

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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September 8, 1938.

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The Financial Situation

IF THE 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 espouses 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

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 conservative, or 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 common-sense, 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,

Fundamental 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 is seeking to extend its power and its field of 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 attention of our readers.

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 hodge-podge 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'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 re-establish their own independent position in the economic community. Naturally any such "new"

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 nation—adopt, 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 extraordinary 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

A SLIGHTLY 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 acres 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

LATE 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 2,566,221,000 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, but 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 \$400,000,000 2½% bonds due 1952 and callable 1950, and \$300,000,000 1½% 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 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, 91,025 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $41\frac{1}{4}$ against $42\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $25\frac{3}{4}$ against $26\frac{3}{4}$; Columbia Gas & Elec. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ against $6\frac{5}{8}$; Public Service of N. J. at $28\frac{1}{4}$ against $28\frac{1}{2}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $86\frac{1}{2}$ against 88; International Harvester at 60 against $61\frac{3}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 71 against $72\frac{3}{4}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $46\frac{1}{4}$ against $47\frac{7}{8}$; Woolworth at $45\frac{1}{4}$ against $45\frac{1}{8}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $143\frac{1}{2}$ against 143. Western Union closed yesterday at $27\frac{1}{2}$ against 29 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at $176\frac{1}{2}$ against 178; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $131\frac{1}{4}$ against $131\frac{3}{4}$; National Cash Register at $25\frac{7}{8}$ against 27; National Dairy Products at $12\frac{7}{8}$ against $13\frac{1}{8}$; National Biscuit at $24\frac{3}{4}$ against 25; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $35\frac{3}{4}$ against 36; Continental Can at $39\frac{1}{2}$ against 41; Eastman Kodak at $173\frac{1}{2}$ against 175; Standard Brands at $7\frac{1}{8}$ against $7\frac{1}{2}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $100\frac{1}{2}$ against $103\frac{1}{4}$; Lorillard at $191\frac{1}{2}$ against $20\frac{1}{8}$; Canada Dry at $16\frac{7}{8}$ against $18\frac{1}{8}$; Schenley Distillers at $17\frac{3}{8}$ against $17\frac{3}{4}$, and National Distillers at $23\frac{3}{4}$ against $24\frac{3}{4}$.

The steel stocks closed lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 58 against $59\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 78 against 73; Bethlehem Steel at $57\frac{1}{8}$ against $58\frac{7}{8}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 37 against $37\frac{7}{8}$. In the motor stocks, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $3\frac{1}{2}$ against $3\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $46\frac{1}{2}$ against $48\frac{1}{4}$; Chrysler at $72\frac{5}{8}$ against $74\frac{1}{2}$, and Hupp Motors at $1\frac{1}{8}$ against $1\frac{1}{8}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at

28 against $28\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $45\frac{1}{2}$ against $45\frac{1}{2}$, and B. F. Goodrich at $23\frac{1}{8}$ against 24. The railroad shares also ended the week with losses. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $19\frac{1}{2}$ against $19\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $34\frac{7}{8}$ against $35\frac{7}{8}$; New York Central at $17\frac{3}{4}$ against 18; Union Pacific at 88 against $87\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Pacific at $17\frac{1}{2}$ against $18\frac{1}{8}$; Southern Railway at $12\frac{1}{2}$ against $13\frac{1}{4}$, and Northern Pacific at $11\frac{1}{4}$ against $11\frac{5}{8}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 53 against $53\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $14\frac{1}{4}$ against $15\frac{1}{8}$, and Atlantic Refining at $22\frac{1}{4}$ against $22\frac{1}{2}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $32\frac{3}{4}$ against $34\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at 46 against $48\frac{3}{4}$, and Phelps Dodge at $35\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $61\frac{3}{4}$ c. as against $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $52\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against $50\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $24\frac{5}{8}$ c. as against $23\frac{5}{8}$ 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 15.85c. as against 16.27c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $10\frac{1}{8}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

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

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.82 $\frac{1}{16}$ as against $\$4.85\frac{3}{8}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.70 $\frac{7}{16}$ c. as against $2.72\frac{1}{4}$ 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 the London 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 dullness, 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. Gilt-edged 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 figures. 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 Wednesday 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

