher rate of interest shall be chosen than shall be required to insure a sale at par, and
all bonds shall bear the same rate of interest No bid will be considered all bon it is a bid for all of the bonds. Split interest rates will not be con-
unle sidered. Comparison of bids will be by taking the aggreesate of interest at
the rate named and deducting therefrom the premium bid to detrin the rate named and deducting therefrom the premium bid to determine the
net interest cost to the City. The bonds will be sold for net interest
plus interest to time of delivery and a premium, if any, be bid. Bids wili be considered if submitted by mail, if received within the time stated, and by wire, if satisfactory good faith check is provided on time on the sale date. fees, nor private sale. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York, will be furnished. The bonds on delivery will be acof the Board of Commissioners making sale Treasurer's receipt proceedings, signature certificate and legal opinion. The City is considered by the State division five (d) of section 239 of the Banking Law of New York, as amended.
Delivery will be mind Delivery will be made witnin approximately 15 days of date of sale, and the
bonds will be delivered in the City of New York or equivalent at the option of the bidder if bidder so states in bid, naming point of delivery. No proposal blanks will be furnighed and bidders are required to submit bids in
triplicate. Ennclose a certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City
S. HASHVILLE, Tenn.-PWA LOAN AUTHORTZED-It is stated by approved by the Public Works Administration but no funds have been
advanced as yet. advan
TENNESSEE, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ issue of office jointly to the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, and the Union Planters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, at $0.25 \%$, plus a premium
 National City $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bat } \\ & 0.50 \% \text { plus } \\ & \text { The issue wa }\end{aligned}$.
was purchased for investment account and will not be reoffered. WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Jonesboro), Tenn.-BOND OFFER-ING-Sealed bids will be received by L. M. Payne, County, Chairman,
until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (E. S. T.), on Oct. 7, for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$ issue of
 $\$ 20,000$ in 1945 , $\$ 30,000$ in 1946 to $1949, \$ 25,000$ in 1950 and 1951 , and oninion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago Enclose a certified check for
no less than $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County WEAKLEY COUNTY (P. O. Dresden), Tenn.-BOND ELECTION to subm to mote the proposed issuance of $\$ 400,000$ in power plant bonds. to distribute TVA power

## TEXAS

EAST BERNARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
 Education. No other bid was received. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from sept. 1, 1939 to 1963. (PALVESTON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{7}$

 authorized at an election held on Aug. 20, are direct obligations of the
 of Education, the approving opied bond attorney
GOLIAD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Goliad), Texas-BNNay, Superintendent of Schools, for the purchase of a $\$ 37,500$ issue of school house bonds. Due serially in 18 years. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 20.
HARDIN COUNTY (P. O. Kountze), Texas-BONDS PUBLICLY


 remaining $\$ 382,00041 \% \%$ bonds mature on set. 15 as follows: $\$ 70$.000.
$1949 ; \$ 75.000,1950$ and $1951 ; \$ 80,000,1952$, and $\$ 82.000$ in 1953. the offering notice:
against, by the weralifient aurized pay by a vote of mote than 10 for and one against, by the qualified tax paying voters in Hardin Countg, at an election
held on Aug. 27, 1938. The bonds are payable from an unlimited ad
valorem tax levied against all the taxable property in Hardin County.
Neither Hardin County, nor any of its political subdivisions, has ever
defaulted in payment of principal or interest on any of its obligations. Actual valuation Financial Statement


Net debt-
ebt-anty-wide debt to
Overlapping Debt

## 

Total.

Net school and road district debt
Net overlapping debt
Ratio overlapping deot $\qquad$
sed valuation, $14.70 \%$. HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-
At the election held on Aug. 27 , the following bonds, aggregating $\$ 3,100,000$, were rejected by the voters: $\$ 1,700,000$ court house, and $\$ 1,400,000$ road
and bridge bonds.
 Hebbronvile,
SOLD It is stated by C. H. Spence, Superintendent of Schools, that the
offering of the $\$ 33,0004 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds, which had been scheduled offering of the $\$ 33,0004 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds, which had been scheduled
for Sept. 7 V. 147, p. 1533 -was canceled because the bonds were sold for Sept. $7-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1533 - was canceled because the bonds were sold
prior to the date of the offering, to the State Board of Education, at par. wal
PPARIS, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed by the City Secretary that the $\$ 50,000$ coupon street improvement bonds pur-
chased on Aug. 29 by Barcus, Kindred \& Co. of Chicago, as noted here on Sept. 3-V. 147 , p. $1533-$ Were sold as 4 s for a premium of $\$ 500$, equal
to 101.00 , and mature as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to 1948 . and. $\$ 2,000$ from 1949 to 1968 , giving a basis of about $302 \%$
rust Co., Dallas.
POTTER COUNTY (P. O. Amarillo) Texas - BOND SALE DETAILS
-It is stated by the County Judge that the $\$ 165,000$ county hospital -It is stated by the County Judge that the $\$ 165,000$ county hospital
bonds purchased by Will Simpson \& Co., as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, as reported here on
Sept. 3 V. 147 , p. 1533 are dated Oct. 15,1938 , and mature in 27 years. UNIVERSITY PARK, Texas-BOND SALE-The two issues of bonds awarded to a syndicate composed of Pondrom \& Co. of Dallas, the First National Bank of st. Paul, the state Investment Co. of Fort Worth, The issues are as follows:
$\$ 135,000$ storm and sanitary sewer improvement. Due sept. 1 asyfollows:
$\$ 10,000$ in 19391941 to 1943,1945 to $1947,1949,1953$ to 1955
and 1962 , and $\$ 15,000$ in 1963.
and 1962, and $\$ 15,000$ in 1963 .
50,000 alley and street improvement. Due $\$ 5,000$ Sept. 1, 1942 to 1946 ,
1950 and 1951, and 1957 to 1959. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest payable at the Chase National Bank, New York.
The bid of the Fort Worth National Bank and James, Stayart \& Davis of Dallas, jointly, for bonds maturing in 1939 to 1950 , as 3 s , and bonds
maturing in 1951 to 1963 , as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, was rejected, because the above bid maturing in 1951 to 1963 , as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, was rejected, because the above bid
was considered to be more advantageous to the city.
WHARTON COUNTY (P. O. Wharton), Texas-BONDS SOLDAn $\$ 800,000$ issue of coupon special road bonds was purchased on Sept. 7
by a syndicate composed of Lazard Freres \& Co. of New York, Braun,
Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo; Geo Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo; Geo. V. Rotan \& Co. of Houston, and Stern
Bros. \& Co. of Kansas City, for a premium of $\$ 224$, equal to 160.028 , a Bros. \& Co. of Kansas City, for a premium of $\$ 224$, equal to 100.028 , a
net interest cost of about $2.185 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 400,000$ as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing $\$ 80,000$ from April 10,1939 to 1943 ; the remaining
$\$ 400,000$ as 2 s , maturing $\$ 80,000$ from April 10,1944 to 1948 Denom. $\$ 400,000$ as 2 s , maturing $\$ 80,000$ from April 10,1944 to 1948 . Denom.
$\$, 000$ Dated Oct. 1,1938 Prin. and int. (A. \& O.) payable at the
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Legal approval by Central Hanover Bank \& Tru
Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The purchasers reoffered the above bonds for public subscription, the $23 \%$ bonds to yield from $0.50 \%$
to $1.80 \%$, according to maturity, the $2 \%$ bonds priced to yield from $2 \%$
to $2.30 \%$, on those maturities.

## WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Wash--RFC LOAN AUTHORIZED-The following stateonstruction Finance Corporation on The RFC today announed the authorization of a loan to the City of
Seattle, Washington, in amount $\$ 10,000,000$, of which $\$ 4,300,000$ is to be Seattle, Washington, in amount $\$ 10,000,000$, of which $\$ 4,300,000$ is to be
used to refinance that part of the city's indebtedness related to its transused to refinance that part of the city's indebtedness related to its trans-
portation system. The balance is to be used for the purchase of new equipment and for construction.
In connection with the above statement we quote in part as follows from
the "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 7: Original application was made by the city to the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation for $\$ 11,500,000$ in May, 1923 . Detailed plans, either as to refinancing or rehabiitation, are not yet a vailable. However, some indication of the refinancing basis may be seen in the
fact that only $\$ 4,300,000$ is allocated foc that purpose by the RFC terms fact that only $\$ 4,300,000$ is allocated foc that purpose by the RFC terms
to which possibly may be added some cash in the street railway fund.
There is outstanding at the present time a total of $\$ 8,816,428$ bonds and to which possibly may be added some cash in the street railway fund.
There is outstanding at the present time a total of $\$ 8,816,428$ bonds and
$\$ 1,681,832$ current fund warrants. \$1,681, 832 current fund warrants.
The erty, was purchased by the city from Puget Sound Power \& Light Co, for
$\$ 15,000,000$. Municipal Street Ry. $5 \%$ bonds of 1919 were issued in partial payment. Puget Sound Power $\&$ Light of io. is the largest holder
of railway obligations, having all of the $\$ 8,336,000$ currently outstanding originat purchasebonds.
Under scheduled serial maturities, all of the original purchase bonds
would have matured by the end of would have matured by the end of 1939 . However, no principal payments
have been nade since 1929, Puget Sound Power \& Light Co having per mitted the city to extend each serial maturity as it became due for a period of 10 yerrs. This situation obtained from the start of 1930 to Sept. 1 ,
1937 , when the city defaulted both principai and interest. No moratorium 1937, when the city defaulted both principal and interest. No moratorium principal as Nell as interest due at that time on publicly held ob,igations. and the city was unable to impound funds to meet the charges, so that Aside from the bonds held by Puget Sound, there are outstanding several small junior issues in the total amount of there are outstanding several
hed. The $\$ 1,681,832$ wharrants are helu by banks and equip nent are publicly hed. The $\$ 1,681,832$ warrants are helu by banks and equip nent companies. It has been indicated that a different basis may be worked out for publicly
held obligations from that being negotiated with Puget Sound Power \&
SKAGIT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Mt. Vernon),
Wash--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until io a. m. on Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until io a. m, on
Sept. 17 , by George I. Dunlap, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a over a period of 20 years, are payable at the office of the County Treasurer and the School District reserves the right to redeem said bonds or any of them at any time after five years from date thereof. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying: (1) The lowest rate of interest and premium,
if any, above par, at which the bidder will purchase said bonds, or (2) the
lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase said bonds at par.
Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of bid. SNOHOMISH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, 15 (P. $\mathbf{~ O}$. Everett), Wash.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
10 a. . M. on Sept. 17 by Sylvester R. Stumfall, County Treasurer, for the
purchase of a 75,000 iscue of coupon school bonds. Interest rate is not purchase $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Dated as of date of issuance. to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Dated as of date of issuance.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. The bends shall run for a period of 20 years, the period
of time beng as near as practicable equivalent to the life of the improveof time be'ng as near as practicable equivalent to the life of the improve-
ments to be acquired by the use of the bends. The district reserves the ments to be acquired by the use of the bends. The district reserves the
right to pay or redeem the brnds or 2 ny of them at any time after 10 years right to pay or redeem the brnds or any of them at any time after 10 years
frcm date thereof. The bcnas shall be payable beginn ng the second year after the $r$ iserence in 18 equal nstalments to include princtpel and interest on the outstanding bends. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying
(a) the lowest rate of interest nd premium, if any, above par at which
such bidder will purchase the bends: (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bends at par. Princtpal and interest payable at the County Treasurers' office, or at the State
office. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of the bid.
SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Spokane), sale on Sept. 2-V. 147 , p. 1235 -was awarded to the State of Washington,
as at par, according to $\mathbf{M}$. Greene, Deputy County Treasurer. Due over a 10-year period from date of issue
The other bids were as follows:
Bodder-
Paine-Rice Co.
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ 31 / 2 \% & \$ 10.40 \\ 4 \% & 56.00\end{array}$
YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 113 (P. O. Yakima), Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a . m . on
$\$ 34,000$ issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable
A. \& O. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 100$ each or any muitiple thereof, A. \& O. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 100$ each or any muitiple thereof, of 20 years, being as nearly as practicable the estimated life of the improvements, payable serially, in their numerical order, lowest numbers
first, the various annual maturities of the bonds to commence with the second year after the date of the issuance of the bonds, to be in such amounts (as nearly as practicable) as will, together with the interest on the of the bonds and interest. by an equal annual tax levy for the payment Bids must specify (1) the lowest rate of ine County Treasurer s office. above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds; or (2) the lowest if any, of the district to redeem. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$.

## WEST VIRGINIA

CABELL COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.- BOND SALEThe $\$ 849,000$ issue of school bonds offered for saie on Sept. 7 -V. 147 ,
p. 1380 -was awarded to the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston as 0.75 s , p. 1380 -was awarded to the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston as 0.75 s ,
paying a price of 100.01, a basis of about $0.74 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1938 .
Due $\$ 283,000$ from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1941, inclusive.

## WISCONSIN

KENOSHA, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 81,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered for sale on Sept. 2-V. 147, p. 1236-were awarded to Brown
Harriman \& Co. Inc. as 3.10 v , paying a premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.024 , a basis of about 3.095\% $\%$. The bonding are divided of follows: $\$ 12,000$ series
of 1927 : $\$ 15,000$ second series of $1932 ; \$ 22,000$ series of 1924 , and $\$ 12,000$ of 1927 ; $\$ 15,000$ second series of $1932 ; \$ 22,000$ series of 1924, and $\$ 12,000$
series of 1928 bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due on Sept. 15, 1951. The other bids received were as follows:
$\qquad$
John Nuveen \& Co--
McDougal \& Condon
R. W. Pressprich \& C
A. F. Huyck \& Co
Farwell Chapman \&

Channers Securities
Premium
$\$ 466.65$
$\$ 785$

MADISON, Wis.-BOND SALE The $\$ 50,000$ is ment, series No. 72 bonds offered for sale on Sept. $8-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1534paying a premium of $\$ 320$, equal to 100.64 , a basis of about $1.63 \%$. Dated PORTAGE, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 134,000$ issue of school bonds ffered for sale on Sept. 6-V.147, p. 1236-was awarded to Harley, Haydon \& Co. of Madison, and the Citizens State Bank of Sheboygan,
jointly, according to the City Clerk. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from
Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958 .
RIVER HILLS (P. O. Station F, Route 9, Milwaukee), Wis.-BOND Clerk, until 4 p . m . on Sept. 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ issue of village ha, l, bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $284 \%$, payabie A. \& O. Dated be received for not less than the par value of the bonds plus accrued interest to date of delivery. The interest rate shall be the same on all bonds. Prin-
cipal and interest payable at the Village Treasurer's office. The village
will furnish the printed bonuis and the approvin opinion of Lines Spooner will furnish the printed bonüs and the approving opinion of Lines, Spooner
\& Quarles of Milwaukee, or of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, at the option of the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable, to the village. the offering the bonds which were originally scheduled for sale on Sept. 8 , the offering being postponed because the statut
vertisement for bids was not followed exactly.)
SHEBOYGAN, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ coupon semi-ann. high school equipment bonds offered for sale on sept. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ of Chicago and the Citizens State Bank of Sheboygan, paying a price of
105.107 , basis of about $1.85 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1938 . Due $\$ 10,000$ from
SHULLSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shullsburg), Wis.BoNDS SOLD-It is reported by the Clerk. of the Board of Education
that $\$ 16,000$ building improvement bonds were sold recently. TOWN OF CHRISTIANA AND CITY OF WESTBY, JOINT The $\$ 18,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. building and improvement bonds offered for sale on Sept. 2-V. 147, p. 1380 -was awarded to the Miilwaukee Co.
of Milwaukee, paying a premium of $\$ 602$, equal to 103.34, a basis of about
$2.40 \%$. Dated Aug. 1,1938 . Due $\$ 1,800$ from April 1, 1940 to 1949 , incl.

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILL SALE-The Government sold an issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ Treasury bills on Aug. 31 a
$0.532 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1, 1938 .
BOND OFFERINGS IN AUGUST-With the exception of $\$ 50,000,000$ Dominion of Canada Treasury bills, total sales of new Canadian bond ssues during the month of August were the smallest for any month this
year, according to the Dominion Securities Corporation. There were no year, according to the Dominion Securities Corporation. There were no
new provincial or public utility issues sold during the month. The only municipal issues sold were small loans of the Province of Quebec totaling
$\$ 187,400$, while industrial and miscellaneous issues totaled $\$ 735,000$. $\$ 187,400$, While industrial and miscellaneous issues totased Financing for the first eight months of 1938 continues to lag behind 1937,
the volume of financing from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 amounting to $\$ 359,400,428$ compared with $\$ 434,486,674$ for the same period last year.
(A similar review was issued by Wood, Gundy Co. of Toronto.)
ESSEX BORDER UTILITIES COMMISSION, Ont-REFUNDING APPROVED-Pursuant to the plan of refunding approved by the Ontario other evidences of commission presently outstanding will be accepted for exchange for the new securities contemplated in the program at the Windsor branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, trustee. Bonds will be accepted for exchange on and after Sept. 1, whi.e delivery of the new instrumen
and the cash payments provided for will not be made prior to Sept. 20 .


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    for forelgn subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

[^1]:    We purchase from Brokers and Investment Firms drafts, with securities attached, drawn on their foreign correspondents and clients

    ## MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

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

[^2]:    New York Trust Companies

    | Bance Comm Itallans _-100 |  | $\left.\right\|_{102} ^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Bank of New York.-.-100 | 330 |  |  |  |  |
    | Bankers -------------10 | 41123 | 4312 | Irv | 104 | $1 / 4$ |
    | Bronx County |  | 74/ |  | 550 |  |
    | Central Hanover......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 81 | 84 |  |  | 32 |
    | Chemical Bank \& Trust. 10 | 381/4 | 4034 |  |  |  |
    | Clinton Trust | 57 |  | Prefe | 50\%/4 | 523/4 |
    |  | ${ }_{12}^{9}$ | 101/2 | New |  |  |
    | Corn Exch BE |  | 483/2 | Under | 5 |  |
    | Emplre...---------.. 10 | 15\%/ | 163/ | United Stat |  | 1600 |

    

    TRADING MARKETS
    Banks-Insurance-Industrials-Utilities
    All Over-the-Counter Securities

    ## Eugene J. Hynes \& Co.

    61 Broadway
    Whitehall 4-3234-8
    New York City
    Bell Teletype $N . Y$. 1-2ss
    

    ## Miscellaneous Bonds

    

    Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 9 -Continued

    ## Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Zualker \& Sons

    | 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dealers in } \\ & \text { OUARANEEPD } \end{aligned}$ STOCKS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tel. RE ctor } \\ & 2-6600 \end{aligned}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |

    Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

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

    Public Utility Stocks
    
    
    

    ## Chain Store Stocks

    | ${ }^{\text {Pat }}$ | Bid | Ask | Pat | Bid | A8t |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Berland Shoe Stores.-. $-{ }^{*}$ | 7 | 9 | Kobacker Stores <br> $7 \%$ preferred _...... 100 | 67 |  |
    | B/G Foods Inc commen * | 176 | 23/6 | Kress (S H) 6\% pref --.-- | 12 | $121 / 2$ |
    | Eickfords In0............-** | 11 | 13 | Miller (I) Sons common-* | 3 | 20 |
    | \$2.50 con | 33 | 35 | 61/2\% preferred ..... 100 | 17 | 2 |
    | Bohack (H C) common.-.** | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | ${ }_{17}^{3}$ | Murphy (G C) 35 prct 100 | 106 | 9 |
    | Dismond Shoe pref.-.-100 |  |  | United Cigar-Whelan Stores |  |  |
    | Fishman (M H) Co Inc..*) | 7\% | 93/8 | \$5 preferred ............* | $261 / 2$ | 28 |

    
    Railroad Bonds
    Railroad Equipment Bonds

    |  | Btd | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | ${ }^{\text {ask }}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Atlantic Coast Line 41/28 | ${ }^{62.25}$ | 1.75 | New Orl Tex \& Mex 4 |  | 3.50 |
    | Baltimore \& Ohio 41/8. | ${ }^{67} 7.50$ | (8.50) | New York Central 4/ |  | 2.50 |
    | Boston ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - Maine 4 - | 5.25 | 4.00 | N Y Chic \& Ster $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | 1.6 | 5.00 |
    | ..... | b5.25 | 4.00 |  | ${ }^{6600}$ | 5.00 |
    | $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Dec 1 1936-1944... | bs. $0 \cdot{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4.00 |  |  | 5.00 <br> 5.00 |
    | anadian National | b3.10 | 2.50 | Vorthern Pacir | b2.50 | 1.75 |
    |  |  |  | Pennsylvania RR 41/2s | b2.00 |  |
    | Canadian Pacifice $41 / 388$---- | ${ }_{65}^{63.05}$ | 4.50 |  | 61.75 | 1.10 |
    | Cent Rr New Jorsey 41/2. Chesapeake \& Onio- |  |  | 4 s series E due |  | . 10 |
    | /29 | b2. 50 $b 1.50$ | 2.00 |  |  | 10 |
    | Chlcago \& Nor west 41/29. | 6600 | 5.00 | Dec 1 1937-50 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.00}$ |
    | Chtc Miliw \& | ${ }^{67} 7.00$ | 5.00 |  |  |  |
    | 58. | b7.00 | 6.00 | Read | .00 | 25 |
    | Chicago R | 82 | 85 | St ${ }^{\text {Li }}$ |  |  |
    | nver \& R G W | b6. 25 |  | Sis Southwe |  |  |
    |  | b6.25 | 5.25 | 5158 | 55.2 53.5 | 50 |
    |  |  | 98 | out |  | 2.50 |
    |  | ${ }_{90}^{94}$ | 95 | Suther | b4. | 3.50 |
    | reat | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.50 |  | 64.50 | 3.50 |
    |  | ${ }_{\text {b1. }}$ | 1.00 |  | b3.25 |  |
    | Hocking Valley 58 | 61.75 | 1.00 | Texas $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | ${ }_{\text {b3 }} .2$ | 2.75 |
    | Illinols Central | b4.50 | 3.50 |  |  | 50 |
    | Internat Great | t5.0 | 4.0 | ${ }^{\text {Union }}$ | ${ }_{61}{ }^{\text {b1 }}$ | ${ }_{1.00}^{1.00}$ |
    | Long I | b4.00 | 3.00 | VIr |  |  |
    |  | ${ }^{\text {b4, }} 75$ | 3.00 | Vir |  | 4.00 |
    | Lous | 61.75 | 1.10 | Wa |  |  |
    |  |  | 3.50 |  | 75 |  |
    |  |  | 3.50 |  |  |  |
    | rl Pactic 4 | ${ }^{\text {b4 }} 745$ |  | we |  | 5.00 |
    |  | 64.75 | 3.50 |  | b8.00 | 5.00 |

    ## Public Utility Bonds

    | Amer Gas \& Power 3-5s '53 | $\begin{aligned} & B i d \\ & 411 / 4 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ast } \\ & 421 / 2 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | Dallas Ry \& Term 6s - 1951 | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline R 1 d \\ 63 \\ 65 \\ f 36 \\ 1053 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask } \\ & 64 \\ & 661 / 2 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Amer Utility Serv 6s. 1964 |  |  |  |  |  |
    | Appalachlan Elec Power- |  |  | Havana E'ec Ry 5s_--1952 |  |  |
    | 1st mitge 4s.......-1963 | 1071/2 | 108 | Idaho Power 38/3-1967 |  |  |
    | s f debenture 41/28-. 1948 | $1031 / 4$ | 1033 | Indianapoils Pow \& Lt- ${ }_{\text {Mortgag }} \mathbf{3} / 15$ |  |  |
    | Associated Eliectric 5s. 1961 | 4814 |  |  | 740\% |  |
    | Assoc Gas \& Elec Corp- | 22\% | $231 / 2$ | Kan City Pub Serv 4s. 1957 | $223 / 2$ | 242 |
    | Income deb 3 3 / 3 -.-1978 | 24 | 2415 | Kan Pow \& Lt 1st 41/8s '65 | 10956 | $1{ }^{1} 016$ |
    | Income deb 48_-.-. 1978 | ${ }_{23}^{29}$ | $2{ }^{2} 3931$ | Lehlgh Valley Transit 58.60 | 1031/4 | 103 |
    | Income deb 41/28.-. 1978 | ${ }_{46}^{23}$ | 293/4 |  | 693/4 | 1718 |
    | Conv deb 4 s - $-\ldots-{ }^{-1973}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | 49 | Lexington Pr M Lt 33/is. 1966 | 1013 | 10.3 |
    | Conv deb 5s......-1973 | 52 | 53 | Mtn States Pow lst 6s. 1938 | 831/2 | 843/2 |
    | Conv deb $51 / 1 / 5 . . .-1973$ | 58 |  |  | 1053/8 | $\begin{gathered} 1057 / 8 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ |
    | 8 -year 8 s with warr- 1940 | 84 83 | $86$ | N Y State Elec \& Gas Coru |  |  |
    | Assoc Gas \& Elec Co- |  |  | 4s-......-.-.-. 1785 |  |  |
    | Cons ref deb 41/2s-. 1958 | 25 | 271/2 | N Y Steam Corp 31/88. 1963 |  |  |
    | Sink fund inc 48.-. 19883 | 23 |  | North Boston Ltg Prop s- |  |  |
    | Sink fund lne 41/28--1983 | 25 27 |  |  | $1041 /$ |  |
    |  | 29 |  | Old Dominion par 5s-1951 |  | 56\% |
    | Sink fund lne 4-5s..1986 | 23 |  | Peoples Llyht \& Power |  |  |
    | 8 t inc 41/29-51/28...1986 | 25 |  | 1st tlen 3-6s- --..--1961 | 7214 |  |
    | Sink fund inc 5-6s.-1986 | 27 29 |  |  |  | 105\%/8 |
    | \% ${ }_{\text {8 }}$ | 1091/2 |  | Pub Util Cons 51/28._194x | $731 / 2$ |  |
    | Cent Ars Pub Serv 5s.1948 | 86 | 8715 | Republic Service coll $58{ }^{\text {c } 51}$ |  | 673/2 |
    | Central G \& E 51/3s...1946 | (1/2 | 73 | St Joseph Ry Lt Heat \& Pow |  |  |
    | 1st llen coll trust 6s-1946 Cent Maine Pr 4s ser G '60 | 765/2 | 73 | San Antonio Pub serv- |  |  |
    | Central Public Utillty- |  |  | 1st mitge 4s -....-. 1983 | 100 | 013/2 |
    | Income 51/98 with stk '52 |  | 36 | Sloux City G \& E 4s--1966 | 10031 |  |
    | Citles Service deb $5 s_{-1} 1963$ | 62 | 62\% | Sou Cities Util 58 A ${ }^{\prime}$ - 1958 |  | 393/8 |
    | Cons Cities Lt Pow \& Trac |  | 771/8 | S'western Bell Tel 3s_1988 |  |  |
    | Consol E\% ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 381/2 | 391/2 | Texas Puble Serv 5s, 1901 |  | 88 |
    | Bs series B.-.-... 1962 | 331/2 | 391/2 | Toledo Edison 3138_-1968 | 101 | 102 |
    | Crescent Public Service- Collinc $68(W-8)$ |  |  | UTica Gas \& El Co 5s-19.97 |  | $85^{-}$ |
    |  | 1023/2 | 10314 | Wisconsin G \& E 3 3 $1 / 3$ - 1986 | $1053 / 4$ |  |
    | Dallas Pow \& Lt 31/2s. 196 | 103 | 1081/2 | Wis Mich Pow 3\%/s-. 1961 | 106 | 1081/3 |

    ## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 9-Continued

    

    Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Sept. 9-Concluded

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

    ## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

    

    Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
    
    
    ${ }^{A 8 k}$

    ## Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

    ## Am Dist Teleg ( N J) com ${ }^{\text {Par }}$

    | ${ }^{B 1 d}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | Mutual Tel Par | ${ }_{17}^{81 /}$ |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | ${ }_{21}^{951 / 2}$ | New York Mutual Tel_ 100 | 17 |  |
    | 162 | 166 | Pa | 14 | 16 |
    | 115 30 | ${ }_{40}^{117}$ | Peningular Tele Preferred | 4, | ${ }_{115}^{261 /}$ |
    | 48 | 55 | R |  |  |
    | 27 | 33 | So \& Atl Telegraph | 11 |  |
    |  |  | Sou New Eng Tel | 151 | 54 |
    | 113 | 117 |  |  |  |

    For footnotes see page 1629.

    ## General Corporation and Investment News <br> \section*{RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-MISCELLANEOUS}

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

    FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

    ## SECURITIES ACT

    The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3802 to 3810 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 50,440,000$.
    Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (2-3802, Form A2), of Detroit, mtge. bonds due 1963 , and 88.000, ono $4 \%$ serial notes due Ang. 1, $1939-48$.
    Filed Sept. 1,1938 . (For further details see subsequent page) Filed Sept. 1, 1938 . (Tor further details see subsequent page). Western Utilities Corp. (2-3803, Form A-2), San Francisco, Calif.,
    has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 550$, 000 of $6 \%$ sinking fund has iiled a registration statement due in 1952, to be offered for the account of $H$. M. Byllesby \& Co. notes, due in 1952, to be offered for the account of H. M. Byllesby
    Inc., underwriters. C . H. Loveland, President. Filed Sept. 2, 1938. Departmental Finance Associates, Inc. (2-3804, Form, A-1), of
    Washington, D. C., has filed a registration statement covering 8,000 shares of 850 par value 4 i', , $\%$ cum. pref. strock and 8,000 shares of no par value and 1,000 participation certificates, to be issued to borrowers. Proceeds wiil be used for working capital. Evan Jones, President. Filed Sept. 2,
    1938. 1938.

    Michigan Gas \& Oil Corp. (2-3805, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y.
    has filed a registration statement covering 100,000 shares ( 810 par has filed a registration statement covering 100,000 shares (\$10 par)
    cumulative convertible preferred stock to be offered at $\$ 10$ a share, 150,000 shares (\$1 par) common to be reserved for conversion of the preferred and 15,000 shares of comm no optioned to the presidento of the company (Owen
    M. Mason) at $\$ 3.75$ a share; 5,000 of these shares have been optioned to an underwriter by the president. The proceeds will be used for indebtedness, underwriter by the president. The proceeds will be used for indebiedness,
    drilling equipment, development and working capital. Keeler Baker \&
    Co., Inc., underwriter. Filed Sept. 3 . 1938 . O... Inc., underwriter. Filed Sept. 3, 1938 .
    Big Horn Placer Mining Corp. $2-3806$ For

    Big Horn Placer Mining Corp. $(2-3806$, Form AO1), of Billings, Mont,
    has filed a registration statement common stock to be offered at \$1 a share. The proceeds will be used for purchase of dredge and drills, for in improvemense and for working capital.
    No underwriter was named. J. F. Sperry, President. Filed Sept. 3, 1938 . N. Yerican Business Credit Corp. (2-3807, Form A-1), of New York, value class A common stock to be offered at $\$ 6.75$ a share. The proceeds will be used for working capital. Clarence Hodson \& Co., Inc., Was named
    underwriter. Dudey underwriter. Dudley H. Dorr, President. Filed Sept.' 3 , 1938 .
    Union Premier Food Stores, Inc. (2-3808, Form A-2), of Philadelphia,
    Pa., has filed a registration statement covering 60.000 shares ( $\$ 15$ par) $\$ 1.375$ cumulative convertible preferred stock to be offered at $\$ 25$ per share, and 90,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common to be recerved for conversion of the
    preferred. The proceeds will be used for a warehouse, new markets and preferred. The proceeds, will be used for a wareenouse, new markets and
    working capital. Childs, Jeffries \& Thorndike. Inc., and others were named working capital. Childs Jeffries \& Thorndike. Inc., and others were,
    underwriters.
    Wingold Mines, Ltd. (2-3809, Form A-1), of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has filed a registration statement covering 200,000 shares of no
    par value eommon stock to be offered at 40 cents a share, 200,000 shares at

    47 cents a share and 100,000 shares at 61 cents a share, also 100,000 shares optioned to underwriters at 60 cents a share for resaie at 80 cents a share. Oproceds to be used for mitl development, drilling, and working capital.
    Priter Baxter Brooks named underwriter. Kenneth Powell, President. Walter Baxter Broo
    Purex Corp., Ltd. (2.3810, Form A-1), of South Gate, Caiif., has filed registration statement covering 10.000 shares of $\$ 0$ par capital stock. Proceeds to be used for debt retirement and working capital. No under-
    The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Sept. 3, page 1476.

    ## Adams Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings-

    Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938
    Net income before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes_- \$242,997
    Allied Stores Corp.-Earnings-
    $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Period End. July 31- } 1938-3 \text { Mos. } & \text { 1937 } & \text { 1938-12 Mos. } & \text { 1937 } \\ \times \text { Net profit }\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, interest, \&c., but before Federal income tax and xtafter depreciation, interest, \&c., but before
    surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 146, p. 3657 .
    Alaska Pacific Salmon Co.-Earnings-
    
    Surplus............- $\$ 363,056$ def $\$ 191,827 \quad \$ 168,762$ for $\$ 17,060$
     ributed profits. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937
    Assets-Cash in banks, $\$ 21,847$; notes and accounts receivable (less
    allowance for losses, $\$ 7,000), \$ 329,257$; canned salmon inventories at cost,
    

    Volume 147
    Financial Chronicle
    miscellaneous investments, at cost, $\$ 1,392$; plant and equipment (less allowance for depreciation, incl. reserve for repairs to floating equipment $000 ;$ total, $\$ 5,5 \times 7,128$.
    Liabilities-Notes payable, $\$ 1,390,000$; accounts payable, $\$ 252,047$;
    provision for Federal income taxes, $\$ 73,634 ;$ accrued expenses, $\$ 79,399 ;$ preferred stock ( $\$ 20$ par), $\$ 432,950$; common stock (no par value), out-
    standing Dec. $31,1937,119,910$ shares, $\$ 3,084,946$; surplus, $\$ 274,152$; total, $\$ 5,587,128$.-V. 146, p. 98.
    Alaska Juneau Cold Mining Co.-Earnings-
    
     charges,

    Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co.-New DirectorsHerman W. Falk and Lester Armour have been elected directors to fill -V. 147, p. 1025.
    American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.)-Dividend The directors on Sept. 7 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20 . Like am ount was paid on June 30, last, and compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on March $1937 ; \$ 1$ paid on March 31,$1937 ; \$ 1.75$ paid, on Dec. 23. , 1936 ; dividends of
    75 cents paid each three months from Sept. 30,1935 , to and including Sept. 30, 1936 , and 50 cents per share paid in each of the four preceding
    quarters. The Sept 29,1934 , dividend was the initial distribution on this
    American Bank Note Co.-To Pay 10-Cent Common Div. tock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 17. Like amount was paid stock, payable oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 17 . Like amount was paid
    on July 1 , last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per
    hare were distributed.-V. 147 , p. 881 .

    American Business Credit Corp.-Regusters with SECAmerican Business Credit Corp.-Regrsters with
    See list given on first page of this department.-V. 147, p. 263.
    American Debenture Corp.-Time Extended for Submission of Tenders on Debentures of 13 Mortgage CompaniesThe date up to which tenders may be submitted by holders of $\$ 23,000,000$ of debentures of 13 mortgage companies, interest on which is guaranteed
    by the Maryland Casualty Co., has been extended from Sept. 9 to Sept. 23 , according to announcement made Seent. 8 by J. G. White \& Co. Inc.,
    Baker, Watts \& Co., Stein Bros. \& Boyce and Colonial Bond \& Share Corp.; who are arting as agents. to receive tenders. The letter sent to extension of time would be granted.
    The 13 mortgage companies whose debenture holders have been asked to submit tenders are: American Debenture Corp., Calvert Debenture
    Corp., Carolina Debenture Corp., Continental Debenture Corp., Continental Investment Debenture Corp., Franklin Debenture Corp., National Debenture Corp., Potomac Debenture Corp., Potomac Consolidated Debenture Corp., Potomac Franklin Debenture Corp., Potomac Maryland
    Debenture Corp., Potomac Realty Atlantic Debenture Corp. and Standard Debenture Corp.--V. 147, p. 1025.

    American Discount Co.-Pays 75-Cent Dividendcompany paid a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock,
    o par value, on Aug. 25 to holders of record Aug. 20 . This compares with no par value, on Aug. 25 to holders of record Aug. 20 . This conpares with on Aug. 24, 1937; 75; cents on July 1, 1937; 50 cents on April 1, 1937; 35
    cents on Jan, 2,$1937 ; 30$ cents on Oct. 1,$1936 ; 25$ cents on July 1,1936 ,
    and 20 cents per share distributed each three months previously. 145, p. 1574 .

    American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.-Transfer AgentThis company has appointed The Corporation Trust Co. of Jersey City, V. 147, p. 1328

    American Insulator Corp. (Del.)-May RecapitalizeDirectors have called a special meeting of stockholders to be held on Sept. 30, 1938 to consider and take action on the plan of recapitalization recently The plan calls for a reduction of $50 \%$ in stock outstanding. One share of new common will be issued for each two shares now held, and for each share convertible $\$ 1.53$ prior preferred stock of $\$ 10$ par value each will be issued, each new share of prior preferred stock to be entitled to $\$ 35$ per share in case of liquidation and callable at $\$ 35$ per share, and convertible at any The plan also provides for a sinking fund wnich will operate until $60 \%$ of the prior preferred stock has been retired or converted.
    The plan of recapitalization was developed, according to the stockand to properly and fairly provide for the best interests of the company and of the preferred and common stockholders. Huidekoper, President of the company, states that the board of directors and the officers of the corporation unqualifiedly recommend the plan and
    urge prompt action on the part of the stockholders.-V. 147, p. 1477 .

    American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
    Period End. July 31- 1938-3 Mos.-1937. 1938-12 Mos.-1937
    $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_-.-- } \$ 23,060,533 & \$ 23,940,857 & \$ 97,973,714 & \$ 95,833,810 \\ \text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes_- } & 12,811,552 & 12,625,839 & 52,717,601 & 50,108,013\end{array}$ Oper. exps., incl. taxes.-
    Prop. retir \& depletion
    
     Gross income $\quad \begin{aligned} & 1,940,652 \\ & \$ 9,286,413 \\ & \$ 35,902,211 \\ & \$ 37,732,552\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Interest to public and } \\ \text { other deductions-a, } & 3,997,790 & 3,989,081 & 15,991,275 & 15,978,850\end{array}$
    

     | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Prtion applicable to } \\ \text { minority interests_--- }\end{array}$ | 12,215 | 20,045 | 63,080 | 82,930 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

    Net equity of A.P. \&LL.
    Co. in inc. of subs-_ $\$ 2,293,041 \quad \$ 3,559,071 \$ 13,136,378 \$ 14,748,882$ Amer. Pow, \& Lt. Co.
    Net equity in income of

    | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Net equity in income of } \\ \text { subsidiaries } \\ \text { Other income....--- }\end{array}$ | $\$ 2,293,041$ | $\$ 3,559,071$ | $\$ 13,136,378$ | $\$ 14,748,882$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

    
    Balance carried to con-
    solidated earned sur. $\$ 1,459,119$
    $\$ 2,740,452$
    $\$ 9,889,340$
    $\$ 11,435,520$ Note-The above statements include full revenues without consideration
    for possible revenue losses of one subsidiary involved in rate litigation, for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus. For the 12 month periods ended July 31,1938 and 1937 , such appropriations
    American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Gain in Phones ubsidiaries of tne American Telephone \& Telegrach Co. included in the subsidiaries of the American Telephone \& Telegrach Co. included in the
    Bell system during the month of August, 1938 . The gain for these com-
    panies in August, 1937 was 55,100 .-V. 147, p. 1329 .

    American Rolling Mill Co. (\& Subs.) Earnings for the Year Ended July 31, 1938
    Gross sales, less returns and allowances, \&c- $\square$ Consolida'n
    $\$ 79,871,288$
     $\overline{\$ 9,112,282} \$ 18,539,128$
     Depreciation \& depietion, \& charges in lieu thereof
    Taxes, other than income \& excess profits taxes...
    
    
    
    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Selling, general and administrative expenses.-.-.-- } & \mathbf{3 , 3 9 2 , 8 5} \\ \text { Provision for doubtful accounts. } & 32,139\end{array}$
    
    

    ## \$537,191

    American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
    Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Kilowatt hours, a decrease of $20.1 \%$ under the ouvput of $51,118,000$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1937 . olectric energy for the last five
    Comparative table of weekly output of
    
    
    Andian National Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
    [Stated for convenience in terms of United States currency]
     $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Solicitors' } \\ \text { ecutive offes, salarips of counsel, ex- }\end{array} & 84,912 & 84,667 & 83,195\end{array}$
    
    
    

    ## Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937

    Assets-Cash on hand and bank balances, $84,993,169$; loan against
    collateral security, $\$ 18,100,000$; accounts receivable (less reserve $\$ 6,074)$
     Government, $\$ 242,908 ;$ investments, $\$ 20,218 ;$ inventories ${ }^{\$ 806,335 ;}$, 1 ong-term loans and agreements of sale, $\$ 1,129,617$; special trust funds,
     \$29,130,311.-Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, $\$ 1,126,063$; insurance reserves, $\$ 173,798$ deferred credits, $\$ 375$; capital stock issued 2 ,-
    550,000 shares no par value $\$ 25,500,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 2,330,075$; totai, 550,000 shares no par value $\$ 2$.
    Atlantic City Ambassador Hotel-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
    Total house income.

    ## Total house

    Reparentand maintenance
    
    Trustee, registrar \& transfer agent charges.--
    Int. on real estate taxes, notes payable \& mortgage loa

    1938
    $\$ 309,908$
    332,550
    $C r 9,250$
    41,482
    42,302
    1,976
     Depreciation.-
    5.179
    76.606
    10.598
    
    \$168,370
    $\$ 170,115 \quad \$ 168,370$ Negotiations were successfully consummated in June, 1938, with the
    orrowing of $\$ 350.000$ from The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The loan is secured by a nine year first mortgage on the property, with a one year renewal privilege pursuant to the plan of in lien to the lien of the bonds. The mortgage bears interest at the rate of $5 \%$ per annum and amortization payments are required to be made thereon at the same rate. The net proceeds of the loan were used to pay real estate
    taxes and interest penalties in full through June 30,1938 , and to make a payment of $15 \%$ on account of the unpaid reorganization expenses which constitute a a prior lien on the property.
    Figures filed with the trustee in ac
    Figures filed with the trustee in accordance with the terms of the indenture indicate that no funds are av
    for the six months ended June 30,1938 .
    Condensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1938
    

    Total_--.-.....--
    Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
    For the week ended Sept. ${ }^{2}$, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports units of $3.4 \%$ below production of $93,394,131$ units a year ago. units for the week under review

    August Electric Output Off $2.6 \%-$
    For the month of August Associated Gas \& Electric System reports net electric output of $402,192,051$ units (kwh.). This is a decline of $10,545,647$
    units or $2.6 \%$ below production for August of last year. This is the best percentage showing for any $n$ onth this year in comparison with 1937 . This
    Kor the $12 \pi$ onths ended Aug. 31, output was 4,502 . 189,595 units. For the 12 , ont hs ended Aug, 31 , output was $4,502,189,595$ units. This
    was $139,637,178$ units or $3.0 \%$ below production for the previous comparable Gas sendonths for August was less than $1 \%$, below the same month of last year, amounting to $1,538,224,900$ cubic feet. For the 12 months period
    output was up $6.6 \%$ over a year ago to $23,155,766,300$ cubic feet.-V. 147 , p. 1479 .
    

    ## Atlantic Refining Co.-Underwriters NamedThe company in an aneendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Comm. ission on Sept. 8 nan ed 21 underwriters for its proposed $\$ 25,000,000$

    The underwriters and the aanounts underwritten are: Smith Barney \&Co. and Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., $\$ 4,750,000$ each Goldman, Sachs $\&$
    
    
    
    
    Atlas Plywood Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
    
    
     preferred stork at par value. z 684 shares preferred stock in treasury, at
    cost.-V. 146, p. 2522 .

    Auburn Automobile Co.-New Product-
    Air Prpany will manufacture refrigerated store display cases for the Winter Air Products
    John K . MacGowan, Chairman of the Board of Aupurn. He said the
    cont contract was a furth

    ## Balfour Building

    Period Ended July 31-
    
    Tanes, inepreciation, repairs and alterations.-...--
    -V. ${ }^{\text {Net }}$ Income p. $10 \overline{0}$
    Baltimore 8
    Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Plan for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities-
    In an effort to avoid reorganization proceedings, the company on Sept. 2
    submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission and its security holders the details of a plan providing for the modification of interest of nine issues and the extension of four nearby maturities, outstanding in the amount of $\$ 166,303,578$. Under the plan, which must first be approved by the
    ICO before submission to security holders, the annual fixed interest of the
    
     fixed interest becomes contingent. The plan was approved by the directors
    Aug in
    cipal inst has bean accepted in principle by a large number of the prin-