NOT 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 Sudeten 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 publicly-admitted 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

K EEN 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

W ITH 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 fratricidal 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 significance 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

S TUBBORN 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 non-essentials," 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

REBELLIONS 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 attributed to fascist elements in that country, but the movement failed and its description as "fascist" probably is open to dispute and certainly to interpretation 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 National-Socialist party, plainly did not approve of the rebellion, 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

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

Country	Rate in Effect Sept. 9	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Sept. 9	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Argentina...	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Hungary...	4	Aug. 24 1935	4½
Batavia...	4	July 1 1935	4½	India...	3	Nov. 29 1935	3½
Belgium...	3	May 30 1935	4	Ireland...	3	June 30 1932	3½
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy...	4½	May 18 1936	5
Canada...	2½	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan...	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile...	4	Jan. 24 1935	4½	Java...	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia...	4	July 18 1933	5	Jugoslavia...	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½
Czechoslovakia...	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Lithuania...	5½	July 1 1936	6
Danzig...	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco...	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Denmark...	4	Oct. 19 1936	3½	Norway...	3½	Jan. 5 1938	4
England...	2	June 30 1932	2½	Poland...	4½	Dec. 17 1937	5
Estonia...	5	Sept. 25 1934	5½	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
Finland...	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	Rumania...	4½	Dec. 7 1934	6
France...	2½	May 12 1938	3	South Africa...	3½	May 15 1933	4
Germany...	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Spain...	5	July 10 1935	5½
Greece...	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Sweden...	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Holland...	2	Dec. 2 1936	2½	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 9-16%, as against 9-16% on Friday of last week, and 9-16% for three-months bills, as against 9-16% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was ½%. At Paris the open market rate remains at 2¾% 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 ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Sept. 7, 1938	Sept. 8, 1937	Sept. 9, 1936	Sept. 11, 1935	Sept. 12, 1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	480,115,000	489,148,069	445,591,159	400,256,282	379,045,961
Public deposits.....	32,151,000	11,969,223	20,360,390	16,035,710	16,523,524
Other deposits.....	126,111,843	141,957,611	137,596,300	128,878,880	139,980,577
Bankers' accounts.....	91,259,444	105,701,989	99,827,990	91,036,114	103,170,079
Other accounts.....	34,852,399	36,255,622	37,768,310	37,842,766	36,810,498
Govt. securities.....	101,336,000	107,142,301	83,503,337	84,549,999	84,884,164
Other securities.....	27,426,571	26,151,515	30,674,754	24,650,948	16,487,234
Disc't. & advances.....	5,353,719	5,121,241	10,549,206	12,418,834	6,263,099
Securities.....	22,072,852	21,030,274	20,125,545	12,232,114	10,224,135
Reserve notes & coin.....	47,718,000	38,878,328	62,027,794	53,970,814	73,392,434
Coin and bullion.....	327,834,631	328,026,397	247,618,953	194,227,096	192,438,395
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	30.1%	25.2%	39.20%	37.24%	46.89%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	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:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Sept. 1, 1938	Sept. 2, 1937	Sept. 4, 1936
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings.....	No change	55,808,328,520	55,717,532,724	54,184,984,686
Credit bal. abroad.....	-7,000,000	17,668,721	15,557,684	8,278,256
a French commercial bills discounted.....	-494,000,000	8,001,000,000	7,743,217,637	6,678,413,861
b Bills bought abrd.....	No change	743,000,000	897,480,206	1,259,408,359
Adv. against secur.....	+148,000,000	3,672,415,606	3,945,433,905	3,567,997,989
Note circulation.....	+2,695,000,000	101,759,823,010	90,001,893,460	84,610,828,885
Credit current accts.....	-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
Proportion of gold on hand to sight liab.....	-0.21%	46.44%	52.01%	58.39%