    Daniel Willard, President, in a letter dated Sept. 3, ad dressed to all security holders of the company, states:
    For more than a century the B. \& O. . has operated continuously under Its original charter granted by the state of Maryland in 1827. For the
    past 37 years it has not failed to meet all interest harges and other obliga
    tions when due, although during four years 1937-the sum required for interest was not fully earned after depreciation charges had been deducted. The properties and facilities of the company service..
    Begining with 1923 and continuing through 1930, the company attained a high level of both gross and net ingome. During the seven year period 1924 to 1930 inclusive, the combined earnings of the company and its
    presently operated subsidiaries averaged $\$ 54,891,668$ a year available for
    fixed charges or $\$ 23,469,926$ in excess of present charges on the funded
    debt of the company and such subsidiaries. Since 1930 there has been an unprecedented decrease in both gross and
    sta net revenues of railroads. This decrease has been due in large measure to ncrease in wages, taxes and costs of substantially transportation agences, used in railway operation.
    Since 1931 the company has had to meet maturities of its funded debt
    which amounted to more than $\$ 172,000000$. Most of these maturities have occurred at times when payment or refunding by ordinary means extremely difficult if not impossible. It therefore became necessary for the company to borrow sub-
    stantial amounts from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to use stantial amounts rom the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to use its treasury assets as collateral for such loans. The present indebtedness
    of the company to the RFC is approximately $\$ 88,000,000$, including $\$ 13,-$
    490,000 of the $41 / 2 \%$ secured notes of 1939 . Excluding such notes, more 490,000 of the $41 / 2 \%$ secured notes of 1939 . Excluding such notes, more than $80 \%$ of this indebtedness was created to provide for maturities of the
    funded debt referred to above and to that extent represents no increase in the outstanding obligations of the company.
    The acute business recession which developed in the latter half of 1937 resulted in a further decline in the gross operating revenues of the company
    and at the same time operating costs were further increased by wage adand at the same time operating costs were further increased by wage ad-
    vances. The higher rates recently made effective have not been sufficient to offset the increased cost of operation. In these circumstances and for reasons largely beyond its control, the the current year. Obligations of the company aggregating approximately $\$ 18,000,000$ (including the debt to the RFC referred to above) will come due during the next four years. It is essential, therefore, that fixed charges for approaching maturities.
    After careful consideration of the entire problem and consultation with such large security holders as could be reached within the time available,
    the board of directors have decided that it would be in the best interests of its security holders for the company to undertake, with their cooperation, a limited modification of some of its interest charges and maturities, preserving, however, existing priorities as to both principal and interest, between security holders and the company will be less expensive, simpler and mores satisfactory than a reorganization effected through customary legal proceedings. support of the plan by, and the cooperation of, substantial
    majorities of the security holders affected will go far to insure the prompt attainment of the purposes in view, even though it might finally become necessary to invoke legal proceedings to make the plan fully effective. Accordingly the board of directors have approved a plan designed to
    accomplish these results and have caused an application to be filed with the ICC for the necessary authorizations to carry the plan into effect The plan provides for the extension of the large nearby maturities, and for a period of eight years it reduces the annual fixed interest of the com-
    pany and its operated subsidiaries from $\$ 31,421,742$ to $\$ 19,644,679$ and pany and its operated subsidiaries from $\$ 31,421,742$ to $\$ 19,644,679$ and
    in the accomplishment of this end $\$ 11,376,435$ of present fixed interest becomes contingent. The contingent interest will be payable, in the order stated in the plan, if earned, after deducting, in each year, in the orceeding
    $21 / 2 \%$ of total operating revenues as a capital fund for additions and betterments to the property, and in the year 1939 only there may be deducted not exceeding $\$ 10,000,000$, for working capital. Contingent interest will,
    nowever, be fully however, be fully cumulative. All accrued contingent interest must be
    paid before any dividends, and in any event at or before the maturity of paid before any dividends, and in any event at or before the maturity of
    the respective issues. A substantial part of the surplus earnings of the company will be applied to a sinking fund for debt retirement, maintenance of working capital and for capital investments.
    Afrected security holders are not now asked to take any action on the
    plan. No deposits or assents will be requested or accepted unless and until plan ICC No deposits or assents will be requested or accepted unless and until the plan. If the necessary authorizations are granted by the Commission
    the plan will then be promptly submitted to the affected security holders. the plan will then be promptly submitted to the affected security holders. This letter is intended merely to advise them of the
    the company and of the principal reasons therefor.
    Funded Debt Outstanaing in Hanas of Public as of Aug. 15, 1938, and Proposed
    Modification of Interest Charges and Maturitits as PTovided in Plan

    | IssuesPrincipal <br> Amount | Present Ann. Int. Charges | Proposed Reviston of Interest Charges <br> - Fixed- - Contingent - |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  |  | Rate | Amount | Rate | Amount |
    | timore \& Ohio KR . \& | \$ | \% | \$ | \% | \$ |
    | Baltimore \& Ohlo RR. |  |  |  |  |  |
    | 1st 4s, 1948......-- 81,994,850 | 3,279,794 | 4 | 3,279,794 |  |  |
    | 1st 5s, 1948........ 75,000.000 | 3.750.000 | 4 | 3,000,000 |  | 750,000 |
    | Southw. Div. $58.5045,000,000$ | 2,250,000 | $31 / 2$ | 1,575,000 | 111/2 | 675,000 |
    | Pitts. L. Erie \& W. <br> Virginia 4s, 1941. e43,182,000 |  | 4 |  |  |  |
    | Cleveland Ter. \& Vall. | 1,727,280 | 4 | 1,727,280 |  |  |
    | RR. 1st 4s, 1995-- $3,301,000$ | 132,040 | 4 | 132,040 |  |  |
    |  | 141,000 | 4 | 141,000 |  |  |
    | 1st 4s, 1990 | 18,240 | 4 | 18,240 |  |  |
    | Ohio \& Little Kanaw. |  |  |  |  |  |
    | RR. 1st 5s, 1950_, 228,000 | 11,400 | 5 | 11,400 |  |  |
    | B. \&iv. Ts, Tol.-Cincin. $10,985,200$ | 439,408 | 4 | 439,408 |  |  |
    | Cin.Ham \& Day. RR. | 43,408 |  | 430,108 |  |  |
    | General 5s, 1942--- 3,000,000 | 150,000 | 5 | 150,000 |  |  |
    | 1st \& ref. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1958 . \mathrm{L} \quad 10.000$ | 4C0 | 4 | 400 | -... |  |
    | Piqua \& Troy Br. RR. $\quad 7,000$ $1 \mathrm{st} 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1939 \ldots \ldots . .20$ | 280 | 4 | 280 |  |  |
    | c Dayton \& Mich. iRR . |  |  |  |  |  |
    | 8\% guar, pref.-.-- 1,211,250 | 96,900 | 8 | 96,900 |  |  |
    | c $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ guar. com. $2,396.950$ <br> c Home Ave RR $5 \%$ | 83,893 | $31 / 2$ | 83,893 | --- |  |
    | guaranteed stock_- 99,350 | 4,267 | 5 | 4,967 |  |  |
    | B. Equips., $3112-5 \%$-. $21,960,000$ | 860,325 |  | 860,325 |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | notes, 1939 .-.-. $550,000,000$ | 2,250,000 | 4 | 2,000,000 |  |  |
    | RFC 4s, 1939-42-_g69.816.578 | 2,792,663 | 4 | 2,792,663 |  |  |
    | 4\% PWA loan -..- g2,955,000 | 118,200 | 4 | 118.200 |  |  |
    | 4\% PWA equips_... $1,424.000$ | 56,960 |  | 56,960 |  |  |
    | Ret, \& gen. A 5s, '95 60,000.000 | 3,000,000 |  | 600.000 |  | 2,400,000 |
    | Ret. \& gen, C 6s, '95 35,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 11-5 | 420,000 | 44-5 | 1,680,000 |
    | Ref. \&gen.D $5 \mathrm{~s}, 200030,000,000$ | 1.500 .000 | 1 | 300.000 |  | 1,200,000 |
    | Ref. \& gen. F 5s, '96 33,120.750 | 1,656.038 | 1 | 331,208 | 4 | 1,324,830 |
    | 30-yr.conv.43/2s, '60_63,031,000 | 2,836,395 |  |  | 241/2 | 2,836,395 |
    | B. \& O. Chic. Term. $\quad 650,000$ RR. ri. est. $5 \mathrm{~s},{ }^{\prime} 38$ - $\quad 6$ | 32,500 | 5 | 32,500 |  |  |


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    to be extended to Jan. 1, 1949. i Interest to be reduced to $4 \%$ after present ma-
    turity on Aug. 1, 1939. j Interest on B. \& S. RR. Corp. bonds in sinking fund to be ellminated for elght years and extended for an equal period.
    The Alton RR., all the stock of which is owned by B. \& O., is separately opras, and ariner on the B. \& $\mathbf{O}$. pursuant to the respective operating agreements. They are now
    terminable on 60 days' notice but may terminable on 60 days' notice but may be modified and extended as provided in the plan. obligations.

    Determination and Application of.Available Net Income Available net income shall be determined for each calendar year beginning contingent interest remain outstanding. When no obligations for conoperative. Available net income for each such calendar year shall be determined by
    deducting from the income of the company available for fixed charges for deducting from the income of the company available for fixed charges for the ICC or other analogous Federal authority having jurisdiction in the premises at the time in force, or, to the extent not governed by such accounting rules in accordance with sound accounting practice): (b) All other charges properly deductible from such income in determining
    income after fixed charges under such accounting rules or practice, but income after fixed charges under such accounting rules or practice, but excluding interest which in such calendar year is contingent and capital
    fund and sinking fund requirements hereinafter provided for; and (c) All interest theretofore contingent which becomes absolutely payable In such calendar year without regard to earnings,
    of such calendar year or prior calendar years.
    Available net income shall be ascertained for each such calendar year, as the accounts shall be stated on the books of the company during such calendar year, without adjustments, except that: (1) if in respect of any calendar year the income of the company available for fixed charges shall be
    inadequate to pay the amounts specified in (a) (b) and (c) above, the
    amount of such deficit may, in the discretion of the board of directors of he company, be carried forward and be deducted in determining a vailable net income for the succeeding calendar year or calendar ycars until such Which, in the absence of such deficit or deficits, would be avaitable net
    nincome; and (2) debits or credits to adjust income in prior years shall be income; and (2) debits or credits to adjust income in prior years shall be ar, as such debits and credits reflect cash receipts or disbursements in the year in which they are entered on the books.
    Available net income for each calendar year shall be applied to the following purposes and in the following order: net income of each caliendar year may be applied to the creation of a a capital
    fund to be applied to, or to provide for, or to reimburse the treasury of the ompany for, capital investments, as defined by the ICO classification of
    income, profit and loss and general balance sheet accounts for steam roads, ccounts Nos. 701 investment in road and equipment, 702 improvements on leased railway property and 705 miscellaneous physical property (or
    advances to subsidiaries whose earnings or losses are included in the comadvances to subsidarise whose earnings or losses are included in the com-
    pany's income account for expenditures which, if made directly by the
    company in respect of its owned properties, woald be charged to said accounts), or such substituted accounts as may at the time be in effect, and calendar year shall exceed depreciation of equipment charged against income for such calendar year) initial and principal payments upon equipment leased under equipment trusts or purchased under conditional sale agreements, to the exient that such capital investments have been made or provided, however, that (a) The amou at set aside in the capital fund out of available net income (a) The amou it set aside in the capital fund out of available net income revenues of the company for such calendar year, less depreciation of road way amount, if any, by which available net income for the last preceding calendar year shal have bear less than the maximum amount permitted for the capital fund for such year by the preceding provisions of this subdivision (a);
    (b) The capitan fund may be applied only to such part of the cost of
    capital investments as hereinabove defined as remains after deducting from capital investments as hereinabove defined as remains after deducting from
    such cost all retirements of roadway and structures charged against incoms in such calendar year; (c) To the extent that expenditures are so provided for or reimbursed
    out of the capital fund, the company shall not thereafter have the right to issue any boditures. provided, however, that such expenditures may be used to supply, in whole or in part, any excess of capital expenditures required to be certified to the trustee under any indenture over the principal ampount
    of the bonds or other obligations that may be issued under the terms of such indenture; and (d) Any amount which is available for the capital fund under the foregoing
    provisions but which is not expended, or appropriated to meet liabilities provisions but which is not expended, or appropriated to meet liabilities
    incurred, before the end of the year in respect of which it shall have been set (2) Any then remaining available net income for the calendar year 1939 (but not for any subsequent year) up to $\$ 10,000,000$ may, in the discretion
    of the board of directors, be applied to increase the company's net working capital. Any then remaining available net income for any calendar year shall be applied then remaining available net income for any calendar year shall
    bonds, (b) contingent interestent of (a) contingent interest on refunding
    b. R. \& P. consols and (c) contingent bonds, (b) contingent interest on B. R. \& P. consols and (c) contingent
    interest on C . I. \& $W$. bonds, in each case up to the total contingent interest accrued thereon the end of such calendar year and remaining unpaid. (4) Any then remaining available net income for any calendar year shall
    be applied pro rata to the payment of (a) contingent interest on 1st mtge.
    $5 \%$ bonds, (b) contingent interest on Southwestern division bonds and (c) contingent intereste on convertible bonds, in each case up to the total
    contingent interest accrued thereon to the end of such calendar year and contingent interest accrued thereon to the end of such calendar year and (5) $75 \%$ of any then remaining available net income for the calendar
    years $1939-1943$, inclusive, and $50 \%$ of any then remaining available net
    income for each calendar year thereafter shall be paid into the sinking fund, income for each calendar year ther
    subject to the provisions hereof, be applied to any proper corporate purpose
    of the company of the company.
    No contingent interest need be paid on any issue of bonds if the amount interest on any issue, but not paid because of the foreoging provision, shal be reserved and added to the amount available for contingent interest on such issue for the next succeeding calendar year.
    All payments of contingent interest on refunding bonds, B. R. \& P, $P$, consols and C. I. \& W. bonds shall be made, as among the several issues, in issues to the end of the last preceding calendar year and as among the several series of refunding bonds in proportion to the unpaid interest accrued on the
    bonds of such respective series to the end of the last preceding calendar year. All payments of contingent interest on 1st matge. bonds, Southwestern division bonds and convertible bonds shall be made, as among the several issues, respectively, to the end of the last preceding calendar year.
    Any contingent interest may at any time be paia, in the discretion of the board of directors, even if not then mandatorily payable by the terms hereof provided, however, that (unless then mandatorily payable by the terms division bonds or convertible bonds unless all contingent interest accrued on
    outstanding refunding bonds, B. R. \& P. consols and C. I. \& W. bonds to outstanding refunding bonds, B. R. \& P. consols and C. L. \& W. bonds to ine end of the last prece
    Dividends may not be paid on stock of any class except out of earnings
    subsequent to Dec. 31 , 1938, nor unless, prior to the declaration of such dividends, (a) all contingent interest for prior calendar years shall have
    been paid or deposited in trust and (b) the board of directors shall have de been paid or deposited in trust and (b) the board or directondar year applicable for the purposes specified in the foregoing paragraphs (3), (4) and (5),
    will be sufficient to pay the amounts payable out of such available net
    income pursuant to said paragraphs and such amounts shall have been will be sufficient to pay the amounts payable out of such available net
    income pursuant to said paragraphs and such amounts shall have been
    deposited in trust for the purposes specified in said paragraphs.

    1939 shall be determined and anpplied as aforesaid, except that no deductions In be made for capital fund or sinking fund. In the event that the properties of the company shall be unified with those interest payments are in whole or in part contingent on earnings. then with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount, then all the bonds on which any interest is then contingent, bu virtue of this plan the earnings from such other properties may be excluded in whole or in made for determining available net income without the maintenance of
    $(V)$ Interest Payment Dates and Accumulation of Contingent Interest Fixed interest on all bonds will be payable on the same dates as at present. beginning May 1 , 1939 , The contingent interest payable (if earned) on
    May 1, 1939, will be all the interest (except that remaining fixed) accrued for each respective issue from its respective thast remaining fixede accrued payment date in
    1938 to Jan. 1 , 1939, and in determining whether such interest has been earned available net income will be determined for the same respective periods. Contingent interest payable (if earned) on May 1 , 1940 and on he interest accrued for the preceding calendar year, plus all accrued unpaid will be the prior periods. Contingent int. payable (if earned) thereafter 1946, to the date in that year on and after which int. on such issue 18 un-
    affected by the plan, plus all accued unpaid interest for prior periods.
    All accrued and unpaid All accrued and unpaid contingent interest on each issue of the company bonds shall accumulate as an absolute obligation, contingent as to the ime of payment, and shall become payable (a) if, when and to the extent after making the prior payments specified in Article IV hereof. in which
    case it shall be payable on May 1 of the next succeding year; or (b) when-
    ever the principal of the respective issue becomes payable, at maturity or ever the principal of the resp.
    by acceleration or otherwise.
    Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, (a) if the respective maturities as provided in the plan or as further extended, the notes to RFC and at least $90 \%$ of the $41 / 2 \%$ secured notes, or (b) if and when,
    after the consummation of the plan, a petition, or answer admitting the allegations of a petition, shall be filed by the company under any provision of the Bankruptcy Act or other similar law at the time in force or a perma-
    nent or confirmed appointment shall be made of any trustee or receiver for the company or the greater part of its properties, then in either such event all interest mad. contingent under the provisions, of the in plan shail forthwith become fixed interest and the coupons representing such contingent interest
    shall become absolutely due and payable on the respective dates therein stated.
    The obligations of the B, R \& P. and the $O$. I. \& $\&$ W. in respect of con-
    (VI) Sinking Fund

    In consideration of the extension of maturities and change of interest company will create a sinking fund as provided below. Interolalments of the
    Instane
    sinking fund shall be payable, if and to the extent earned as herein provided sinking fund shall be payable, if and to the extent earned as herein provided, out of income for the calendar year 1939 and every calendar year thereafter
    until all obligations for contingent interest shall have been paid and $\$ 100$, 000,000 aggregate principal amount of obligations shall have been retired made on May 1 of the year next following payments shall in each case be uchich they are paid. In respect of the five years $1939-1943$, inclusive, income that remains after the fund shall equal $75 \%$ of the available net (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Article IV hereof. After 1943 the sinking fund shall made pursuant to paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of said Article IV deductions obsigations for contingent interest shall have been paid, $50 \%$ of net income as defined by the accounting rules or practice referred to in Article IV hereof. discretion. Not less than one-third of the sinking fund payments made in
    respect of the five years $1939-1943$, inclusive, and not less than one-half of
    the sinking fund payments made thereafter, shall be applied to the payment, the sinking fund payments made thereafter, shall be applied to the paymment, tions) of the company or an operated subsidiary, secured by lien on physical property or securities. Thr remainder of each sinking fund payment shall be applied within 12 months after such payment is made, in the discretion
    of the board of directors of the company, (a) to the retirement of obligations as aforesaid, or (b) to the creation and maintenance of net working capital in such amount as shall in the judgment of the board of directors be adequate and requisite for the purposes of the company, or (c) to capital investments
    as defined by the accounting rules of the ICC. It will be provided (a) that the company may purchase bonds or obligations of any issue or issues eligible for acquisition under the preceding provisions of this Articie VI in
    the open market or by call for tenders or otherwise at not exceeding the the open market or by call for tenders or otherwise at not exceeding the
    redemption price (or in case of obligations not redeemable the principal redemption price (or in case of obligations not redeemable the principal
    amount and accrued interest) of the obligations purchased, or may pay matured obligations or redeem redeemable obligations of any such issue or issues; ( $b$ ) that all bonds and obligations retired by the sinking fund will be
    canceled. (c) that no bonds or other obligations may be issued to refund such bonds or obligations; and (d) that no bonds or other evidences of indebtedness may be issued to capitalize or reimburse capital expenditures made out of the sinking fund, but that such expenditures may be used to supply, in
    whole or in part, any excess of capital expenditures required to be certified to the trustee under any indenture over the principal amount of the bonds or other obligations that may be issued under the terms of such indenture.

    Earnings of B. \& O. and Subsidiaries Now Operated by It

    $$
    \begin{array}{cc}
    \text { Aver. Year Aver. Year Aver. Year } \\
    \text { Period } & \text { Period } \\
    \text { Period } \\
    \$ 24, \text { to } 1930 & 1931 \text { to } 1937 \\
    \$ 54,891,668 & \$ 31,838,943 \\
    \$ 43,365,305
    \end{array}
    $$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Aver. annual inc, avail. for fixed chges } \$ 54,891,668 & \$ 31,838,943 \\ \text { Int. chges. remaining fixed under plan } & 19,644,679 & 19,644,679 & 19,644,679\end{array}$ Remainder avail. for other charges $\overline{\$ 35,246,989} \overline{\$ 12,194,264} \overline{\$ 23,720,626}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Maximum } \\ \text { being } 21 / 2 \% \\ \text { approp. for capital fund, }\end{array} & \text { fory. oper. revs_-- } & 6,405,270 & 3,736,681 & 5,070,976\end{array}$

     Remainder avail. for unsecurd | d | $21,726,679$ | $\$ 1,342,543$ |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | $-\quad 4,261,395$ | $4,261,395$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 11,534,610 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Unsecured contingent interest chges.--

    
    Net surplus (z) or deficit (a) _.... $\overline{z \$ 4,366,321} \bar{a} \overline{\$ 2,918,852} \bar{z} \$ 1,818,304$ $x$ Subject for the year 1939 only, to deduction of not exceeding $\$ 10,-$
    000,000 to increase net working capital. y The sinking fund appropriation 000,000 to increase net working capital. y The sinking fund appropriation
    will be $50 \%$ of available net income after 1943. a Deficit. z Surplus.
    -V. 147 , p. 1479 . -V.147, p. 1479 .
    Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Earnings-

    | Period End. Aug.31- | 1938-M | -1937 | 1938-12 | -os. -1937 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Gross earnings...-...-- | \$206,083 | \$199,897 | \$2,234,080 | \$2,186,857 |
    | Operating exp | 65,880 | 69,749 | 728,840 | 730,100 |
    | Taxes accrued | 30,000 | 29,700 | 353,200 | 298,100 |
    | Depreciation | 11,235 | 10.882 | 159,610 | 149,474 |
    | Net operating revenue | \$98,968 | \$89,566 | \$992,430 | \$1,009,182 |
    | Fixed charges.-- | 25,734 | 23.984 | 297,933 | 337,654 |
    | Surplus | \$73,233 | \$65,581 | \$694,497 | \$671,528 |
    | Dividend on pref. stock- | 25,483 | 25,483 | 305,794 | 305,794 |
    | Dividend on com. stock. | 21,722 | 18,101 | 253,419 | 217,216 |
    | Balance .--.-...-.-- | \$26,029 | \$21,997 | \$135,284 | \$148,518 |

    Sept. 10, 1938

    Bear Manufacturing Co., Rock Island, III.-Stock Offered-Public offering by means of a prospectus of 25,000 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and 5,500 shares of $\$ 2$ par value common stock was announced Sept. 7 by Hatch, Piper \& Co., Inc. The preferred stock was priced at $\$ 10$ per share and the common shares at $\$ 8$ each.
    Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of automotive garage nd service station and safety inspection equipment.
    The net proceeds of this financing estimated at approximately $\$ 208,915$, and to provide working capital for the general expansion of the cocelvable

    The preferred stock is convertible, at the option of the holders, at any time, into the company s common tock on a siare or share basis. All or any part of the prer July 1, 1943, at $\$ 12$ per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends. After payment or preferred dividends, one-tent of of any remaining net
    profit tin any year shall be deposited in a sinking fund before any dividends profit in any year shall be deposited in a sinking fund before any dividerids
    shall be paid on the common stock. The products of the company consist of wheel alinement equipment, frame etraightening equipment, accessories and safety inspection equipment. During the last five years, its sales have grown to a point where the distribution and sales of the company's products now cover practically every
    State and foreign country where automotive vehicles are used, with key dealers and distributors in principal trading centers and major cities. For the calendar year ended. Dec. 31,193 , net sales totaled $\$ 600.580$, and net earnings were $\$ 20,533 .{ }^{2}$. Before piving effect to this financing, the authorized capitalization consists of 25,000 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock
    ( $\$ 10$ par), none of which is outstanding; and 100,000 shares of 82 par in the company's treasury. In addition, 9,475 common shares, including the treasury stock, are reserved for certain officers and directors of the
    company, and 25,000 shares are reserved for conversion of the preferred company, and 25,000 sha
    Belding Heminway Co.-Acquisition-
    This company is taking over and will operate in its own name the plant of the Bedford Weaving Corp., at Bedford, Va. The Virginia Corporation
    Commission announced that the company had paid a fee of $\$ 2,5 j 0$ based on a capitalization of $\$ 5,0000,000$ and had appointed Landon Lowry, Bedford, Va., lawyer, resident agent.
    corporation. manufacturing rayon fabrics, over a year ack of the weaving arporation. manduacturing rayon Tabrics, over a year ako, but continued
    to onerae it under its old name. The change will not affaect the present method of operation.-V. 147, p. 1480 .
    Belgian National Rys.-Final DiviJend-
    Directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 3.30$ per share on the American Shares, payable Sept. 19 to holders of record Sept. 12 A final divi

    Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.-Gain in Phones-
    Company reports a net gain of $\mathrm{I}, 038$ telephones in service during August, compared with a gain of 3,449 telephones in August, 1937 . For first 8
    months of 1938 net gai,. was 3,098 stat ons compared with a gain of 48,977 stations in corresponding 1937, period. Total Bell telephones in service in Pennsylvania on Aug. 31 were $1,208,253$.
    here was ap 518 in
    Belle Knitting Corp.-Reorganization -
    The reorganization plan of the corporation, which has court approval, calls for $50 \%$ cash payment to unsecured creditors on indebtedness of into the bussiness by a first mortgage loan on the company's building and other assets. The American Enka Corp.'s claim of $\$ 130,000$ against the plan goes into effect, the corporation's assets will be twice its liabilities and there will be a surplus of about $\$ 488$,000. The court will retain jurisdiction pending the consummation of the plan and the final decree, and has The creditors' committee includes:' H. P, Reader Cannon Mills, Inc Chairman; Arthur R. Janes, of Celanese Corp. of America; John T. Johnson, of American Enka Corp.; Harold D. Muiler, of L. P. Muller \& Co.
    Big Horn Placer Mining Corp.-
    See list given on first page of this department.
    Blum's, Inc.-Preferred Dividend PassedDirectors at their recent meeting failed to take any action with regard to payment of a dividend on the convertible preferred stock at this tire
    A dividend of $311 / 4$ cents per share was paid on May 2, last.-V.147,p.729.

    Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
    Directors have declared an interim common dividend of $6 \%$, less tax,
    for the quarter ending Sept. 30 . This is the usual quarterly rate on the for the quarter ending Sept. 30. This
    $\pm 1,600,000$ capital.
    Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-Auqust OutputCompany reports output for August 1938 of $790,482,000$ cubic feet, an

    Boston Transcript Co-TO Rorgis
    A petition of the company, publisher of the Boston "Evening Transcript" since 1830 , filied Sept. 6 in Federal District Court, Boston, for authority to reorganize under Section
    Judge Francis $J$ J. W. Ford,
    The company was ordered to continue in possession and control until The company was ordered to continue in possession and control until
    Sept. 26 , the date for a hearing on the petition, when it will be decided Sept. 26 , the date for a hearing on the petition, when it will be decided
    whether the debtor shall continue in control or trustees be appointed to take over the publication and its property.
    A balance sheet, as of $J u l y$. 31 , lists total assets and total liabilities and capital at the same fiigure, \$1.081,495.
    approved the filing of the reorganization petition meeting earlier in the day, of the company were "tied up, wy a suit brought by the old South Photo
    Engraving Corp, to collect $\$ 29,50$,

    Bralorne Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
    The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in no par value , oth thit dits no par value, both payabie otc. 15 to holders of record Sept 36 . Like
    amounts were paid on July 15 and on April 14 , last. See alsoV. 146 , p. 1703 $-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3798$.

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

     - Vet earnings 147, p. 104.
    \$497,068 \$501,134
    Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp.-Places $\$ 2,375,000$ $31 / 4 \%$ Bonds with Insurance Companies-The corporation on Sept. 2 announced that it had arranged the private sale of $\$ 2,375,00031 / 4 \%$ gen. ref. mtge. bonds to the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Prudential Life Ins. Co. and Mutual Life Ins. Co. Proceeds of the bonds will be used to refund $\$ 2,375,000$ Buffalo General Electric Co. 5\% bonds, due on Feb. 1, 1939. The New York Public Service Commission on Sept. 2 authorized the
    Company to issue $\$ 2,375.000$ gen. ref. mtge. 31 , ${ }^{2}$ bonds to mature in 1968 . company to issue $\$ 2.35 .000$ gen. ref. mttese. $3 / 1 \%$ bonds to mature in 1968 .
    The bonds must be sold not later than Sept. 20 at not less than 102 and
    interest.-V. 147 , p. 884 .n
    ?

    Brooklyn \& Manhattan Transit Corp.-Annual Report Comparative Statement of Consolidated Income Years Ended June 30 [Incl. Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. and Subsidiaries] Rev. from Transporta'n- 1938 1937
    b1936 Pass. revenue other than
    Bklyn. Bus Corp-- $\$ 43,861,571 \$ 46,412,829$ \$47,184,173 $\$ 46,520,048$
    Pass. rev., Brookıyn Bus Pass.rev., Brookyn Bus
    
    Total rev.from trans . $\overline{\$ 47,939,114} \overline{\$ 50,513,386} \overline{\$ 50,992,391} \overline{\$ 50,087,207}$ Other Oper. Revenues-
    Advertising and other
     Rent of equipment-- ${ }^{\text {Rent }}$ Sale of power -
    

    Total oper. revenue. $\overline{\$ 49,284,227} \$ 51,987,039 \$ 52,464,854 \$ 51,555,084$ Operating Expenses-
    Maint. of way \& struc Deprec. of way \& strucMaint. of equipment-Oper. of power plant-Operating of cars--.-.
    Injuries to Injuries to persons and Traffic expensen-....--:-
    Gen. and miscell. exps. Freight expenses ${ }^{\text {The }}$
    Operating income-
    Grians income.
    Gross income_.......
    Income Deductions Intereme deductuctions.
    Ins. Rent deductions-
    Amort. and other deduc
    tions from income
    Balance of income.curuin B. minority interest of

    Current income carried Preterred dividendsCommon dividends-
    Earns. per sh on 735,664
    shs
    
    
    
    
     $\overline{\$ 8,600,385} \overline{\$ 12,687,950} \overline{\$ 14,535,509} \overline{\$ 14,999,295}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Nil } & \$ 4.09 & \$ 5.59 & \$ 5.72\end{array}$
     ferred dividends for nine months ended March 31, 1937.
    [Incl. Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. and Subsidiaries] Assets-
    Properties owned, excl.
    of rapid transit exp.
    $\begin{aligned} & \text { made under contr't } \\ & \text { No. } 4 \& \text { related ctts. } 191,435,877188,238,041 \\ & 186,309,441\end{aligned} 185,839,199$ Rapid Transit exp. un-
    der contract No. $4 \&$
    related certificates_116,189,940 115,915,102 $115,098,197112,977,477$ Cash Matiails and suppie-:Doupon deposit Dividend deposit-:-:rent receivabies...... Investments Accounts receivabieDividends receivable-:Special deposits of securi tites and cash:

    ## 

    stock \& U. S. sers. oxc., sec. \&c cash
    Ohard, Other sececial deposits
    Trustees, coll. tr. bonds Crustees, coll. tr. bonds
    Crustee, equip. tr.notes cash placement of equip re Ulamoment leasehold imp.
    U items

    Uin suspense Unamort. debt discount and expense Total | $6,964,915$ | $6,866,053$ | $8,057,157$ | $8,348,721$ |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | 202,288 | 206,975 | 202,178 | 2051,466 |
    | 855,014 | 808,641 | 727,003 | 91,029 |
    | $\$ 578,168$ | $\$ 4,806,281$ | $\$ 5,549,170$ | $\$ 6,354,078$ | .

    $\cdots \quad$| 297,819 | 551,582 | 646,725 |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: |

     Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

    Queens Transit Corp. and subsidia $\begin{array}{lllll}1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ 5191,435| $16,189,940$ | $115,915,102$ | $115,098,197$ |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | $2,088,477$ |  |  |
    | $2,990,277$ |  |  |
    | $3,573,090$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,977,477 \\ 6,291,918\end{array}$ |  |

    $426,870 \quad 441,870$ 441,870 400,620
    1,697,517 1,714,704 1,631,644 1,594,928 $\begin{array}{rrrr}13,019,283 & 12,301,487 & 11,584,873 & 9 \\ 147,057 & 204,730 & 273,054 & \\ 273,038 & 1,025,816 & 1,53,25 & \end{array}$ $9,670,311$
    185,477
    $\begin{array}{rrr}273,038 & 4,025,816 & 1,453,250 \\ ----- & ---- & 1,500,000\end{array}$
    $\begin{array}{lr}2,742,907 & 3,170,751\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}709,019 & 1,156,885 & 2,742,907 & 3 \\ 2,719,266 \\ 275,592 & 2,898,426 & 2,959,211 & \\ 434,718 & 2,35,518 & \end{array}$ 3,170,751Liabilities-B.M. T. Corp.
    N. Y. Rap. Tr. Corp

    underying bondsCorp.$10,500,000112,500,00$underlying bonds.$22,545,000$ 2, $2120,000110,000,000$| 0 | $22,423,000$ | $22,416,000$ | 2 |
    | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | 0 | 27,957 |  |  |
    | 62,753 | $26,968,400$ | 274,520 | 2 |92,660,000$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { underlying bonds. } & 22,545,000 & 22,423,000 & 22,416,000 & 29,683,630\end{array}$Bklyn.\&Qu.Tr. Corp

    Brooklyn Bus Corp.Brokily Bus Corp.
    Bkiyn. Queens Serv.
    Total funded debt- $\frac{1,629,000}{162,655,651} \frac{1,935,000}{164,877,953} \frac{2,247,500}{161,806,420} \frac{916,500}{147,744,051}$Pref. stk. (249,468 shs.)
    y Common stockM Common stock-surplus of subs.a-a--:
    Real estate mortgage-
    Bills payable
    Bills payable-Accr.amort payable-. cone- con-
    Res. for conting. tax liab.$147,744,051$
    $249.940,00$
    $29,938,138$
    Other reserves
    Unadits.a.-.
    Excess of par or or stated$2,40 \overline{6}, \overline{6} \overline{8} 1$
    $1,027,628$
    1
    co. secs. eliminated in
    con. socs, elidimination (net)
    apital sar
    $\begin{array}{rrrr}2,078,356 & 2,749,061 & 273,044 \\ 8988.410 & 922,776 & 886,132\end{array}$$\begin{array}{r}665,531 \\ 8846.132 \\ \hline\end{array}$
    Total $\overline{-3,64,698,039} \xlongequal{336,079,260} \xlongequal[335,889,958]{\substack{327,655,758}}$y Repr
    ceivable.

    Comparative Statement of Consolidated-Income, Years Ended June 30 _ [IExcl. Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp, and Subsidiary Cos.] Revenue from transp' n
    Passenger revenue Other car revenue...Total rev. from trans_ $\$ 27,512,396$ Total oper. revenues_-
    Maint. of way \& Deprec. of way \& struc. Deprec. of equipment-operation of cars...... Traffic expens \& prop.
    Tan Gen. \& miscell. exps - ---
    Miscell.
    B. \& Q. Tran. System Net rev. from oper_-- $\$ 10,661,402$
    Taxes assign. to oper_-- $\quad 3,946,636$ Operating income..-
    Non-oper. income (net)-
     Other interest
    Int. chgd. to fixed capital
    Rent for Other O., B. \& Q.T.Sys, other rent deductions-Amort:-of debt discount
    and premile Amort premium (net) -under contr't No. 4
    Current income carried
    to surplus.
    x Figures
    Condensed Consolidated Balance Shcet June 30
    [Excl. Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. \& Subsidiary Cos.] Assets-
    Road and equip. at cost _......
    Inv. in securs. of
    B. \& Q. Tran.
    Corp. \& subs.
     Coupon deposit-
    Dividend deposit Securs., at cost Accts. rec. (less
    reserve). Interest receiv'le (less reserve). Divs. receivable Due from assoc. ${ }^{4}$ companies --Milies, at cost... Misceel. invest.
    \& accts. not curr. receiv.-
    Spectal depos. of secur. (at cost)
    
    Total _-...-. $\overline{246,813,951} \overline{248,008,463}$
    Total $\ldots \ldots \overline{246,813,951} \overline{248,908,463}$ -V. 147, p. 1184.
    Brown Fence \& Wire Co.-Gross Sales-
    077 for company reports gross sales for August $\$ 277,226$ as against $\$ 281$. fiscal year, ending June 30 , 1939 , were $\$ 482,782$ as agtainst $\$ 482$ current The company opened its fifth retail unit at Parma, Ohio, on Sept. 9. -V. 147, p. 1481.

    Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.-To Pay Special Common Dividend-
    The directors on Sept. 7 declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on the company's common stock, payable Oct. 5 to holders of record
    Sept. 20 . A like amount was paid on Dec. 20 and on Oct. 1 , 1937 , this latter being the first payment to be made on the common stock since
    Nov. 15,1929 , when a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was Nov. 15, 1929 , when a regular
    distributed.-V.
    .

    Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. (\&Subs.)-ReportComparative Income Account for Year Ended June 30

    Passenger revenue-
    Pass. revenue Brooklyn Pass, revenue Brooklyn
    Bus Corp-
    
    $\begin{array}{llll}182,177 & \text { Jue to assoc. cos } & 22,303 & 75,849\end{array}$

    | 149,429 | 168,913 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Reserves- } \\ \text { Gen.\&conting. }\end{array}$ | $6,052,791$ | $6,898,306$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


    | 149,429 | 168,913 | Cen.\&conting. | 6,052,791 | $6,898,306$ |
    | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
    | 15,675 | $-\ldots-\cdots$ | Amort. of cap | $12,648,113$ | $11,669,304$ |
    | 332,042 | 635,125 | Dep. fund res, | Dama,976,658 | $12,272,503$ |

    $\begin{array}{llllll}332,042 & 635,125 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Damages } \\ \text { Conting't tax }\end{array} & 1,508,717 & 1,465,762\end{array}$
    
    $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { funded debt_- } & 262,310 & 354,853 \\ \text { Unadj. credits.- } & 92,031 & 80,203\end{array}$
    $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Unadj. credits.- } & \begin{array}{rl}92,031 & 80,203 \\ \text { Earned surplus. } & 18,289,610\end{array} & 17,908,884\end{array}$
    $\qquad$

     | 36,932 | 35,107 | 37,654 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\begin{aligned} \$ 13,600,600 \\ 3,701,650\end{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 14,363,891 \\ 3,109,651\end{array} & \begin{aligned} \$ 14,515.226 \\ 2,866,372\end{aligned} & \end{array}$

    
     109.486

    ## 87,074

    690,000

    25,100 25,100 $\begin{array}{ll}113,087 & 113,891 \\ 174,939 & 174,859\end{array}$
    25,100 112,930
    174,315

    50,20 39,013 39,013 --

    ## -

    Rents and royalties.--Rents and royaltiesEstimated income tax.
    Depreciation

    Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

    | - | $\underset{\$}{1938}$ | 193 |  | $1938$ | $1937$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | oad \& equip.-1 | 8,820,807 | 109,891,723 | Ca |  |  |
    |  | 694,578 | 109,419,741 | Preferred stk. |  |  |
    | Mat'ls \& suppl's | 1,288.459 | 1,250,549 | ( $283,250 \mathrm{sh}$.) | 28,325,000 | 28,325,000 |
    | ccts.receivable. | 134,739 | 164,962 | Common stk. |  |  |
    | Coupon deposit. | 567,884 | 566.849 | ( $800,000 \mathrm{sh}$. | 18,800,000 | 18,800,000 |
    | Div. deposit--- | 3,634 | 5,963 | Funded debt..- | 31,110,651 | 31,454,953 |
    | Due from assoc. | 44,939 | 45,019 | Ctfs. of indebt. | 50,000 | 62,500 |
    |  |  |  |  | 699,712 |  |
    | Int.recelvable.-- | 22,30314,805 | 35,84913,918 | Acets. payable. | 740,124 | 1,011,395 |
    | Miscell. invest. |  |  | Tax accruals.-. | 227,571 | 276,215 |
    | not current | 1,320 | 236,327 | Int. accrued on . accu debt | 583,486 |  |
    | ity of N. Y |  |  | Other interest.- | 1,031 | 7.293 |
    | acct. franchise | 158,770 | 173,770 | Tort claims, incl. |  |  |
    | tate Ind, Com. (City of N. Y. |  |  | judgments | $\begin{array}{r} 41,718 \\ 3,634 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,752 \\ 5,962 \end{array}$ |
    | \& U. S. secs.) | 760,555 | 748,372 | Due to assoc.cos. | 332,042 | 635,125 |
    | ther special de |  |  | Res. for conting. | 14,097,184 | 14,959,240 |
    | posits | 14,232 | 27,781 | Res. for damages | 3,343,568 | 3,065,845 |
    | Unamortiz. debt |  |  | Amort. of cap. \& | 8,770,028 |  |
    | Prepaid accounts | $\begin{array}{r} 433,729 \\ 127,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 814,786 \\ & 197,221 \end{aligned}$ | Contingent tax | 8,770.028 | 203,387 |
    |  |  |  | liability --- | 1,887,078 | 784,469 |
    |  |  |  | Unadj. credits.- | 36,299 |  |
    |  |  |  | Capital surplus_ | 1,465.572 | 1,465,572 |
    |  |  |  | Surplus | 2,783.945 | 2,946,719 |

    -V. 147, p. 1184.
    Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (\& Subs.) - Earrıngs-
     $\begin{array}{lrllll}\text { Total - } & & 8,700.280 & \$ 11,802,574 & & \$ 9,283,717\end{array}$ 331,238
    $2 \overline{70}-730$
    
    
     $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shs.com.stk.out.(no par) } & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000 & 5,000.000 \\ \text { Earnings per share_--- } & \$ 0.41 & \$ 0.90 & \$ 0.68 & \$ 0.51\end{array}$ Note- No provision has been made for Federal surtaxes on any indis-
    tributed profit accruing after Jan. 1, 1938.

    Balance Sheet June 30
    

     | Cash in closed bks, | 161,203 | 257,223 | Wages\& com.pay- | 664,340 | 887,364 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Govt, securitles.-.

    y Notes and acts
    
    
    $\qquad$ Real est. not used
    in co.'s business. Deferred charges.-

    \(\begin{array}{ll}222,828 \& 224,015<br>670,653 \& 818,988\end{array}\)

    Total ........ $\overline{36,846,680} \overline{37,764,482} \mid$ Total .......... $\overline{36,846,680} \overline{37,764,482}$ x After deducting $\$ 8 ; 956,414$ in 1938 and $\$ 8,932,721$ in 1937 reserve for
    depreciation. y After deducting reserves. $Z$ Represented by $5,000,000$
    shares of no par.-V. 147, p. 105 .
    (H.M.) Byllesby \& Co.-To Appeal $\overline{\text { Decision }}$

    Officers of the company on Sept. 2, upon being advised that the Wisconsin Banking Commission has reaffirmed suspension of the company's to the Wisconsin Banking Review Board, and a petition of appeal filed to the Wisconsin Banking Review Board, and a petition of appeal filed
    with the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wis.-V. 147, p. 731 .

    - Calgary Brewing \& Malting Co., Ltd Canital Reduced reducing its capital from supplementary letters patent, dated Aug. 13, 1938, reducing its capital from $\$ 2,000,000$ to $\$ 1,500,000$. The reduction of $\$ 500,000$ is being effected by canceling all the 5,000 unissued shares of shares of $\$ 100$ par value.
    The company operates a brewing and malting business in Calgary but does not issue its financial statement to the public although there is a
    limited public interest in ius stock and bonds.-V.139, p. 593 .
    Calmont Oils, Ltd.-Earnings-

    | Years End. May 31- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Inc. from investments.- |  | \$43,585 | \$2,294 | \$3,180 |
    | Tool rental. | \$91,702 | 74,499 | 7,629 | 6,790 |
    | Income from royalties.- | 66,932 |  | 11,394 | 6,125 |
    | House rent.- --------- | 1,115 |  | 765 | 535 |
    | Miscellaneous revenue-- |  | 1,113 | 91 | 78 |
    | Non-recurring revenue.- |  |  |  | 762 |
    | Total revenue. | \$164,974 | \$120,167 | \$22,172 | \$17,443 |
    | Field expenses. | 95,290 | 70,109 | 8,834 | 8,392 |
    | Admin. \& gen. expenses- | 18,888 | 14,659 | 10,196 | 14,221 |
    | Other charges--------- | 10,000 | 6,50] | 23,708 | 50,496 |
    | Loss for the year. | \$40,796 | of \$28,898 | \$20,566 | \$55,666 |

    Assets-
    $\xrightarrow[\text { Cash on hand and }]{\text { Assets- }}$ in bank-...-.-.
    Royalties recelvele x Accts. recelvable Accr. int. on inv.Ltd., loan repay. Ltd., oan repay.
    trom prod..... Investments
    y Fixed assets Y Fixed assets.....
    Leases (at cost)
    Deferred charges. Deterred charges--

    Total_....... $\frac{1,616}{\$ 885,078} \frac{2,672}{\$ 857,177}$ Total.......... $\$ 885,078_{\$ 857,176}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 960$. y After reserve for depreciation
    of $\$ 276,968$ in 1938 and $\$ 267,865$ in 1937 .-V. 145, p. 2219 .
    Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Ltd. $=\overrightarrow{T O} \overline{B u}$ Debentures-
    The company announced on sept. 3 that it had concluded arrangements for the purchase of substantial amounts of its $5 \%$ redeemable debentures
    with a present face value of $\$ 3.20$ each at $\$ 2.88$ plus accrued interest to date of delifery. As a reesult, the company maies ponsu that it it making a similar offer to any holders who will surrender and deliver their deoentures
    on or before Oct. $15 .-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1185 .

    Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
    
     -Net earnings--14.

    Canadian National Rys.-Tienders RejectedTenders received Sept. 6 by the company on an issue of $\$ 7,600,000$
    $23 / \%{ }^{2}$ to 15 -year serial equipment trust notes were not accepted. Were stated to be "not satisfactory" Further action on the financing has been deferred and it is not expected ner In the meantime, the company's commitments will be taken care of
    by temporary goverment by temporary government advances.

    Earnings of System for 10-Day Period Ended Aug. 31
    Gross revenues
    G- 148 -

    ## Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

    ## Earnings for 10-Day Period Ended Aug. 31

    Traffic earnings- $\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .1482$ $\qquad$ Increase
    $\$ 362,000$
    Cannon Mills Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
    Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
    stock, no par value, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 16 . Like amount was paid on July 1, last, and previously, reguar quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. See also $1{ }^{144, \mathrm{D} .3} \mathrm{~B}$.
    0 ailed record of previous dividend payments.-V. 146, p. 3800 .

    Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohio Ry.-Change in CollateralThe Chase National Bank of the City of New York as trustee under the
    first and consolidated mortgage, dated Dec. 15,1932 , nas notified the New York Stock Exchange that the following equipment trust obligations were to the respective trustees for cancellation:
    S42,000
    Carolina
    Olinchrield and $\$ 38,000$, Carolina Clinchfield and Ohio Ry. equipment $5 \%$ gold notes,
     of which $\$ 414,000$ matured on the 15 th day of Janua
    years from 1927 to 1930 , inclusive.-V. 146 , p. 3491 .
    Celanese Corp. of America-Arcumulated DividendDeliretors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumul.
    series prior pref. stock and a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumul. 1938 . Last previous, both payable oct. 1 to holders or record Sept. 16 . 1938. Last previous payments on the partic. preferred were a partic.
    dividend of 1.53 on April 1 , his year, and a semi-annual dividend of 3.50
    on Dec. 31,1937 . No action was taken, with respect to a payment ordinarily on Dec. 31,1937 . No action was taken with re
    due on June 30 , this year.-V. 147 ; .1482 .

    Central Aguirre Associates-Dividend-
    Oompany has received notice that a distribution at the rate of $371 /$ cents
    per share will be made on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16. This disper share will be made on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16 . This dis-
    tribution is made from the net income of Luce \& Co. S .en O ., a Porto Rico limited partnership in the shares of which the shareholders of Central Aguirre Associates have a beneficial interest.
    This distribution takes the place of the usual
    made directly by Central Aguirre Associates quarterly dividend payment in 1937 , Central Aguirre declared a quarterly dividend of $37 / 1 / 2$ cents a share plus an extra of 50 cents.-V. 146, p. 3948 .
    Central RR. Co. of New Jersey-Weighing Default-
    The following is taken from the "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 2: to enter reorganiza ion under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, it was "The Reading Co., which owns $56 \%$ of the Jersey Central's stock, is understood at this time to plan no aid for the Jersey Central. arises from the circumstance that the carrier must anprise the revanization arises from the circumstance that the carrier must apprise the New ork
    Stock Exchange about sept. 2 oo its ability to pay the Ctoer quarterly
    interest on its registered bonds. The bonds have a 90-day grace period. $\stackrel{i n t e r e s t}{ }$ on its regist
    Chesapeake Corp.-Fund of $\$ 2,000,000$ Set Aside for Claims in Dissolution-
    The directors on Sept. 8 took the first concrete step toward company's
    dissolution by authorizing establishment of a fund of $\$ 2,00,000$ to cover
    claims or orth elaims or other liabilities which might arise from dissolution.
    The dissolution was proposed by Robert $\mathbf{R}$. Young and means to "unscramble" the complicated structure erected by the late means to unscramber the compleated structure erected by the late
    O. P. And M. Van Sweringen to control their rallroad and industrial
    empira.
    empire Chesapeake Corp. also declared a dividend of 35 cents on its common stock. Because of its large holdings of Ohesapeake, the Alleghany Corp.
    will receive $\$ 158,000$ from the disbursement. This, with impounded cash will enable the holding agency to pay interest of $\$ 548,450$ due on Dec. 1 in the second quarter from earned surplus to oreserve for contingencies Period End. Earnings for 3 and 6 Months Ended June 30
    $1938-3$ Mos.-1937
     Amort. or bd. discued \& exp
    General expenses General expensesc.-.-.--
    Capital stock tax Oapital stock tax---1.-
    ${ }^{z}$ Prividends $\qquad$

    ## $\$ 1,670,104$

    $99,8.83$14,50
    6,50
    
     y No provision clusive of security transactions.-V. 147, p. 1482 .
    Chicago Towel Co.- $\$ 2$-Dividend-
    The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common
    stock. payable sept. 22 to holders of record Sept. 12 . This compares with
     previously distributed each three months. Dividends of $\$ 7$ per share $\$ 86$ Trevalar and \$1 extra) were paid during 1936; \$5 during 1935; \$6 during 1934;
    Cluett, Peabody \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-CorrectionConsolidated Balance Sheet
    

    Cincinnati \& Muskingum Valley RR.-TendersGeo. H. Pabst, Jr. Treasurer of the Pennsylvania RR., will until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to exhaust the sum of $\$ 14.180$ at prices not exceeding par and interest.V. 13४, p. 1702 .

    Cleveland Akron \& Columbus Ry.-Tenders-
    Geo. H . Pabst Jr., Treasurer of the Pennsplvania RR., will until 3 p . m .
    Sept. 29 receive bids for the sale to him of sufficient new first consolidated Sept. 29 receive bidis for the sale to him of sufficient new first consolidated
    mortgage $4 \%$ bonds to exhaust the sum of 812 , 860 at prices not exceeding mortgage $4 \%$ bonds to exhaust the
    par and interest.--V. $124, \mathrm{p} .1216$.

    Colonial Beacon Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Mos. End. June 30-
    Gross profits. $\$ 3,9778.922$

    $4,665,273$ $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 4.128 .181 \\ 5,498.225 \\ 9 \\ 9,333 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1935 |
    | :---: |
    | $\substack{33.70 .735 \\ 5.730 .946 \\ 74.264}$ |

    
    Minority interest-.....

    Net loss $\qquad$ | $\$ 687,351$ |
    | :---: |
    | 39,074 |

     | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,094,475 \\ 11,505 \\ \$ 2.150,480\end{array}$ |
    | :---: | ${ }_{1937}$ Depreciation and amortization included $\$ 774,236$ in $1938, \$ 8719,220$ in Columbia Pictures Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Statement of Operations.

    [Including Domestic Subsidiary Companies
    Years Ended- - June 25,'38 June 26, '37 June 27, '36 June 9, '35 Gross inc sales of from rentals
    and
    
    
     Oper. profit of foreign
    sub. cos. \& branches.

    |  | ---- |  | Cr137,269 | Cr230,84 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Otil | \$194,005 27.821 | $\frac{\text { \$1,519,854 }}{97,917}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,792,079 \\ 41,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2,049,113 } \\ 86,686 \\ \hline 2,13,785\end{array}$ |
    | Total incom |  | \$1,617,77 | \$1,833,209 | \$2,13 |
    | ${ }_{\text {Provest for }}$ Inted | e36,48 | e300,0 | $2 \overline{66} \overline{4} \overline{3} \overline{4} \overline{8}$ | $310 \overline{0}, \overline{0} \overline{0}$ |
    | Exps. of newly fo subsidiary |  |  |  | 0.5 |
    |  | \$183,393 | \$1,317,771 |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |
    | mon divs. (cash) | h262,101 | ¢478,476 | d256.445 | 174 | Balance, surplus

    Earnings per sh. . $-\overline{\text { def } \$ 284,969}$
    $\$ 633,035$
    $\$ 1,179,034$
    $\$ 1,588,497$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earnings } \\ \text { mon stock (no par) }-\ldots\end{array} & \text { Nil } & \$ 3.26 & \$ 4.95 & \$ 9.91\end{array}$ a Includes depreciation on furniture in head office and branches. $\mathbf{c}$ Does
    not include stock dividend of $\$ 112.070$ d Does not include stock divinot include stock dividend of $\$ 112,070$. d Does not include stock divi-
    dend of $\$ 1,353,715$. E Includes $\$ 6,000(\$ 55,000$ in 1937) for surta
    
     Operating profit
    215 paid in stock.

    Consolidated Balance Sheet

    |  | June 25 '38 | June 26 '37 |  | June 25 '38 | June 26 '37 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Cash. | -19.580 | 1,448.213 | Accts. payable and |  |  |
    | Notes recelvable.- | 3,875 | 5.462 | accrued expensee | 959,379 | 1,225,403 |
    | Accts rece | 574,298 | 457,6 |  |  |  |
    | Inventory - ${ }^{\text {Advance to }}$ | 9,624,324 | 8,95 | ${ }^{\text {pros }}$ |  |  |
    | producers .-...- | 203,388 | 688,702 | 6 yr . 4 ) |  |  |
    | Invest. in |  |  | fund debs | 500 |  |
    |  |  |  | Deferred incom |  |  |
    | Cash in |  | 495,3 | Depos | 50,140 |  |
    | hald |  |  | Fes. wtinela from |  |  |
    | ide producers.- |  | 3,658 | Res. for conting.- | 279,8c0 | 85 |
    | posits. |  | 6.063 | sto |  |  |
    | eestment \& ad- |  |  | in common stock | 117,215 | 14,352 |
    | c Fixed assets- | 2,230,467 | $2,219,203$ | dtoc |  |  |
    | , | 175,885 | 179,295 | C | ,621, | 37 |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  | Earned surplus- | 4,098,680 |  |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  |

    Total_.........15,668,539
    a Other investments only.
    $14,822,271$
    b 349,468 shares (no par) in 1938
    Total .........539
    $14,822,271$ shares (no par) in 1937. b 1 a 49,468 shares (no par) in 1938 and 340,944 shares and $\$ 1,400,24$ in 1937 . d Represented by 75.000 no par
    e Includes $\$ 250,000$ maturing within one year.-V. 147, p. 887 .
    Commonwealth Edison Co.-Subscriptions to Deben-tures-
    At the close of business, Sept, 3, the first day of the subscription period,
    subscriptions totaling $\$ 4,600.000$ or recilved in Chicago by the company to its corvertible debsentures $31 / 2 \%$
    series due 1958. No subscriptions were received in New York City as the secres due 1958. No subscriptions were received in New York City as the
    warrants which were mailed trom Chicao Sept 2 wery ort warrants which were mailed trom Chicago Sept. 2 were not received by
    stockholders in the East in time for subscriptions to be made on Sept. 3 . subscriptions received included those of the larger Chicago banks. The company pays interest at the rate of $3 \% \% \%$ from the time the subscription
    is made. is made.
    At the close of business, Sept. 2, a total of $\$ 1,060,000$ of the first issue of
    convertible debentures, sold in Jume shares on the basis of four shares for each $\$ 100$ of debentures.

    Weekly Output-
    The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (intercompany sales deducted) for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938, was $128,130,000$
    kilowatt-hours, compared with $144,154,000$ kilowatt-hours in the corre-kilowatt-hours, compared with $144,154,000 \mathrm{ki}$
    sponding period last year, a decrease of $11.1 \%$.
    sponding period last year, a decrease of $11.1 \%$. The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:
    -Kilowatt-Hour Output- Per Cen
    
    $\underset{\text { Period End }}{\text { Comity Power \& Light Co (\& Subs.)-Earnings- }}$
     Grerss income, sub. cos--
    Balance avaii. for divs.
    and surplus of Com-
    munity Power \& Light
    $\begin{array}{llllll}-\mathrm{Co} \\ -147, \mathrm{p} .13 \overline{3} 4 . & 45,773 & 62,286 & 643,326 & 424,518\end{array}$
    Consolidated Textile Co., Inc.-New Name-
    The Consolidated Textile Corp. under the reorganization plan has now been taken over by a new company called the Consolidated Textile Co.,
    Inc., which will
    continue to operate the Windsor Print Works, North Adams, Mass.; Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va.; Ella Cotton no change in the C., and Hopedale Mill, Burlington, N. T. There will be will be dissolved and the new company will sell direct. Officers of the new company are as follows: Charles M. McLeod, New
    York, President; A. W. Craig, of North Adams, Mass., Vice-President;

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    I. L. Langley, of Lynchburg,' Va. ${ }^{*}$ Vice-President;'M. H. Wood, of New
    York, Secretary-Treasurer; H. H. Dehls, of New York, Assistant SecretaryTreasurer: C. H. Wood, of New York, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. M . ${ }^{\text {Diry- }}$
    Directors are: Charles M. Mcheod, M. H. Wood. Charles F. Batchelder,
    W. Randolph Montgomery. Francis E. Storer, Sterling Pile, George W. Randolph Montgomery, Francis E. .
    Marks, all of New York.-V. 147, p. 1484 .
     560.514 in 1937 and after reserve for estimated loss on disposal of mis-
    cellaneous properties of $\$ 219,462$ in 1938 and $\$ 231,095$ in 1937 . V .147 . cellaneous
    p. 1335 .

    Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.-Sales-
    
    Cumberland Valley Telephone Co. of Pa.-Bonds Called-
    1966 have of outstanding general mortgage 50 -year gold bonds, due April 1, the Capital Bank \& Trust Co.. Harrisburg, Pa.-V. Payment will be made a

    Davis Coal \& Coke Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
     $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper. costs, sell. \& gen. } & 1,757,348 & 1,824.414 & 1,607,810 & 1,511,1\end{array}$ Empl. group life ins, \&
    indus. relations activs,
    Depletion, depreciation,

    | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Depletion, depreciation, } \\ \text { royalties \& amortiz'n, }\end{array}$ | 68,646 | 69,705 | 75,308 | 92,132 |  |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    |  |  |  |  |  |  | Profit from operations $\overline{\operatorname{loss} \$ 40,297} \overline{\$ 31,864} \overline{\$ 68,900} \overline{\text { def } \$ 29,726}$

    Net income from other
    
    
     $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shares of capital stock } & 52,399 & 52,399 & 52,400 & 52,400 \\ \text { outstanding (par } \$ 100 \text { ) } & \$ 1.39 & \$ 2.36 & \$ 2.54 & \$ 1.88\end{array}$ IConsolidated Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1937
    Assets-Cash, $\$ 175,237$; notes \& accts. receivable, less reserve of $\$ 26,407$, accrued interest receivable, $\$ 22,216$; investments, $\$ 3,552,080$, contingency fund assets, $\$ 136,549 ;$ property, mining rights, \&c.-at book value, less
    reserves of $\$ 2,477,462-\$ 5,228,822 ;$ leasehold book value, less reserve of estimate of total tonnage, $\$ 2,336,995$; deferred charges, $\$ 144.417$; total, estimate of
    $\$ 12,035,262$.
    Liabilities
    Liabililies-Accounts payable, $\$ 65,646 ;$ accrued wages, $\$ 18,922$; accrued
    taxes, $\$ 119,454$ : reserves, $\$ 196,395$; capital stock (authorized, 60.000 shar taxes, $\$ 119,454$; reserves, $\$ 196,395$; capital stock (authorized, 60,000 shares
    of $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 5.239,820$; capital (arising principally from excess of book value of coal lands over par value of stock issued therefor) $\$ 3,144,584$; earned
    surplus, $\$ 3,335,010$; total, $\$ 12,035,262$.-V. 145, p. 1254 . surplus, $\$ 3,335,010$; total, $\$ 12,035,262$.-V. 145, p. 1254.
    Dejay Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

    | Years Ended Jan. 31- | e1 | 1937 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances | \$2,476,929 | \$2,289,857 |
    | Cost of sal | 1,011,396 | 930.400 |
    | Gross profit | \$1,465,533 | \$1,359.456 |
    | Operating expen | b799.035 | a680,649 |
    | Stores' profit | \$666.498 | \$678,807 |
    | General and administra | 169,545 | 144,883 |
    | Provision for bad debts, (less recoveries) | 342,078 | 219.371 |
    | Ope | \$154,874 | 14,553 |
    | Deductions from income | 1,992 | 1,168 |
    | Provision for Fed. normal inco | d28,986 | c45,500 |
    | Net profit | \$123,896 | \$267,885 |
    | Dividends paid on cum. conv. class A stock-Cash |  |  |
    | prior to its retiren.ent in August, 1936 | 114.080 | 29,325 |
    | Earns per share on common stock... | \$0.87 |  |
    | a No provision has been made in the operating stater ents for depreciation of furniture , fixtures and improven ents, which are carried in thebalance sheet at the value of $\$ 1$. Pursuant to the established policy of balance sheet at the value of $\$ l$. Pursuant to the established policy ofthe con pany, expenditures for furniture, fixtures and in proven ents are charged to operating expenses. Such expenditures in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937 amounted to $\$ 26,532$. b Included in stores operating ex- |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |
    |  |  |  |

    penses are expenditures for furniture, fixtures and improver ents to leased pre. ises of $\$ 29,320$. It is the policy of the company to charge such expreciation on furniture, fixtures and in proven ents which are carried in the balance sheet at the value of $\$ 1$. c Provision for Federal norn al income and excess profits taxes of $\$ 32,579$, surtax on undistributed profits of $\$ 6,119$ of $\$ 24,514$ and surtax of undistributed profits of $\$ 4,472$. e Incor e taxe Horn an's, Inc., Prom March 5, 1937 to Jan. 31, 1938 a subsidiary acquired
    on March'5, 1937. on March 5, 1937.

    ## Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31,51938

    F Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 73,284$; notes recelvable, $-\$ 1,493$; chandise in transit, $\$ 1,039$; other assets. $\$ 5.968$ : furniture fixtures and improven ents to leased pren ises, $\$ 1 ;$ total, $\$ 1,020,424$. $\$ 70,884$; expenses payable, $\$ 15,317$; unpaid and accrued taxes, $\$ 40,987$; reserve for contingencies (taxes), $\$ 11,070 ;$ comn on stock (par $\$ 1$ ). $\$ 142,560$; capital
    surp.. $\$ 365,476 ;$ earned surp., $\$ 374,129$; total, $\$ 1,020,424 .-\mathrm{V}, 146, \mathrm{p} .3952$.
    Davison Chemical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
    Consolidated Income Accoun
    Period-
    12 Mos. End, 12 Mos.End. 6 Mos. End
    Gross profit from opers., before deprec
    Selling \& administration expenses
    $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { June } \\ \$ 20,38,550 & \text { June } & \$ 2,350,798 \\ 1,333,440 & 1,536,926 & \$ 1,399,909 \\ 187,111\end{array}$
    Net profit from opers., before depr.
    Other income, incl. interest, divs.
    $\$ 705,110$
    $\$ 1,413,872$
    $\$ 612,798$ discounts, rents interest, divs.,

    Total income
    Tnterest-Capital stock Stateand franchise, \&ck, State income
    Loss occasioned by flood....................... Miscellaneous charges
    created during persses on receiv. Prov. for deprec. of plants \& equip.-

    Net income for period
    roportation of net income-- of subs.
    applicable to monority interests.-.
    Net inc. for period, applic. to the
    Davison Chemical Corp.-.... Dividends paid.

    | 87,766 | 95,311 | 36.555 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | \$792,876 | \$1,509.183 | \$649,353 |
    | 58,092 | 69,807 | 53,178 |
    | 21,540 | 44,173 | 25,840 |
    | 65,882 | 74,300 | 41,434 |
    | 106,816 | 122,346 | 83,508 |
    | 441,989 | 413,754 | 213,032 |
    | 10,796 | 152,393 | 41.950 |
    | \$87,760 | \$578,218 | \$190,408 |
    |  | Cr725 | 6,098 |

     issuance in satisfaction for fractional shares and 24,456 shares reserved for y Equivalent to $\$ 1.13$ cents a share (par $\$ 1$ ) on of plan of reorganization stock, including scrip for fractional shares and 2,449 shares reserved for zsuance in satisfaction of caims under terms of plan of reorganization
    z Equivalent to 17 cents a share on 511.590 shares (par $\$ 1$ ) of capital stock, including scrip for fractionsl shares aggregating 114 shares.

    | Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1938 | 337 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
    | - |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
    | Cash. | 2,102,054 | 2,549,345 | Accounts payable. | 162,271 | 295,779 |
    | U. S. Govt. obligs. | 5,000 | 5,925 | Accruals payable. | 172,607 | 197,509 |
    | $\pm$ Notes and accts. |  |  | Other curr. liabs. |  | z34,371 |
    | receiv.-trade | 1,108,460 | 1,764,186 | Prov. for purch. of |  |  |
    | Inventories. | 2,971,186 | 2,179,326 | stock of subs- |  | ,680 |
    | Other curr. a |  |  | Prov. for unclaim'd |  |  |
    | prin. receiv'l |  |  | dividendst. |  | 07 |
    | less reserves |  | 142,315 | a Prov, ior Federal |  |  |
    | celtantous assets | 350,256 | 463,542 | Five-yr. 6\% loañ | 1,443,912 | 1,445,000 |
    | y Prop., plant and |  |  | Miscell. reserves_- | 41.083 | 46,644 |
    | equipment. | 4,727,306 | 4,383,021 | Cap.stk. (par \$1). | 513.289 | 511.776 |
    | Prop., not used in |  |  | Capital surplus.-- | 9,161,247 | 9,030.836 |
    | operations... | 557.768 | 557,340 | Earned surplus. | 544,100 | 456,340 |
    | Deferred charges.. | 155.724 | 155,230 |  |  |  | Total_-------12,058,686 12.200,230 Total_---.-...-12,058,686 12.200,230 $19 x 8$ and $\$ 317.195$ in 1937 . $y$ After reserves for depreciation, subsequent to Dec. 31,1935 of $\$ 977,827$ in 1938 and $\$ 581,919$ in 1937 . z Including proaggregat a lncludes surtax on undistributed profits. $\mathbf{b}$ Includes portion of five year low to be repaid Sept. 1, 1938 of $\$ 43,912$.-

    V. 147, p. 110 .

    Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the comcompares with 20 cents paid on June 25 and on March 25 , last; a dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 24, last, an extra dividend o 125 cents per share 1936. 1937, and an extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Dec. 24 ,

    Departmental Finance Associates, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
    See list given on first page of this department.
    Detroit Paper Products Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30

    $$
    \text { b Net profit -_-....-.-.-.-.-.-.-. } \$ 60,732
    $$

    $\qquad$ 1936
    -135388 charges, including provision for management profit-sharing bonuses and Federal'income taxes, but before surtax.-V. 146, p. 3182.

    ## Devonian Oil Co.-Earnings-

     Gross profit from oper.
    Gen Net profit from opers.
    Other income credits_---
    $\$ 1,504,901,276$
    $\$ 1,390,451$
    135,319
    $\frac{1}{51,2010,10}$
    $\frac{\$ 1,074,315}{112,50}$

    | Other income credits |  | 27,276 | $\$ 1,255,132$ | $\$ 1,084,539$ | $\$ 960,813$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | 25,457 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\$, 184,001\end{array}$ |  |  |  |

     Undeveloped leasehold
    carrying chigs;
    holds, surrend'd $\&$ dry
     - Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937 च"w

    「Assets-Cash, $\$ 451,217$; accounts receivable, $\$ 185,398 ;$ notes receivable, unlisted stocks, at cost, $\$ 7,925$; fixed assets: less reserve for depletion and depreciation, $\$ 5,326,793$; deferred debit items-guaranty deposits, etc.
    Liabilities-Accounts payable-trade creditors, $\$ 40,571$; accrued wages, capital stock (authorized, 350,000 shares, $\$ 10$ par; issued, 322,000 shares),
    $\$ 3,220$, C00; surplus, $\$ 2,710,872 ;$ total, $\$ 6,006,602$. $\mathrm{V} .145, \mathrm{p}, 2071$
    (W. L.) Douglas Shoe Co.-Earnings-
     a After Federal income tax of $\$ 15,167$ and surtax of $\$ 19,628$. b After Charging all expenses iensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

    | Asscto |  | Lia |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Cash-.... | ${ }^{842,584}$ | tliabilitles-....--- ${ }^{8749,750}$ |
    | Adecis. recelvable (less res've)- | 312,473 | c $7 \%$ cum, preferred stock |
    | Value of life ins. poilicies | ,21,332 |  |
    | Land.bldg., de less rest. tor depr. | 593,642 | e Paid-in surplus .-. .-.-....- 161,699 |
    | Unexpired ins., \&c., prepaid | -38217 |  |

    expenses...
    Total
     a Including estimates for certain items not yet definitely determined. No par value (enti.284 shares. c issued, 1,616 shares ( 29 quarterl dividends in arrears.) d No par value; stated value $\$ 1$ per share; issued 86,256 shares, less 4,485 shares in treasury and 2,328 shares in hands of by the board of directors on Feb. 1, 1938, \$304,711; deduct-payment made n settlement of contract with former employee re purchase of common tock, \&c. (net), $\$ 1,176$; dividend paid on convertible prior preferred stock 203. per share, (after charging all expenses incurred in respect of capital reorganization), $\$ 120,579$.-V. 146, p. 2848 .

    Duquesne Light Co.-Promissory Note-
    The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh as trustee under the 1 ts mtge. and deed of trust has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the deposit of promissory note No. 7, dated Aug. 31, 1938, of Harwick Coal \& Coke Co.
    in the amount of $\$ 412,445$, payable to and endorsed by Duquesne Light Co

    East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
    
    Net earnings $-\$ 31,316 \quad \$ 33,837 \quad \$ 124,049 \quad \$ 128,346$
    Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. July 31-
    Operating revenues
    1938-Month-1937 Operating revenues.-.
     Other income income....-$\begin{array}{r}\$ 297,174 \\ 51,622 \\ \hline\end{array}$

    $$
    \begin{array}{r}
    50,878 \\
    \quad 52,424 \\
    \hline \times \$ 277,578
    \end{array}
    $$

    $$
    \begin{gathered}
    \$ 70.484 \\
    77.400 \\
    380.814
    \end{gathered}
    $$

    Deficit

    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { xprofit } \\
    & \text { Notes-Th }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

    $\$ 302,930$

    $$
    \begin{array}{r}
    \$ 156,696 \\
    394,824 \\
    \hline \$ 230,736
    \end{array}
    $$

    n net income of $\$ 25,632$, representing the difference between the temperease on net income of $\$ 25,632$, representing the difference between the temporary ract settlement applicable to that month, the settlement having been for 1937. The adjustment to 1937 figures will be given effect in molders The above statement covers operations after depreciation, interest rentals and local taxes, but before Federal income tax, capital stock tax,
    capital
    gains or losses and other non-operating adjustments.-V. 147,

    Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-
    For the week ended Sept. 1, 1938 the kilowatt-hour sustem innut of the perating companies with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:
    
     $\times$ Decrease.-V. 147, p. 1487.
    Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.-SalesPeriod End. Aug. 31-1938-Month-1937
    Sales
    1938-8
    $\$ 1,593,990$ Mos.-1937 -V. 147, p. $103 \overline{3} 4$.
    Electrical Research Products, Inc.-New President At a special meeting of the board of directors held Sept. 1, T. Kennedy Stevenson, Who has been associated with the Western Electric Co. 24 years,
    was elected President and a director of this company, which is controlled by Was elected President and a director of this company, which is controlled by
    Western Electric. Mr. Stevenson succeeds Whitford Drake, who died on Western Electric. Mr. Ste
    Aug. 24.-V. 144, p. 2650 .

    El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. July 31-
    Gross oper. revenues... Gross ope

    Operation. |  | 6,151 | 12,188 | 118,745 | 78,00 |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | Provision for retirements | 39,739 | 50,628 | 39,643 | 416,690 |

    
    

    Net inc. before nonrecurring income-
    Non-recurring income
    -....--
    
    Bal. for com. divs. \& $-\mathrm{v} .1477, \mathrm{p} . \overline{8} \overline{8} 9$.
    $\begin{array}{llllll}-- & \$ 97,910 & \$ 91,297 & \$ 1,874,777 & \$ 1,431,884\end{array}$
    Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co.-New President, \&ec.-
    A special meeting of the holders of the common stock has been called for Sept. 20, to ratify a contract employing W. Stuart Symington of New five years, effective Oct. 1,1938 , it was disclosed in a notice to the stockholders signed by Joseph Niewman, President. A letter accompanying the notice stated that, subject to the stockholders' approval on Sept. $20, \mathrm{Mr}^{\mathrm{Mr}}$, Newman will assume the Chairmanship of the board of direccors on Oct. 1
    for the unexpired portion of his contract with the company, and that Mr. Symington will become President and a director of the company.- V .147 , p. 1073.

    Federal Light \& Traction Co.-TendersThe Irving Trust Co Will until 11 a . m. Oct. 14 receive bids for the sale
    to it of sufficient first iien s . f . gold bonds due March 1, 1942 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 147,695$.-V. 147, p. 1192 .

    Florence Stove Co.-Acquisitionof England, out of a total of 997 shares outstanding. With shares previously
    held, this brings its holdings in the British company up to 995 shares or French, managing director of the British company, who died on Jan. 31 1938. Under an agreement, the American company was given the op-
    portunity to acquire the shares on Mr. French's death. -V. 147, p. 572 .
    (M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-Sales-
     Stores in operation at close of August totaled 38 against 35 a year earlier.

    Fuller Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
    6 Months Ended June 30 -
    $\times$ Net profit---.-
    Shares capital stock-
    Earnings per share $\qquad$
    $\qquad$
     $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 3,981 & \$ 114,113 \\ 294.196 & 300.000 \\ \$ 0.01 & \$ 0.0\end{array}$ x After operating expenses, Federal income taxes, depreciation and other charges, but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

    General Carpet Corp. To Reorganize-
    Permission to reorganize under Section 77 B is being sought by the corpo-
    ration which is unable to pay notes of $\$ 186,241$ due sept. 30 , although its assets total $\$ 2,015,249$ A hearing is scheduled for sept. 19 . $\$ 530,268$, consist of fixed assets of $\$ 1,400,673$; investn.ents, $\$ 24,177$ $\$ 298,848$ notes due sept. $30, \$ 186,241$; deferred, $\$ 57,915 ; 1$ ist mtge bond $\$ 298,848$; notes due sept. 30 , $\$ 186,241$; deferred, $\$ 57,915$; ist mtge. bond
    deposited with trustee under escrow agreement, Which are darch 15, $1946, \$ 302,000$, and 1 st mtge . b
    $1941, \$ 40,000$ - V. 145, p. 2074 .

    General Motors Corp.-Suit Filed Against Corporation and Harvester Charging Patent Infringement-
    The Glassifier Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., has filed suit in Federal court, St. Louis. against General Motors Corp. and International Harvester Co seeking danages totaling $\$ 48,000,000$ for alleged infringement of two
    patents which Glassifier claims to hold on inventions for fuel vaporizers patents which or automobiles.
    for carburetors of a
    The suit directed against General Motors seeks $\$ 10,000,000$, asking in addition that this sum be tripled under rules governing awards in patent $\$ 6,000,000$ damages also tripled for alleged infringer. ent of the sane patent Suits charge that General Motors and subsidiries used the device withou consent of plaintiff and that a reasonable profit on ecah one used should be
    $\$ 1.00$. Defendant is alleged to have used $10,000,000$ of the devices August Car Sales-The company on Sept. 8 released the following statement
    August sales of General Motors cars to dealers in the United States and 188,010 in August a year ago Sales in July were 90,030 . Sales for th first eight months of 1938 totaled 759,414 compared with $1,512,061$ for the same eight months of 1937.
    Sales of General Motors
    64025 in July were 78,758 . Sales for the first eight months of a 1938 totaled 641,803 Sompared with $1,191,366$ for the same eight months of 1937
    Soneral Motors cars to dealers in the United
    34,752 in August compared with 157,000 in August a year ago 34,752 in August compared with 157,000 in August a year ago. Sales in
    July were 61,826 Sales for the first eight months of 1938 totaled 516,226 compared with $1,224,057$ for the same eight months of 1937 .
    Total Sales to Dealers in United States and Canada Plus Overseas Shipment
    $\qquad$
    ales to Dealers in United States
    

    Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
    -Week Ended Aug. $31-$
    $-\quad 1938$
    $-\quad \$ 32,700 \quad \$ 34,419$

    ${ }_{1938}$ Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 | Operating revs. (est.) | 1938 | $\$ 32,700$ |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | -V .147, p. 1488. | $\$ 34,419$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 1938 } \\ \$ 757,044 & 1937 \\ \$ 925,243\end{array}$

    ## Goldblatt Bros., Inc.-Earnings-

    Sales Weeks Ended$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { July } 9 \text { '38 } & \text { July } 10 \text { '37 } \\ -\$ 20,117.996 & \times \$ 23451,947 \\ -\quad 37,567 & 974,841\end{array}$ yNet profit xAdjusted. y After charges and Federal income taxes, but befor
    (W. T.) Grant Co.-Sales-
     -v. $147 \overline{7} \mathrm{p} .1488$
    (H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Sales-
     Stores in operation on Aug. 31, last, totaled 133 compared with 135 on
    Aug. $31,1937 .-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 1036 .

    Griesedieck Western Brewery Co.-Stock Sold-Public offering was made Sept. 8 by Edward D. Jones \& Co. St. Louis, of 30,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible stock at par ( $\$ 25$ per share) plus accrued divs. from Sept. 1. The issue has been oversubscribed.-V. 147, p. 1194.

    Guggenheim \& Co.-Preferred Dividend Passed-
    Directors failed to take any action with respect to payment of a dividend on the $7 \%$ preferred stock at this tie $\theta$. A regular quarterly dividend of
    $\$ 1.75$ per share was paid on May 15 , last.-V.135, p. 1171 .

    Guilford Realty Co.-Accumulated Dividendof accu directorsions on the $6 \%$ cun dividend of 75 cents per share on account of aacu ulations on the $6 \%$ cun ul. pref. stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders
    of record Sept. 20 Lite anount was paid on June, 30 and March 31 , last.
    and on Sept. of record sept. ${ }^{20}$. 1937 Like an ount was pain. 146 , p. 3955 .

    Gulf States Utilities Co.-Selling Aqreement Terminated The selling agreement of the group which recently offered the $\$ 10,000,000$ additional first mortgage series C
    business Sept. 7 .-V. $147, \mathrm{p} .1488$.

    Hamilton United Theatres, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.accu diatioctors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
    
    (M. A.) Hanna Co--Dividend Record-

    The company has paid the following dividends on its no par common An initial dividend of 25 cents on Sept. 10, 193; 25 cents on March 11 . 11.
    Nov. 1, 1935; May 20 , and Uct. 31,$1936 ; 50$ cents on Dec. 23,$1936 ; 25$ cents on March 31, June 30 and Sept. 30 . 1937 . 60 cents on Dec. 24.11937, and a dividend of

    Harbauer Co., Toledo, Ohio-Bal. Sheet June 30-
     Accts. ree. (less res) Inventory 1 Ife. Inur
    Value of
    Other assets. Trade-marss.-.-.
    Land, bulldings and equipment-...Prepaid exp. and
    supplies
    Total.......... $\begin{array}{llll} \\ \$ 876,190 & \$ 981,702 & \text { Total_.......... } \$ 876,190 & \$ 981,702\end{array}$ ${ }_{1938}$ Represented by 45,093 no par shares. y Includes $\$ 8,000$ due Aug. 1 1938. income account for the year ended June 30 was published in V .
    147 , p. 1489 .

    Hecker Products Corp.-Balance Sheet June 30[Including Wholly Owned Sub. Cos.]

    | Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | 8 | 8 | Litatulties |
    | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 1938 | 1937 |  |  |  |

     Goodwill, \&c. . .e--
    Iny. in Best Foods.
    
     Advs. to employees Inventories 24,7754
    3,077 ${ }^{\text {c Treasury stock.-. }}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Deterred charges.- } & 120,376 & 180,018\end{array}$
    Total_-.-.....-25,089,935 $\overline{25,513,138}$ Total_......... $\overline{25.089,935} \overline{25,513,138}$ a Represented by $1,802,802(1,825,877$ in 1937$)$ shares of no par com.
    stock (including treasury stock).
     shares of which 4,200 shares are under contract for sale to voting trustees
    in 1938 as final instalment at $\$ 20$ per share, less an amount equal to divs paid since dates of contracts- 1937 a verage price 86.36 per share.
    The income statement for the year ended June 30 was published in
    . V .147 , p. 1489 .

    Holland Furnace Co.-May Change Par Value-
    Stockholders at a special meeting on Oct. 17 will consider changing the
    state of incorporation of the company from a Michigan corporation to state of incorporacion ond company from a Michigan corporation to as
    Delaware corporation and changing the outstanding stock from no value to a par value equal to the present declared value. This change is
    Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Output${ }^{6 \text { Months Ended June 30- }}$
    Production
    Average per ton.
    Hudson River Connecting RR. Corp.-Securities-Inter-state Commerce Commission on Aug. 30 authorized the campany to issue $\$ 12,000,000$ of first-mortgage bonds
    $549,600$ common xtock (par $\$ 100)$, both bonds and stock to oe delivered to the New York Central RR. at par in substitution for $\$ 24,550,100$ of notes Authority was also granted to the New York Central RR. (a) to assume obligation and liability as lessor in respect of the bonds and stock and as guarantor by endorsement in respect of the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds; anu (b) to pledge the bonds and stock acquired for existing collateral.-V. 147 , p. 422 .
    Hupp Motor Car Corp.-Enters Low Price FieldFour and six cylinder models in the low-priced car field have been added
    to the company's line of products for 1939, it was announced on Sept. 22 ${ }^{\text {to }}$ Norman de Vaux, , eneral manager in charge of operations. Entering a market long dominated by Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth, appearance, said Mr. de Vaux, explaining that the four-cylinder car will stress economy and the six will emphasize performance. Body design is to

    ## Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

    
     $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net oper. revenues_-- } & \mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 8 9 , 4 5 8} & \mathbf{\$ 2 , 1 1 4 , 4 6 5} & \$ 15,096,952 & \\ \text { Operating taxes.----- } & 1,184,138 & 1,0811,598 \\ 1,086,706 & 8,265,863 & 8,000,843\end{array}$
     Net income. $-\mathbf{1}-\overline{0} \overline{0} \overline{8}$.
    Indian Motocycle Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsVet income after Eall charges 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938 Eernings per share
    -V. 146 , p. 1554 .

    Illinois Zinc Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
    Earnings for 9 Months Ended June 30, 1938
    Gross sales less returns, a
    Cost of sales-
    Selling admin $\$ 861,807$
    854,150
    97,961
    
    
    Reserve provisions-Doubtful accounts.
    Development-
    Depletion.
    
    fale plant and shutdown expense
    Net loss.

    ## Consolidated Balance Sheet

    \$187,900

    ## Assets- <br> Assets- Cash- 

    Mines, plant properties,equip., ,se. \&ents, processes, Prepaid exps. anddef'd charges 24,623 49,958

    Total. Carned deficit.-.- $169.437-36,16$ y Represented by 95,140 shares (no par) at stated value of $\$ 25$ per share.
    

    ## Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings-

    $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End.July 31- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-7 Mos. } & \text { - } 1937 \\ \text { Operating revenues.-.-. } & \$ 127,356 & \$ 107,211 & \$ 878,515 & \$ 747,413 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev-- } & 124 & --7 & 855 & 625\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues.-- } & \$ 127,232 & \$ 107,211 & \$ 877,660 & \$ 746,788 \\ \text { Operating expenses.--- } & 64,750 & 60,813 & 469,849 & 406,028\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Net oper, revenues } \\ \text { Rent for lease of operat }\end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 62,482 & \$ 46.398 & \$ 407,811 & \$ 340,760\end{array}$ ing property Operating taxesNet operating income -V. 147, p. $892 \overline{2}$.

    Indiana General Service Co.-To Sell $\$ 6,500,000$ Bonds The company has filed an application with the SEC under the Holding Company Act for exemption from the requirements for filing a declaration
    with respect to the issue of $\$ 6,500,000$ first mortgage bonds, $31 / 4 \%$ series
    due 1968 . due Aug. 1,1938 , to the following: $\$ 3,000,000$ to Metropolitan interest from Co.. $\$ 3,000,000$ to the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the U. S. and
    $\$ 500,000$ to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. $\$ 500,000$ to the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
    The proceeds of the sale would be used to redem
    The proceeds of the sale would be used to redeem on or before Jan. 1 ,
    1939 at $105 \%, \$ 3,745,900$ first mortgage 30 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds due Jan. 1,1948 to to discharge unsecured indebtedness of $\$ 1,450,000$ to Ar erican ployed to retire indebtedness and for improvements to its properties
    

    International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Gain in Phones-
    The corporation reports that its telephone operating subsidiaries in nine
    countries gained 40,500 telephones in the first seven months with a gain of 36,500 in the same period of 1937. All major companies reported increases. The largest gains were contributed by the United River Plate system in Argentina and by the Shanghai Telephone Co. which from service last year when hostilities centered around Shanghai.-V. 147 p. 1039 .

    Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Hearing-
    public hearing to determine whether the registration of the no par value common capital stock of the conpany should be suspended or withdrawn from the New York Curb Exchange will be reopened Sept, 15, The hearing \& Davis, who have applied for perinission to intervene as a party to the proceedings and to produce further testi nony , The hearing will be held
    in the Commission's New York Regional Office, $120^{\circ}$ Broadway, New
    (Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
    The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in
    addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like payments were made on July 1 and April 1, last: an extra of
    $\$ 1.75$ was paid on Dec 28 , last; extra dividends of 75 cents wer
     50 cents per share on Oct. 1 , July 1 and April 1, 1936; one of 75 cents on
    Jan. 2,1936 , and in each of the seven preceding quarters the company Jan. 2,1936 , and in each of the seven preceding quarters the company
    aistributed extra dividends of 25 cents per share. V 147, p. 1343 .

    ## - Kellogg Co.-50-Cent Dividen, $d-$

    Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
    stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Sept. 6. Tis will be the first stock, payabid since March 10 , last, when a regular quarterly dividend of dividend paid since March 10, last, when a reg.
    like amount was distribuied.-V. 146 , p. 4121 .
    (I. B.) Kleinert Rubber Co.-Special Dividend-

    Directors have declared a special dividend of 5 cents per share in addistock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. See $V .146$.
    p. 3808 . for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 146 , p. 4121 .

    ## (S. S.) Kresge Co.-Sales-

     During August, company had 738 stores in operation of which 682 were American and 56 Canadian. A year previous stores in operation totaled The decrease from August, 1937, was the smallest drop from 1937 of
    any month this year.-V.147, p. 1039.
    (S. H.) Kress \& Co - Sales
     or The sales for the eight months ended Aug. 31 were $\$ 48,139,999$, a decrease
    of $\$ 3,672,645$, or $7.1 \%$.-V. 147, p. 1039 .

    ## Lane Bryant, Inc.-Sales-

    $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End.Aug.31- } & 1938-\text { Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-8 Mos.-1937 } & 1937 \\ \text { Sales } & \$ 846,000 & \$ 1,016,225 & \$ 8,387,205\end{array} \$ 9,457,311$ Sales.147, p. $14 \overline{4} 9 \overline{2}$.

    Locke Steel Chain Co - Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
    stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like
    amounts were paid on June 25, last, and on Oct. 1. 1937.-V. 146, p. 3671 .

    Lane-Wells Co.-Common Stock Offered-An offering of 208,006 shares of common stock was placed on the market Sept. 7 at $\$ 15.25$ per share by a syndicate headed by Blyth \& Co. Inc and including Paul H. Davis \& Co. Dean Witter \& Co.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and William R Staats Co. Of the offered shares, 58,006 are to be newly issued shares, and the balance are outstanding shares being offered by the controlling stockholders.
    Coincidental with this financing the company announced that Rodncy
    s. Durkee had been elected a directer and Vice- President. Mr. Durkee is. leaving his position as Comptroller of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.,
     The company's business consist. principally of the furnishing of certain specialized services in connection withe the driming and and sale or oil well specialty tools and exuipment. It numbers among its customers Humble Gil \& Refining Co, Shell Petroeum Corp. Standard Oil Co of California other major producers operating in the Cailifornia, Middecontinent and
    Gulf-Coast oil fields, as well as in South America and Canada. Gross ncome from services and sales amounted to $\$ 2,107,610$ in 19,7 . shares of common stock, of which 360,000 will be outstanding upon completion of the present financing.
    Net income applicable to dividends was $\$ 147,830$ in 1935: $\$ 263,627$ in Proceeds of tnis issue, according to the prospectus, are to be used to discharge bank loans of apcoroxigmately $\$ 250,000$, to acquire additional equipment and to provide general working capien. heretofore has been held by W. T. Wells, W. G. Lane and their wives. With majority ownership now passing into the bauds of the public. W. G. Lane has resigned as a director
    and Vice-President, the vacancy being filled by Mr. Durkee. Mr. Wells, ho has been the President of tee company, will remain, however, In that capacity. Also it was announced by the company that Hazel T. Lane and
    Mary Pell have resigned as directors and second Vice-President and
    Chird Vice-lresident. respectively, and that Norman L. Third Vice-President. respectively, and that, Norman Li Dorn, chief
    engineer or the company, and M. Montrose, manager of the Houston,
    Texas, division, have been elected to fill these vacancies.-V. 147 , p. 1492 .

    Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-New President-
    The board of managers at a meeting held Sept. 8 elected Robert V. White of New York City as President of the coorpany, He will succeed
    Samuel D. Warriner, who has been acting as Yresident pro tern since the resignation of Joseph H . Nuelle, who resigned as President, effective
    May 15 , to become President of the Delaware \& Hudson RR.-V. 147 , p. 197.

    Lehigh Valley RR.-Plan to Extend Maturity of Certain Bond Issues-
    In our issue of Aug. 27 we gave a brief resume of the plan to extend the In our issue of Aug.
    maturity dates or certain bonds ond ot the system.
    D. J. Kerr, President, in a letter statest
    American railroads have never been confronted with as serious a situataxes and wayes have brought about conditions which are financially most critital. Your company does not have the cash to meet its obligations
    during the remainder of this year and, along with other railroads which during the remmander of this year and, atong with other railroads which
    are victims of the situation, faces receivership or banhruptey. In the hope
    of avoiding that distressing result your cooperation is necessary and is hereby soicited.
    ing a reorganization through receivershin or bantruptcy with the dith avoiding a reorganization through receivership or bankruptcy with the delays,
    waste and expense incident thereto. such an event will mean that your waste and expense incident thereto. Such an event will mean that your reduced; and that the payment of all interest charges will be deferred for an
    indefinite period. You are urged, therefore, immediately to present your An Introductory statement to the plan says in part:
    There is outstanding ind the hands of the pabsic part: $\$ 12467,000$ of funded debt of he company ond ith or is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the company. In addition, the company has outstanding bank loans of
    $88,375,000$, secured by the pledge of various system securities; $\$ 1,889,000$ of loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation (exclusive of series V
    equipment trust obligations), similarly secured and $81.110,532$ of condi
     (21.39\%) by Wabash Ry. The Pennsylvania Co. in turn owns $48.93 \%$
    of all outtandign stock of all classes of Wabash Ry. The system's fixed charges for the year ending Dec. 31,1937 , were
    $\$ 7.212,301$, and for the year ending Dee. 31.1938 (before giving effect to
    this extension plan) this extension plan), are estimated at $87,211,836$. To meet these charges 1937 . Such income for the first seven months of 1937 was $\$ 3.522,353$, and
    for the first seven monts of 1938 , 1.477 .985 such income for the 12 months ended July 31,1938 , was $\$ 4,269,380$. The system has failed to The deifccits which the system has suffered during recent years and the current decline in revenues make it improbable that the system can during
    the next few years meet its present fixed charges, and at the same time the next few years meet its present ixed charges, and at ene same time mroperts which may be necessary for efficient operation. Accordingly, unless the system can obtain the deferment of a sufficient amount of its interest charges to bring those charges within its probable earning capacity and
    cash resources in the immediate future, and also an extension of early maturities of principal, reorganization will be necessary.
    It is, however, the belief of he system's management, shared by insurance companies and savings banks holding large amounts of the system porary, that, should there be a substantial increase in earnings, rearganization may not be fundamentally necessary or advisable, and that extensions of interest and principal maturities beilieved to be adequate to avoid imTo attempt immediate reorganization would involve not only waste and expense but also serious damage to junior bonds and stock which might later prove to have been avoidable. Furthermore. factual studies such as segregation and severance of earnings and expenses as between mortgage
    divisions and allocation of equipment which would be necessary in the formulation of any comprehensive reorganization plan have not yet been $\underset{\text { Accor }}{\text { made }}$
    Accordingly, the company, after extended negotiations with institutional
    holders of large amounts of the system bonds its bank creditors and Recanstruction Finance Corporation, proposes this extension plan.
    The plan contemplates:
    (1) The extension for five years from its present maturity, of $75 \%$ of Lebigh Valley RR. general consolidated mortgage bonds falling due Nov. 1 . 1938, to Nov. 1, igu0, inclusive.
    (2) The extension for 10 years of the principal of Pennsylvania \& New
    York Canal \& RR. consolidated mortgage bonds ( $88.500,000$ now outstanding) due April 1, 1939; the Lehidg Valley Rail Way first mortgage
    bonds ( $\$ 15,000.000$ now outstanding) du July bonds (815,000.000 now outstanding) due July 1 , 1940; and Lehigh Valley
    Terminal H y. first mortgage bonds ( $(\$ 10,000,000$ now outstanding) due
    Oct. 1, 1941. Oct. 1, 1941.
    (3) Arrangements with the company's bank creditors (holding $\$ 8,375,000$
    of bank loans) and with RFC (holding $\$ 1.889000$ of loans other than series V equipment obiigations) whereby the fixed principal amounts re series equipment obigations) whereby the fixed principal amounts re-
    quired to be paid upon sid loans during each of the years 1939, 1940.11441
    and 1942 will be reduced to $\$ 511,000$, the remainder of the principal becoming payable in 1943.
    These extensions cassuming that all obligations intended to be affected
    become subject to the plan and that all pixed principal maturities are paid become subject to the plan and that all bized principal maturities are paid
    when required under the above-mentioned arrangements) will result in the following Pixed charges and principal maturities on now outstanding
    system obbigations (not including contingent obligations during the years system obligations
    to

    ## 

    $x$ Fixed charges shown in this total include charges on bonds of sub-
    sidiary companies held in the company's reasury. The officerss of the company emptimate st that the earnings of the company
    for the years 1939 and 1940 before depreciation, together with cash realized for the years 1939 and 1940 before depreciation, togetter with cash realized
    from retirement saivage, will be sufficient to enable the company to meet from retirement saivage, wharges and matiturities for thor these years.
    the contemplated fixed
    The plan is to be carried out under the supervision of a comp
    The plan is to be carried out under the supervision of a committee composed of representatives of institutional holders of system bonds.
    The company's bank creditors and RFC have indicated their intention to accept the treatment provided for the, respectively, in the plan,
    subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission the plan being declared operative on or before Dec. 31,1938 , or such later
     Interest Extension
    $75 \%$ of the amount of each of the five semi-annual interest instalments on the general consolidated mortgage bonds becoming subject to the plan,
    falling due Nov 1, 1938 , to Nov. 1, 1940 , inclusive, shall be ty without interest f Por a period of five years from inctusprese, shall maturity, that is:
    $75 \%$ of the Nov. 1,1938 , int. maturity to Nov 1 prend $75 \%$ of the Nov. 1,1938 , int. maturity to Nov. 1,$1943 ; 75 \%$ of the May 1 ,
    1939 , int. maturity to May 1,$1944 ; 75 \%$ of the Nov. 1,1939 , int. maturity to Nov. 1 , 1944; $75 \%$ of the May 1, 1940, int. maturity to May 1,1945 ; and $.5 \%$ of each of said interest instalments shall remain unextended and be
    and become due upon the dates now expressed in the several bonds and coupons. lien of the extended interest shall remain unimpaired and such extended interest, and the coupons therefor, shall continue to be rqually and
    ratably secured by the general consolidated mortgage without distinction or priority as between principal and interest, whether extended or unextended, or as between extended interest and unextended interest. Such bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be redeemable at the option of the company at any ime upon 30 days notice at their principal amount plus accrued interest.
    The provisions of the
    releases therefrom have beneral consolidated mortgage with respect to ment of properties no longer useful in the company's operations and the continued ownership of which involves useless expense by way of taxes and in such form as the company and the committee may approve, designed to permit the release from the general consolitacated mortgage of properties which in the opinion of the board of directors, or any trustee or receiver
    of such mortgaged property in any proceeding in bankruptcy or equity may no longer be needederint in in operations of the company, upon the deposit
    mate with the trustee under the mortgage of the proceeds, if any, of the disposition of such properties, or the substitition of an equivalent amount of release occurs upon property subject to the lien of the respective mort mages The company will not, without the consent of the commenittee, martgages.
    payment in respect of any interest maturing Nov. 1, 1938, to Nove payment in respect of any interest maturing Nov. 1, 1938, to Nov. 1, 1940 ,
    inclusive, on general consolidated mortgage bonds which have not inclusive, on general conss a like payment in respect of sucn interest general consolidated mortgage bonds subject to the plan shall simultane-
    ously be made. ously be made.

    Extensions of Principal
    (1) Bank Loans-The bank creditors have indicated their intention to accent the following treatment of the bank loans, conditioned upon the
    plan being declared operative on or before Dec. 31 , 1938, or such later
    date as may be approved by the date as may be approved by the several bank creditors:
    Manufacturers Trust Co. (New York) $\$ 5,0000,0003 \%$ loan due March 1, 1940; $\$ 1,22,0003 \%$ loan due subject to the anproval or the 103 , and $\$ 25,000$ on Oct. 10,1938 , and
    on Oct. 10 , 1938 , into a soans are to be consolidated interest at the rate of 30 per annum, to mature on March 1, 1940, to be secured by all of the collateral presently securing the two loans, and to be
    payable in monthy instalments of $\$ 41,6666.66$ commencing Nov. 1,1938
    Conditioned loan is to be extended at plan from the date of such declaration, is to be payable at the rate of $\$, 5$ and, per month on the first day of each month to Nov. 1, 1943, any amount 10 Marine Midland Trust Co. (New York)- $\$ 475,0003 \%$ loan due Sept 10, 1938 . payable Sept, 10,1938 , and thereafter $\$ 12,500$ semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1 in each year commencing May 11. 1939, to Nov.
    194, any amount hen remaining unpadi to be payable Nov. 1, 1943.
    Marine Trust Co. (Buffalo)- $\$ 475,000$ 3\% loan due Sept. 10 , 1938 . To be payable $\$ 25,000$ Sept. 10 , 1938, and thereafter $\$ 12,5100$ semi-
    annually on May 1 and Nov 1 in each ear commencing May 1.1939 , to Nov. 1, 1943 , any amount then remaining unpaid to payable Nov.
    Philadelphia National Bank- $\$ 1,200,0003 \%$ loan due Sept. 10, 1938 . To be payable $\$ 5$ ), 00 Sept. 10,1938 , and thereafter $\$ 25,000$ semi Nov. 1, 1943, any amount then remaining unpaid to be payable Nov. 1,
    1943. In addition the company shall apply on account of this loan 8200 , 100 out of the proceeds of a contemplatod sale of the stock of the Hazleton
    Water Co por excess of \$2000.00 will be deposited with the bank and held by it as collateral such excess will be returned to been declared operative, in which event operative, the bank will have the right to apply such excess on account of
    the SEC
    Additional Contingent Payments-All the foregoing extended loans are
    also to be entitled to the benefits of the sinking fund tional payments on account of principal, contingent upon the company's Collateral to Be Suljected to Plan-The general consolidated mortgage jectea to the plan. and stampet with notation of such subjection in accord ance with the provisions of the plan.
    (2) RFC Loans- $\$ 1,111,00$ ren ren
    semin inal instalments of $\$ 111.000$ each Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in each RFO has stated that. subject to the approval of the ICC And and conditione later date as may be approved by RFC. said corporation will 3 , 1938 , or such The semi-annual instalments of $\$ 111,000$ each due on the collatera notes on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in each of year shall be reduced $50 \%$ on the to to $\$ 55,500$
    each, and the remaining principal amount of the collateral notes and each, and the remaining princcpal amount of the colatera notes and the
    $\$ 778,000$ loan shall be extended with interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum
     The Middllosex Valley RR. first mortgage bonds and Schuylkill \& Lehigh
    Valley RR. first mortgage bonds, pledged as collateral for the collateral notes and the loan shall also be extenced to Nov 1 , 1943 the collateral ${ }^{\text {n }}$ (3) The matury bonds and the Terminal bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be extended. Withouu impairmen of lien and without impairment of the company's guaranty thereof, for a period of 10 years; that is, the Canal bonds
    to April 1 , 1949; the Rail Way bonds to July 1, 1950, and the Terminal bonds to Oct. 1. 1951.
    The extecded bonds will continue to bear interest during the pe iod of
    extension at the rates now borne by them respectively extension at the rates now, borne by them respectively, payabiele semi-
    annually, and the company's present guaranty of interest will be extended to such interest during the period of the extension
    The Canal bonds, the Ruil Way bonds and the Terminal bonds are not now redeemable. Such bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be redeemable at the ontion of the Canal company the Rail Way company
    and Lehigh Valley RR. of N. J. (successor by consolidation to the Terminal
    company) respectively at any time upon 30 days' notice at their principal amount plus accrued interest.
    The provisions of the mortgages securing the Canal bonds, the Rail Way ound to be inadequate to permit the abact to releases therefrom have been useful in whe operation of the Canal company, the Rail Way company, the New Jersey company and the company and the continued ownership of which involves useless expense by way of taxes and otherwise. said
    supplemental indentures. therefore, will contain provisions, in such form as the company and the committee may approve, designed to permit the release froni said mortgages of properties wrich in the opinion of tre board of directors of said respective companies, or any trustee or receiver of such longer be needed in said overations. unon the deposit with tre trustee under the resnective mortgages of the proceeds. if any, of the disposition of such properties, or the substitution of an evuivalent amount of capital
    expenditures made during or after the calendar year in which the release ccurs upon property subject to the lien of the respective mortgages. The compaoy will not, without the consent of the committee, make any payment in respect of any Canal bond, or any Rail Way bond, or any permit the Canal company, the Rail Way company or the New Jersey company to make any such payment, unless a like payment on bonds of said issues subject to the plan shall simultancously be made.
    Method of Assenting to Plan

    Holders of bonds affected by the plan may assent to the plan, suoject their bonds and the appurtenant coupons tnereto and become parties to helder's bank or proker (in case of bonds, either directly or through the bearing all coupons maturing on and after Nov. 1, 1938, and in case of Canal bonds, Railway bonds and Terminal bonds, bearing all unmatured or at 50 North 6th St., Philadelpinia, Pa. (or to the Girard Trust Co Philadelphia, Pa., or to Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York for transmittal to the company) for stamping thereon of an appropriat notation in such form as may be approved by the company and the com-
    mittee that the holder of such bonds and the appurtenant coupons has mittee that the holder

    Conditions of Plan Becoming Operative
    The company, with the approval of the committee, may determine
    whether and when the holders of a sufficient amount of the obligations ffected by the plan shall have become subject to the plan to make i the plan; prome the unless and until (1) at least $80 \%$ of general consolidated mortgage bonds $80 \%$ of the Canal bonds, $80 \%$ of the Rail Way bonds and $80 \%$ of the cerminal bonds shatl be satisfied that the company has entered into effective committee with holders of the bank loans and with RFC consummating the arrangements in respect of the bank loans and the RFC loans, and (3) all action the Rail Way company, and the New Jersey company shall have received such authorization or approval by the ICC and such other public authoriies as shall be necessary
    The plan shall become operative when so declared by the company shall have been first published in the manner provided in Article VIII o his plan on or before Nov. 1, 1938, or such later date as may be determined The company, with the approval be deemed to be abandoned, without by the comnany, if a petition shall be filed by the company further action tion under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, or if a trustee under section 77 or a receiver in equity of the company or substantially all of notice of such abandonment to be published in the proper manner.

    Committee
    The plan shall be carried out by the company, but subject in all respects (Treas. of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.), Francis O. Affeld, III (Assist and Counsel of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.), and Erwin A. Stuebner The members of the committee have agreed to serve without compensation.

    Schedule C
    Statement of Gross Operating Revenues, \&.c., Income Available for Fixed Charges and Fixed Charges $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Gross } & \text { Total } \\ \text { Operating Aaintenance Available } & \\ \text { for Fixed } & \text { a Fixed } \\ \text { Revenues } & \text { Expenditures } & \text { Charges }\end{array}$ Charges $\begin{array}{rrrr} & \text { Revenues } & \text { Expenditures } & \text { Charges }\end{array}$ Charges
    a Accounting methods of steam railroads were changed by ICC in 193 to eliminate "miscellaneous rents" in determining fixed charges. Figure years do not include "miscallaneous rents." Company was required by the ICC beginning in 1935 to include both fixed charges and income interest n Schedule $B$ Leliph Valley Railrod Svis
    Consolidated Net Balance Shet June System
    (Including All Rail and Real Estate Property and National Storage Co.)

    |  | Investment in road. |
    | :---: | :---: |
    |  | Investment in equipm |
    |  | Impts. on leased ry. property |
    |  | Miscell. physical property |
    |  | Investments in affil. cos. |
    |  | Stocks |
    |  | Bonds |
    |  | Advances |
    |  | Other investments |
    |  | Stocks |
    |  | Bonds |
    |  | Miscellan |
    |  | Cash |
    |  | Time drafts and deposits |
    |  | Special deposits |
    |  | Loans and bills receivable |
    |  | Traffic and car serv. bal. rec- |
    |  | Netbal.rec.fromagts.\& cond. |
    |  | Misc. accounts receiva |
    |  | Material and supplies |
    |  | Int. and divs. recelvab |
    |  | Rents recelvable |
    |  | Other current as |
    |  |  |

    Deferred assets
    Total
    
    a Between par value of securities of subsidiarv cos. owned by L. V. RR

    Lerner Stores Corp.-Sales-
     Earnings for 6 Months Ended July 31 (Incl. Subs)

     | y Earnings per share--- | 487.292 | $\$ 97.847$ | $1,070,493$ | 680,203 |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | preferred stock y for Federal taxes, depreciation and dividends on preferred stock. y ernings figures do not allow for surtax on undistributed profits

    The earn
    V.

    Lessings, Inc.-Earnings-

    | 6 Mos. End. June $30-$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ 8177 \end{array}$ | 1937 | 193 |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Cost of sales, operat |  |  |  |  |
    | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and general expe } \\ & \text { other income } \end{aligned}$ | 170,994 | 0,474 1 1327 | 178.432 | 19 |
    | Prove for income taxes | 1,227 | 1,32 <br> 3,00 <br> 14 | 1,536 |  |
    | $t$ inc. f | \$5,362 | \$14,010 | \$13,855 |  |
    | Adj. to State \& mun.bis. |  |  | 6,856 105 |  |
    | Total surplus | 62,188 | 9,189 | \$70,816 | ,10 |
    | Dividends paid | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,00 |  |
    |  | \$53,188 | 860,189 | 361,810 | 359,0 |
    | ${ }^{\text {standing (par }}$ | x90,000 | 90,000 |  |  |

    $\mathbf{x}$ Par \$1. provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, as the amount is only determinable at the close of the taxable ended Dec. 31, 1937, when the total amount of dividends paid during the
    year is known.-V. 146 , p. 3507 .
    (Marcus) Loew's Theatres, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account\%of
     holders of record Sept. 20 Like amount was paid on June 30 , last; a divi-
    
    
    Lone Star Gas Corp.-Preferred Stock Called-
    The corporation has called for redemption Nov. 1, its $61 / 2 \%$ preferred
    stock. The stock will be retired at $\$ 110$ per share and accrued dividends and stockholders may turn in their holdings at any time. Funds for this purpose ${ }^{\text {p. }} 1345$.

    Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Seeks Plan Change-
    The Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry. and Louisiana, Arkansas \& Texas Ry have asked the Interstate conmerce conimission to amend the ofricia Louisiana \& Arkansas is now seeking to acquire the L. A. \& T. and to Under the official
    Rock Irland-frisco system while the L. A. \& T. is placed in the Illinois Central system.
    If the acquisition and merger is approved, the carriers pointed out, both roads of necessity will have to be placed in the same system, Regardiess
    of this point, however, it was stated that both roads are now owned by the same stockholders, controlled by the same interests, and in many respect

    ## McCrory Stores Corp. -Sales-

    ## eriod Ena.Aug. 31 <br>  <br> $\underset{\$ 2,960,193}{1938-\text { Month-1937 }} \begin{aligned} & 8,976,757 \\ & \$ 23,630,279 \\ & \$ 24,490,722\end{aligned}$

    McLellan Sto
    s Corp.-Sales-

    ## 

    McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.-OutputTons minh
    Prod action $\qquad$ 1937,600
    $\$ 4,075,824$
    89.44 Average per to
    ${ }_{745}{ }^{-1}$
    Melville Shoe Corp.-Sales-
    Corporation on Sept. 6 announced sales for the four weeks ended Aug. 27
    of $\$ 1,685,847$, as compared with sales for the similar four weeks last year of $\$ 1,685,847$, as compared with sales for the similar four weeks last year
    of $\$ 1,858.537$, a decrease of $9.29 \%$. Sales for the 36 weeks ended Aug. 27
    
    (Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
    The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the class
    B stock, both paabable oct. 1 to holders of record sept. 20 . A similar extra was paid on July 1 A April 1 and on Jan. 2, last and on Oct. 1 and
    July 1, 1937, an extra of 50 cents was paii on April 1,1937 , and extra July 1, 1937; an extra of 50 cents was paid on April 1, 1937, and extra
    dividends of 25 cents were paid on Jan. 2,1937 , Oct. 1, July and Jan. 11 , 1936, and on Oct. 1, 1935 . dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 20 ,"1937,
    In addition a year-end dis and a special dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 22

    Manhattan Ry.-Sixth Avenue Sale PostponedThe bondholders' protective committee has postponed to Sept. 27 the
    sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line in foreclosure. The sale originally ${ }^{\text {sale }}$ was scheduled to take place on Sept. 12.-V. 147, p. 1199.
    Marion Reserve Power Co.-Merger ApprovedSee Ohio Electric Power Co..below.-V. 145, p. 2699.
    Mead Corp.-Borrows $\$ 1,250,000-$
    The corporation has borrowed $\$ 1,250,000$ from the First National Bank series B first mortgage bonds due 1945 , according to a statement filied
    with the Seurities and Exchange Commission. An additional $81.250,000$ with the securi of thrst mortgage bonds have been authorized but are unssued a mounts be
     the loan, $\$ 500,000$ was allotted for additional investment in affiliated
    companies and the remainder was used for paying off bank loans, fo companies and the remainder was used for paying off bank loans; fo
    additional working capital and other corporate purposes.-V, 147, p. 120 .

    Meadville Conneaut Lake \& Linesville RR.-75-Cent Dividend-
    The directors have declared a dividend ${ }^{\text {Vor }} 75$ cents per share on the
    common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sent. $15 . \rightarrow$ Like
    
    

    Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., Detroit-To Issue 42,000,000 Bonds and Notes-
    Company on Sept. 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission
    
     The company was formerly known as Detroit Clty Gas Oo. and it it
    stated that toxpects to accuire all of the assets of Grand Rapids. Gas Light
    Co. Muskegon Gas Co. and Washtenaw Gas Co. Co. Muskegon Gas Co. and Washtenaw Gas Co.
    According to the registration statement, the pros. Ae the securities being reeistered are to be applied as follows:
    $\$ 1,475,000$ to redemption on or before Dec. 1938 , at $105 \%$ of 813,
    500,0100 Detroit City Gas Co. first mortgage bonds series $\mathrm{A}, 6 \%$ due July 1,1947 , 1500 to redemption on or before Dec. 1,1938 , at $105 \%$ of 817 .-
    500,00075 Detroit City Gas Co. first mortgage bonds series B, $5 \%$ due Oct. 1 . 1950.8 .875 to redemption on or before Dec. 1,1938, at $1021 / 2 \%$ of $\$ 555,000$
    
     Rapids Gas Light Co. $5 \%$ first mortgage bonds due Aug. 1, 1939. accrued interest amounting to approximately $\$ 378,200$ on the securities. be redeemed or paid (exclusive of interest on the series B bonds repre-
    sented by coupons maturing Oct. 1,1938 ) is to be paid by the company out of its treasury funds.
    York and Mellon Seceurities Corp writers, will be authorized by the bond underwriters to to prinage in in certain market, transactions in the bonds " "por the purpose ofs stabilizing the market
    price thereof." It is stated that "the existence of such provisions is no price thereop." It is stated that "the existence of such provisions is no
    assurance that any such transactions will be effected or if effected that they will not be discontinued at any time."
    The bonds are redeomable at the option of the company in whole at any
    time or in part by lot from time to time after 30 days' notice at the following
     $03 \%$; thereafter and incl. Sept. $1,1954,102 \%$; thereafter and incl. Sept. 1 , The notes are redeemable at the option of the company in whole at any time or in part from time to time after 30 days' notice at the following
    prices plus accrued interest: Notes maturing on Aug. 1, 1939 to 1943 .
     1001 Wiliam G. Woolfolk, of Detroit, Mich., is President of the company.
    .

    Applies to SEC for Permission to Issue SecuritiesThe following applications and declaration having been filled with the
    sEO, pursuant to provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act SEC, pursuant to provisions of the Cublic Utility Holding Company Act olidated Gas Co. (formerly Detroit City Gas Co.), Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., Muskegon Gas Coo, and Washtenaw Gas Co.. sussidiary comparies of said American Light \& Traction Co., regarding transactions in-
    cident to the union of the ownership and operation of the properties and business of said subsidiary companies into one of said subsidiaries. Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., and incident to the liquidation of Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., Muskegon Gas Co., and Washtenaw Gas Co, and regarding the
    issue and sale by Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. of $\$ 04,000,000$ of its first mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ series due 1963, and $\$ 8,000,000$ of its $4 \%$ serial notes (due Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948).

    Financing Plan Faces Delay-
    The Detroit City Council has voted to ask the Michigan Utilities Commission and the securities and Exchange Commission to withhold approval of the proposed financing pending rumber in a case which will decide whether jurisdiction over Detroit gas rates is held by the city or by the Utilities Commission. last The case in question is a petition filed by the Wayne County prosecutor mission. Both the city and the gas company, whose rates are now set by an agreement with the city called "Detroit plan," are opposing the handing over of rate jurisdiction to the Commission.
    W. G. Woolfolk, President, stated that the consolidation of the four American Light \& raction out the SEC's interpretation of the Holding Cof
    refinancing on favorable terms.-V. $147, \mathrm{p}, 1494$.

    ## Michigan Gas \& Oil Corp.-Registers with SEC-

    ee list given on first page of this department.-V. 147, p. 746.
    Middle States Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-
    $\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { Month's Ended June 30- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Consolidated net income--.-.-- } & \$ 72,740 & \$ 82,965 & \text { loss } \$ 32,908\end{array}$ $x$ After depletion, depreciation and bond interest and after deduction The earnings for the first half of 1938 represent 2.3 times the bond interest requirements of the company for the period and are equivalent to to 16 cents per share on its class A stock payable pursuant to charter provisions, out The operating results for the second half of 1938 should be at least as favorable as t
    146 p. 3343 .

    Miller \& Lux, Inc.-Report -
    The committees for the first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds and secured $7 \%$ gold notes state: To date the holders of $62.8 \%$ of the outstanding bonds, being $73.8 \%$ of the deposited bonds, a he the committees to Oct. 1, 1941. On account of the seasonal character of the company's farming operations, it is not possible to furnish a satisfactory period of the year. The following information, however, has been given us by the company:
    
    The reduction in land sales may be attributed to the uncertainty of the $6 \%$ bonds outstanding Aug. 29, 1938
     The market value of the $6 \%$ bonds is 118 flat and notes 114 flat
     -V. 147, p. 120.

    ## Minneapolis Brewing Co.-Loan-

    Interest rates on bank loans of $\$ 500,000$ being made by the company will be graduated from $2 \%$ in 1940 , the year of retirement of the first $\$ 100,000$,
    to $3 \%$ the next year, $4 \%$ in $1942,41 / 2 \%$ in 1944 and $5 \%$ on the remaining
    $\$ 100,000$ in 1944.
    The loan is to be retired in units of $\$ 100,000$ each year, 1940 to 1944 ,
    inclusive. The money is being used to retire $\$ 265,000$ of mortgage bonds inclusive. The money is being used to retire $\$ 265$
    and to add to working capital.-V.
    .

    ## (G. C.) Murphy Co.-Sales-

    
    

    1. Montreal Light Heat \& Power Consolidated-Outpu Electricity output for consumption in the Montreal area during the month of Aug.sst, exclusive of secondary and export power, amounted to
    $88,881,270$ kwhs., the second highest amount ever recorded by the com-
    pany for that month, $2.15 \%$ below the all-time high reached in August, 1937 .

    Output for the 8-months' period amounted to $731,681,910 \mathrm{kwhs}$, or $2.04 \%$
    down in comparison with the same period last year.
    
     parative gas output figures follow:
    

    Net inc, for period
    $\times$ Interest, provision for doubt y Incl

    | As | 1938 | 1937 | nce Sheet July 31 |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Cash in banks_ | \$306,397 | \$150,604 | Accounts payable. | \$203,892 | \$122,52 |
    | Cash on hand and |  |  | Notes payable. | 200,000 | 700.000 |
    | postage |  | 14,121 | Misc. exp. accruals |  | 68,775 |
    | Accts, recelvable. | 390,737 | 571,194 | Cust.refund. chks. |  |  |
    | Madse. at cost or |  |  | outst'g current- | 95,3 | 47.490 |
    |  | 498,855 | 1,154,182 | Due to customers - |  |  |
    | Inventory supplies | 52,281 | 79,235 | Due to employees: | 2,265 | 9,229 |
    | Prepd. catalog cost $\}$ | 55,032 | 81,090 | Current maturities |  |  |
    | Prepd insur. \&c.-- |  | 57,087 | of 2nd motge note |  |  |
    | Due from officers \& |  |  | payable | 22,950 |  |
    | employees, \&c-- | 1,205 |  | Federal \& State in- |  |  |
    | Assets taken over |  |  | come tax pay- | 45,391 | 7,455 |
    | from Nat. Bellas |  |  | Nat. Hold. Co. 1st |  |  |
    | Hess Co., Inc-- | 555,302 | a500,000 | mtge. conv. bds. | 170,400 | 170,500 |
    | Land \& buildings | 722,300 | 705,005 | $5 \%$ 2nd mtge note |  |  |
    | Improve. \& mach. |  |  | pay.to R.F.C. | 206,550 |  |
    | and equipment - |  | 83,635 | Due receivers on. |  |  |
    | Organization exp... | 55,229 | 55,229 | ${ }^{\text {acct. }}$ of purch, of |  |  |
    |  |  |  | K. C. property Commonstock | $\begin{array}{r} 291 \\ 1,619.458 \end{array}$ | 1,610.713 |
    |  |  |  | Surplus | er229,662 | - 388.090 |
    |  |  |  | Capital surplus . | 300,500 | 300,420 |

    Total_-..... $\overline{\$ 2,637,337} \overline{\$ 3,451,382} \mid$ Total........... $\$ 2,637,337 \$ 3,451,382$ a As follows: Customers' mailing list, $\$ 499.994 ;$ machines and equipment
    nd furniture and fixtures, $\$ 1$ packing material box and stationery supplies \$1; catalogue plates, drawings, \&c. \$1; trade mark and trade names; \$1;

    National Broadcasting Co.-Time Sales-
    Red and Blue networks report combined August time sales of $\$ 2,941,099$, an increase of $5.6 \%$ over the $\$ 2,784,977$ for A ugust, 1937 , Eight months'
    sales totaled $\$ 26,923,483$ an increase of $5.8 \%$ over the $\$ 25,440,534$ for the
    like 1937 period.-V. 147, p. 275 .

    ## National Container Corp.-Earnings-

    Earnings for 6 . Months Ended June 30, 1938
    Tet profits after taxes available for bond int. \& amort. discount
    Net prits after taxes a vailable for bond int. \& a
    Net after interest, amortization ( $(57,445)$ \&c--
    Earns per share on 330,482 shares capital stock

    ## $\mathbf{x}$ Includes share of subsidiaries' profits <br> The June share of subsidiaries' profits.

    The June 30, 1938 balance sheet shows current assets of $\$ 747,921$, against date were $\$ 6,362,360$. $\$ 44,000$ of the $51 / 2 \%$ debentures have been retired outstanding.The kraftboard plant in Jacksonville has been completed and since the
    first of July has been gradually increasing its operations so that production first of July has been gradually increasing its operations so that production subsidiaries are using the entire output from its kraftboard mill and the management reports that costs of production of kraftboard in their new mill
    National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
     $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Gross income after retire- } & 18,465 & 13,428 & 235,575 & 245,132 \\ \text { ment accruals----- } & 10,034 & 7,266 & 135,564 & 171,148\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { ment accuals.--.-.- } & 18,465 & 13,428 & 235,575 & 245,132 \\ \text { Net income.- } & 10,034 & 7,266 & 135,564 & 171,148\end{array}$

    National Power \& Light Co.-Bonds of Sub. CalledSee Tennessee Public Service Co., below-V. 147, p. 1495
    Neisner Brothers, Inc.-Sales-
    $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Period End. Aug. 31- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-8 Mos.-1937, } \\ \text { Sales }\end{array}$

    ## (J. J.) Newberry Co.-Sales-

     47, p. 1043.

    ## Newmont Mining Corp.-EArnings-

    Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937
    Income-Cash dividends (incl. foreign taxes withheld at source) $\$ 3,188,708$ Fees for services-
     1.20:is
    
    
     P Cash dividend of $\$ 3$ per share paid in 1937, $\$ 1,594,938 ; 52,704$ shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock for each share of Newmont Mining Corp.
    held, $\$ 1,544,214$; and cash distributed in lieu of Phelps Dodge Corp tional shares to stockholders in an amount equal to the value of such frac

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    tions, or equivalent to 460.6 shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock valued at
    highest market price $(825.625)$ on Nov. $30,1937, \$ 11,803$. Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $83,286,131 ;$ notes receivabie, $\$ 112$,
    $500 ;$ securities tisted on domestic and forein miscellaneous stocks of (and loans to cor corporations; and other undertakings,
    
    
    
    New Jersey \& New York RR.-Trustees Ratified-
    $\leftrightarrows$ The Interstate Commerce Commission has ratified the appointment of railroad, part of the Erie RR. system now being reorganized.-V. 147.
    p. 1399.

    New York Ambassador, Inc.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
    Total house income--
    Expenses.
     Taxes and insürance on building and contents.-. Trustee's, registrar's and transfer agents' fees---
    Int. on dellinquent taxes \& purch. instal. contracts Dut. oneciationque
    Other deduction
     with the truste pursuant to the terms of the indenture indicates that there were no funds available for the payment of interest.

    | ndens |  |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Accts |  |
    |  |  |
    | Inventor |  |
    | Security ${ }^{\text {ded }}$ |  |
    | Instalment |  |
    | Investments ( $1 / 2 \mathrm{int}$. In certain securities held by Atlantic Clity Amb. Hotel Corp. |  |
    |  |  |
    | Clity Amb. Hotel Corp Prepaid exps. \& der'd charges |  |
    | Fixed assets (net after deprec.) |  |

    New York Central RR.-Collateral-
    The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to pledge with the thartford Accitent \& Indemnity Co. $\$ 600,000$
    of ref. \& improv. mtge. $5 \%$ bands as additional collateral security under a co lateral agreement with that company fro the furnishing of certain bonds,
    und ertakings and other instruments obligatery in The agreement provides, that the market value of pledged collateral the collateral has now fallen below that percentage. The new pledge will North 1

    ## North American Car Co.-Earnings- <br> Profit antter Ented June 30- <br> amort., but before <br> 1938 <br> 1937 <br> $-\mathrm{F} .146, \mathrm{p} .117$. <br> \$87,955 \$88, 823

    Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended sept. 3 . 1938 , totaled $25,439,097$ kilowatt-hours, a decrease of
    $7.0 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.-V. 147 , p. 1498 .
    Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (\& Subs.)-Earns.
    
    
    $\mathbf{x}$ Net oper. revenue and opher. incomenue
    Approd. for retirem't res. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}\$ 6,811,094 \\ 1,151,074 & \$ 12,519,616 \\ 2,444,873\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 13,334,093 \\ 2,444,796 \\ \hline\end{array}$
     Amort. of debt discount
    Othd expense--1-1...-
    Other income deductions
    Net income

    | $\begin{array}{r} 300,096 \\ C r 38,145 \\ 61,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295,622 \\ 7,047 \\ \mathbf{2 5 , 5 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 595,188 \\ \begin{array}{r} 5953 \\ C+997 \\ 92,249 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 562,118 \\ 77,099 \\ 47,292 \end{array}$ |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | \$2,888,394 | \$3,603,769 | \$6,535,003 | \$6,017,012 |
    |  | 243,337 208,586 |  | $1,612,106$ <br> $1,381,883$ |
    | $68 \overline{7}, 50 \overline{0}$ | 504,167 | 1,375,000 | 504,167 170,776 |
    | 2,290,000 | 2,090,144 | 4,952,067 | 2,090,144 |

    
    Coms B common-:-:-:$2,2,290,0000$
    for retirement reserve
    $\times$ Before appropriation for retirement reserve.
    Notes-(1) As reflected by the above statement, net income of $\$ 6,535,003$ for the year ended June 30,1938 , shows an increase of $\$ 517,991$ when com-
    pared with net income of $\$ 6.017,012$ for the year ended June 30,1937 .
    
     conpany's funded debt during Feb., 1937. The increase or $\$ 517,991$ was
    offset to the extent of 870,833 by dividends on the 275.000 shares of
    cumulative pret. stock, $\$ 5$ series, issued and sold Feb. 19.1937 thepre of cumulative pres. stock, $\$ 5.5$ series, issued and sold Feb. 19, , 1937, the proceeeds
    of which were used in the said refunding of the compan's funded debt of Which were used in the sapenses subsequent to Jan. 1, 1937, are shown
    (2) The revenues and expeen in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by reavatory commissionse effective Jan. 1 in 1937 , which differ in in certain respects from the classifications previoussly foliowed by the companies. In certain instances
    the figures prior to Jan. 1, 1937, have been adjusted in accordance with the new classifications of accounts.
    (3) The company has made no provision for Federal and state income taxes for the year 1937, as it will claim an a deduction in its income tox returns for that year unamortized discount and expense and redemption
    premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed
    during the year 1937, which deduction, it is estimated by the company. will result in no taxable income for that year. During the period from
    Jan. 1 to Feb. 28. 1937, the company made provision for Federal and State income taxes in the amount of \$79.501 which was reversed over the period
    Norwalk Tire \& Rubber Co.-Div. Arrears Cleared UpDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 5.25$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumu-
    lative preferred stock. par 850 , payable sent. 22 to holders of record Sept. lative preferred stock, par 850 , payable sept. 22 to holders of record Sept.
    16. This payment will clear up all back dividends on the issue: See also V. 147 , p. 751 .

    Ohio Electric Power Co.-Merger A pprovedApproval has been given by Ohio P. U. Commission to joint appicication Ior merger of Marion Reserve Power Co. and Ohio Electric Power Co
    The Ohio Electric Power Co. capital structure includes $\$ 740,300$ in $7 \%$
     The Marion Reserve Power Co. will retain the present outstanding caping prePerred stock holders of Ohio Electric preferred stocks will receive Marion $\$ 5$ preferred shares at rate of 8133 and $\$ 128$ respectively for $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ preferred
    stocks, while 10,000 shares Marion common will be exchanged for ohio stocks, while 10,000 shares Marion co
    common outstanding.-V. 105, p. 2701 .

    Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsYear Ended July $31-$
    $\underset{\$ 813,291,321}{1938} \stackrel{1937}{\$ 12,882,696}$ Gross operating revenues -
    Net oper. rev. and other income before appropria-
    $\begin{array}{lr}13,291,321 & \mathbf{\$ 1 2 , 8 8 2 , 6 9 6} \\ 5,736,281 & 6,083,986\end{array}$ Net oper. rev. and other income before appropria-
    tion for retirement reserve and after taxes.

    5,736,281 6,083,986 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income after deducting interest charges, } & \text { 2,475,467 } & 2,636,554\end{array}$ -V. $14 \overline{\text { ant }}, \mathrm{p}, 1045$.

    ## 165 Broadway Building (Bennenson Building) Corp.

    - Reorganization-

    Reorganization has been practically completed, according to Amott,
     $\$ 1000$ bonds. The new securities which are being issued on a par for par basis to former first mortgage bondholders bear fixed interest starting at
    $41 / 4 \%$. These new bonds, which are also secured by a first mortgage on the main property and by, junior mortgage on several small parcels, carry with them approximately $171 / 2 \%$ of the common siock
    building is now said to be approximately $95 \%$ occupied. Earnings for Years Ended April 30
    Gross income-
    Operating expe
    Operating income.
    

    | 1935 |
    | :--- |
    | $\$ 1,316.035$ |
    | 441,826 |

    Net before int, de-
    $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { prec., } \begin{array}{l}\text { franchise } \\ \text { income taxes, \&c.-.- }\end{array} & \$ 648,835 & \$ 591,724 & \$ 591,132 & \$ 605,080\end{array}$ Note- The above statements cover the operations of the No. 165 Broad-
    way, and No. 99 Liberty Street buildings only. From the effective date of way, and No. 99 Liberty street buildings only, From the effective date or
    the plan, May 1, 1938, the above bild ings will be operated as a unit with No. $169-171$ Broadway and No. 10 Cortlandt Street properties and earnings No. 169-171 Broadway and No. 10 Cortlandt street properties and earnin
    for subsequent periods will thus be on a different basis.-V. 147 , p. 1498.
    (J. C.) Penney Co.-Sales-

    Sales of the company for the month of August were $\$ 19,067,959$, as com-
    pared with $\$ 19,762,176$ for August 1937 . This is a decrease of $\$ 694,217$, ${ }^{\text {or }}$, $3.51 \%$. Total sales from Jan. 1 to Aug, 31, 1938, inclusive, were $8142,624,9$
    as conpared with $\$ 155,479,447$ for the same period in 1937 . This
    decrease of $\$ 12,854,52$, or $8.27 \%$.-V. 147, p. 1045 .

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    ## Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

     Uncollectible oper. rev.- $\quad 23,800 \quad 2 n, 800 \quad 170.400 \quad 147,102$
     Net oper. revenues .-
    Rent from lease of oper. property--........-
    Operating
    
    

    | Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 6 Months Ended June 30- | 1938 | 1937 |  |
    | Cost of goo | 755,624 487,083 | 208,705 749,382 |  |
    | Gross profit on sales <br> Selling, shipping, advertising and administration expenses. | \$268,540 | \$459,32 | \$345,701 |
    |  | 235,635 | 303,007 | 231,841 |
    | Net profit on operations. Other income | 332,905 | \$156,31 |  |
    | Total income Other expensesReserved for Federal income taxes |  |  |  |
    |  | 12 |  |  |
    |  |  |  |  |
    |  |  | 114,618 | 109 |


    |  | Consolidated Balace Shett June 30 |  |  |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilutes- | ${ }_{863,941}^{1938}$ |  |
    | Cash. | \$42,283 | \$64,774 | Accts. pay., trade. |  | \$105,125 |
    | Notes \& accts. rec. | 644,507 | 620,182 | Div. pay. on pref. |  |  |
    | Inventories. | 410.747 | 564,243 | stock |  | 02 |
    | Plant \& propertles | 238,369 | 238,888 | Accrued liabilities. | 28,903 | 108,062 |
    | Deferred charges.- | 58,654 | 61,890 | Reserves | 176,530 | 196,323 |
    |  |  |  | Preferred stock | 993,500 | x1,005,000 |
    |  |  |  | y Common stock | 29,004 | 29,004 |
    |  |  |  | Surplus. | 102,679 | 85,361 |
    |  |  | 49,97? |  |  |  | x Represented by 14,070 no par shares. y Represented by 29,000 no

    Pennsylvania Building (Pennsylvania Operating Corp.)-Confirmation of Plan of Reorganization-
    The reorganization committee (Edwin H. Bigelow, chairman) in a letter
    to holders of the list mtge. fee $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds and certificates of deposit therefor sy order dated Aug.
    By order dated Aug. 31, 1938, the plan of reorganization, dated May 23 , Court for the Southern District of New York in the reorganization proceedngs under Section 77 B of the Ferderal Bankruptcy Act and has been found by that court and by
    equable and feasible.
    Pursuant to the provisions of the plan all holders of outstanding bonds (and certificicates of deposit therefor), are entitied to vore in favor of Option bound by the vote of the majority in principal amount of the bonds the holders of which shall have cast votes for either option.
    The committee will conduct the vote under the supervision of the court, within which bondholders must file their votes with the committe time vote filed after the expiration of such 30 -day period will be entitled to be counted.

    Summary of Plan of Reorganization
    Plan provides, in brief. For the accuisition of the mortgaged property by a new company to be organized for that purpose and for the treatment of or Option B.

    Option A

    1. Cash equal to $30 \%$ of the principal amount of the present bonds
    $70 \%$ of the present mortgage 20 -year income bonds equal to the remaining
    2. Capital stock of the new company at the rate of one share for each
    $\$ 100$ principal amount of the present bonds. $\$ 100$ principal amount of the present bonds.

    Option B

    1. New first mortgage 20 -year $31 / 2 \%$ bonds equal to $60 \%$ of the principal a. New second mortgage 20 -year income bonds equal to the remaining
     $\$ 100$ principal amount of the present bonds.
    Holders of outstanding bonds are entitled
    or Option B and upon consummation of the plan will be entitled to receive or option B and upon consummation of the plan will be entitted to receive
    the treatment accorded by the option obtaining the vote of the holders of a majority in princicial amount of the bond deld hy boudholders who shall
    have cast votes for either option, subject, however, with respect to
     annum and maturing in not lessest than five years s. secured by a new first pro rata exclusively to the bondholders in mating the lans are to distributed for in Option $A$ of the plan. In the event that the new company is not able to obtain the loan necessary to consummate the plan under Option A, on the terms summarized above and in the plan, within such period of time
    as may be approved by the court, the plan is to be consummated under Option $B$.
    No securities of any kind are to be issued to the holders of any claims Nubordinate to the lien of the bonds or to the holders of the stock of the debtor. Any claims senior to the lien of the bonds are to be paid in cash.
    The holders of all claims and interests junior to the bonds have been determined by the court to be of no value.-V. 146. p. 3676 .
    Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Sales-
    
    Peter Paul, Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
    The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
    no par shares, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20 . Like amount was paid on July 1 and on April 1, last; a dividend of 00 cents was paid on Dec. . this 1937, and a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1 ,
    1937, this later thinitial distribution on the larger amount of stock

    Petroleum Exploration, Inc.-Dividend IncreasedDirectors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common
     regular quarterly dividends of 25 . cents per share were distributed. In
    addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on une 15 and on March 15,
    last last. $\mathrm{Se日} \mathrm{~V} .146$,
    $-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .278$.
    Phillips Jones Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
    
    $\times$ After depreciation, interest and all other charges.-V. 146, p. 3352

    Phillips Petroleum Co.-Balance of Debentures OfferedThe company offered to holders of its common canital stock of record on Aug. 19, 1938 the right, which expired on Sept. 2, 1938, to subscribe at $100 \%$ of the principal amount for an aggregate principal amount of $\$ 25,000,000$ convertible $3 \%$ debentures, pro rata. Rights to subscribe were exercised underesect to $\$ 23,674,500$ debenture to purchase an aggregate of $\$ 1,325,500$ of debentures.
    of $\$ 1,325,500$ of debentures. sold by certain of the several underwriters at 100 , on a when, as and if sold
    issued basis, leaving a remainder or 8896 .ono of unsubscribed debentures
    The und The underwriters propose to sell severaluy their resspective amounts of the price or prices current at the time of sale on the over-the-counter
    market or, in the event the debentures shall have been listed and registeres thereon, on the New York Stock Exchange, plus commissions if if any When, as and if such debentures are issuad and accepted by the several sabject to the right of any underwriter to reject in its From Aus. 16, 1938 to Sept 2 purchase, inclusive, the over-the-counter market price of the debentures in New York City, selling on a when, as Sales of warrants on the New York Stock Exchange during such period indicate a market price for the debentures fluctuating between a low of
    $105 \%$ and a high of $107 \% \%$ on the basis of sales price of warrants plus primnipal amount of debentures. During such period the price of the
    compan's capital stock on the New York Stock Exchange fluctuated company's capital stock on the New
    betwen a hish of $42 / 3$ and a low of $381 / 2$
    The debentures are dated Sept. 1, 1938 and are due Sept. 1, 1948. They or untii six days prior to the redemption date if called for srior redemption. at the followiny conversion prices per share of common stock: $\$ 47.50$ prio Purpose of Issue-The net proceeds prior to maturity
     \$6,015,000 to purchase for retirment, with the consent of the respective demption price of $1001, \% \%$ and $\$ 3,000.000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ joint serial notes, due
    Dec. 1,1940 , at redemption price of 100 . Acerued interest to the date of such purchase will be paid out of the general funds of the company.
    been or can be made. Such balance will be added to the working capital to be used from time to time for capital expenditures.
    Capitalization (Authorized \& Outstanding) Giving Effect to Present Financing Convertible 3\% debentures, due Sept. 1,1948 ---.-.-1,-1.- $\$ 25,000,000$
    1935 serial notes, $3.6-3 \% \% \% 3,000,000$ each due Dec. 1941, $9,000,000$
     Earnings-The preliminary,00shs. no anany and its subsidiarie for the six months ended June 30,1938 indicated a decline in net income of approximately $56 \%$ under the comparable period of 1937. The percentage with the same quarter of 1937, was not as great as the percentage of decline in net income for the first quarter or 1938 when compared with the first quarter of 1937. Further, the net income for the three-months ended June 30,1938 increased approximate
    months ended March 31.1938.
    Principal Underurters-The respective names of each of the principal underwriters and the percentages of the unsubscribed debentures to Name \& Address- Amount Name \& Address- $\quad$ Amoun The First Boston Corp
     Blyth \& Co., Inc., New. York -
    Brown Harriman \& Co. Nnc Brown Harriman \& Co. Inc., N. Y
    Goldman, Sachs \& Co., N. Y. Hallkarten \& Co., New Harris. , Hall \& Co., New York...... (Inc. Chleago.
    Hayden, stone \& Co., N. Y...... Hemphill, Noxes \& Co., No., Y. Y.-.Lazard Freres \& Co., New York-
    Smith, Barney \& Co., New York.
    Bond \& Goodwin. Bond \& Goodwin, Inc., New York
    H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., Chic H, M, Byllespy \& Co., Ne.
    Dominick \& Dominick, N. Y
    Flore, Forgan \& Co., New York.
    -V. 147, p. 1204
    Pictorial Paper Package Corp.-To Pay 5-Cert Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the common
    stock, payable sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amounts were $\begin{aligned} & \text { paid on June } 30 \text { and on March } 31 \text {, last, and previously regular quarterly } \\ & \text { dividends of } 83 / 4 \text { cents per share were distributed. See } \\ & \text { U }\end{aligned} 145$, p. 3665 for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 146, p. 1256

    Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.-To Vote Sept. 13The stockholders will vote on Sept. 13 on approving the creation of a new $\$ 4,317$ the present time there are outstanding in tne hands of the public $\$ 4,317$, 000 of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. 1st mitge. $20-$ year $6 \%$ gold bonds,
    These bonds are part of the $\$ 6.000,000$ of bonds dated Oct. 1 , 1923 which were issued in connection with the acquisition by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Minn.) and the predecessor of the present company of the properties
    and assets of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd. The bonds bear interest at the rate of $6 \%$ per annum and mature by their terms on Oct company has also entered into an agreement for the sale to the Equitable
    Life Assurance Society of $\$ 6,000,00033 \% 1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{mtge}$. bonds. See V. 147 , Life Ass
    p. 1500 .
    Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd.-Earns,
     $\times$ Before depreciation, depletion and taxes.-V. 147, p. 429
    Pittston Co.-To Curb Activities-Revamping Under Way as Parr of Alleghany Policy-
    The following is taken from the New York "Times" of Sept. 8: 8 . J. Van Sweringen as a "vertical trust" controlling the production, distribution and sale of anthracite, is to release its hold on its large anthracite properties in
    Pennsylvania and confine its activities to the distribution of fuel. It Will reduce its distribution of anthracite and
    volatile coal from the Pocahontas regions. A committee of Pittston directors hass been appointed to carry out the
    proposed reorganization, which R. R. Young and his associates hope will "end a,terrific operating loss" and release Alleghany Corp. From "a ball and
    
    ${ }_{\text {man }} \mathrm{The}^{2}$ Pittston Co. was formed by the Van Sweringens in 1930. The com pany proved unprofitable from the start and has been kept going in recent pany proved unprontern in part through adanes by the Chesapeake \& Ohio NV . Through a
    yausidiary, the C . O . spent $\$ 7,687,300$ in acquiring 381,250 shares of the
    subs subsidiary, the C . $\&$. spent $\$ 7,687,300$ in acquiring 381,250 shares of the
    coal company. Subsequently it lent $\$ 2,050,000$ to Pittston. This indebtedness to the C. \& O. © is to be satisfied by the Pittston Co.
    under a proposal put forward by Mr. Young and his assoctates, through the issuance by Pitston of a new class of common stock to be known as class A converted into a like amount of income bonds. Pittston will disaffirm its lease from the Pennsylvania Coal Co., an Erie
    subsidiary, covering the Pehnsylvania collieries. These collieries are for
    the most part inactive, all development being carried on through sublease For the time being Pittston will continue operation of the Sheridan-
    Wyoming Coal Co., Inc., which holds some 650 . coal in Wyoming and which is on a profitable basis. However, Pittston The Alleghany Corp., top company.
    The Alleghany Corp., top company in the Van Sweringen pyramid,
    holds 496,240 of the $1,075,100$ shares of Pittston common outstanding.
    This stock will be lef This stock will be left undisturbed.-V. 147, p. 1204.
    Pleasant Valley Wine Co.-EarningsPeriod End. July 31-
    Sales, net after discounts,
    allowances, freight-
     $x$ After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 7,500$ in 1938 and $\$ 5,691$ in 1937 .
    y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 213,547$ in 1938 and $\$ 195,861$ in 1937 .

    ## Plough, Inc.-To Pay 15 -Cent Dividend-

    The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15 . Like amount was preceding quarters and previously regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.-V. 147, p. 1501.
    Porto Rico Telephone Co.-Tenders-
    bids for the sale to it of sưfficient $6 \%$ first mortgage 30 -year bonds due bids for the sale to it of sufficient $6 \%$ first mortgage 30 -year bonds due
    Dec. 1,1944 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 65,000$.-V. 147, p. 278 . Postal Telegraph Land Line System-Earnings- 1
     Repairs - - - a mortiz. exp-
    Deprec. All other maintenanceConducting operations.:-
    Relief dept. \& pensions. All other general and mis-
    Al cellaneous expenses.---
    Net telegraph \& cable Net telegraph \& cable
    operating loss _-
    Uncollectible oper. rev-.
    Taxes assignable to oper.

    Operating loss-...-.-
    Non-operating income
    Gross loss_......-.
    Net loss.- 1074
    Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.-Bal. Sheet June 30-Assets- 1938
     affliated cos.-Other investments ccts. recelv., incl accrued revenues

    250,618
    43,174
    34,45
    34,495

    | \$105,004 | \$105,850 | \$82,183 prof \$488,760 |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | 5,000 | 4,000 |  | 36,000 |
    | 85,262 | 78,421 | 614,612 | 549,244 |
    | \$195,266 | \$188,271 | \$731,795 | \$96,484 |
    | 3,303 | 3,316 | 18,741 | 24,809 |
    | \$191,963 | \$184,955 | \$713,054 | 871,675 |
    | 251,555 | 247,224 | 1,761,861 | 1,714,364 |
    | \$443,518 | \$432,179 | \$2,474,915 | \$1,786,039 |

    
    Total .......... $\overline{27,664,717} \overline{27,624,959} \mid$ Total .........-27,664,717 $\overline{27,624,959}$ in $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by 446,330 no par shares in 1938 and 446,298 no par shares bentures redeemed since July 1, 1933. W. Earnings for years ended June 30, appeared in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3,

    Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois-New Financin! It is reported that an issue of $\$ 80,000,000$ refunding bonds is expected to go into registry with the
    Sept. 20 - V. 147, p. 1046 .

    ## Pullman Co.-Earnings-

    [Revenues and Expenses of Car and Auxiliary Operations]
    Period End.July 31- 1938-Month-1937 1938-7 Mos.- 1937 Period End. July 31-
    Sleeping car operations:
    Total revenues

    | Total revenues_-...-- | $\$ 5,039,723$ | $\$ 5,410,514$ | $\$ 34,698,688$ | $\$ 36,267,803$ |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    |  | $4,143,196$ | $4,558,935$ | $31,089,189$ | $31,892,643$ | TNotal expenses.....- $\frac{4,143,196}{\$ 8} \frac{4,558,935}{\$ 851,579} \frac{31,089,189}{\$ 3,609,498} \frac{31,892,643}{\$ 4,375,160}$

    Iuxiliary operations:
    $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { LTotal revenues...... } & \$ 171,442 & \$ 172,608 & \$ 1,177,681 & \$ 1,233,622 \\ \text { L Total expenses..... } & 140,613 & 139,907 & 994,669 & 1,012,039\end{array}$
    Net revenue $\ldots \frac{\$ 30,829}{\$ 927,355} \frac{\$ 32,701}{\$ 884,280} \frac{\$ 183,012}{} \frac{\$ 221,582}{\$ 3,792,511}$
    
    

    # SCOTT PAPER COMPANY \$4.50 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK Bought-Sold-Quoted <br> <br> YARNALL \& CO. 

    <br> <br> YARNALL \& CO.