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

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

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the 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
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Assets—				
Gold and bullion.....	No change	70,773,000	69,970,000	67,443,000
Of which depos. abrd.....	No change	10,587,000	20,055,000	22,529,000
Res'v in for'n currency.....	-101,000	5,398,000	5,822,000	5,678,000
Bills of exch. & checks.....	-270,256,000	6,378,099,000	5,105,055,000	4,570,206,000
Silver and other coin.....	+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
Investments.....	+12,000	847,890,000	403,662,000	528,126,000
Other assets.....	+11,688,000	1,149,361,000	737,947,000	563,242,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation.....	-179,000,000	6,689,200,000	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.....	+1,880,000	311,258,000	259,195,000	230,324,000
Proportion of gold & for'n 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 \$400,000,000 2½% bonds due 1952, callable 1950, and \$300,000,000 additional 1½% 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 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% 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 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% 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 ¾%@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 ½% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances 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	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues under severe pressure, ruling at all times well under old dollar parity of \$4.8665. In Tuesday's trading cable transfers fell to \$4.82¼. 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 \$4.81⅞ and \$4.84 13-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range last week of between \$4.84½ and \$4.87 7-16. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.81 15-16 and \$4.84⅞, compared with a range of between \$4.84 9-16 and \$4.87½ 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 for imports 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 144s. 2½d. 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 undervalued 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 ½%. 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	
Decrease: \$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 or 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

Saturday, Sept. 3.....178.31	Wednesday, Sept. 7.....178.32
Monday, Sept. 5.....178.31	Thursday, Sept. 8.....178.32
Tuesday, Sept. 6.....178.31	Friday, Sept. 9.....178.31

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Sept. 3.....143s. 5d.	Wednesday, Sept. 7.....144s. 1d.
Monday, Sept. 5.....144s. 1d.	Thursday, Sept. 8.....144s. 1½d.
Tuesday, Sept. 6.....144s. 2½d.	Friday, Sept. 9.....144s. 1d.

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

Saturday, Sept. 3.....\$35.00	Wednesday, Sept. 7.....\$35.00
Monday, Sept. 5.....Holiday	Thursday, Sept. 8.....35.00
Tuesday, Sept. 6.....35.00	Friday, Sept. 9.....35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was off from Friday's range. Bankers' sight was \$4.84 3-16@ \$4.84 13-16; cable transfers \$4.84 ¼@ \$4.84 ½. 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 \$4.82 1/8@ \$4.83 for bankers' sight and \$4.82 ¼@ \$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 \$4.82 ¼@ \$4.83 7-16. On Thursday sterling was relatively steady. Bankers' sight was \$4.82 5-16@ \$4.83 1-16; cable transfers \$4.82 3/8@ \$4.83 3-16. On Friday the pound continued to display an easy undertone. The range was \$4.81 7/8@ \$4.84 13-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.81 15-16@ \$4.84 7/8 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 \$4.80 15-16, 90-day bills at \$4.80 5/8, documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.80 11-16, 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 2.70 5-16 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 40.01 ½ 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:

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.70 5-16 to 2.71 15-16
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.84 to 16.91
Italy (lira)-----	5.26	8.91	5.26½ to 5.26½
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.30	32.67	22.61½ to 22.78½
Holland (guilder)-----	40.20	68.06	54.01½ to 54.34½

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

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

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

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 178.31, 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 2.72¼. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.84 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.84 for cable transfers, against 16.88¼ and 16.88¼. 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 5.26¼ for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26¼ for cable transfers, against 5.26 and 5.26¼. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 3.45¾, against 3.45¾; on Bucharest at 0.74½, against 0.74½; on Poland at 18.87, against 18.87; and on Finland at 2.13½, against 2.15. Greek exchange closed at 0.88½, against 0.89¼.

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 54.01½, 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 25.01½ and 25.01½; while checks on Norway finished at 24.22 and cable transfers at 24.22, against 24.38 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 dollar-sterling 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 20¾, against 21¾.

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@30 5-16, against 30.40@30½; Shanghai at 17½@17¾, against 17¾; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 56½, against 56½; 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
	£	£	£	£	£
England...	327,834,631	328,026,397	247,618,953	194,227,096	102,438,395
France...	293,728,206	293,250,172	433,479,877	576,455,461	656,791,423
Germany b.	3,008,600	2,493,000	2,145,950	3,258,950	2,899,250
Spain.....	63,667,000	87,323,000	88,002,000	90,777,000	90,582,000
Italy.....	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	54,694,000	68,549,000
Netherlands	123,378,000	105,400,000	55,959,000	49,272,000	71,951,000
Nat. Belg.	87,066,000	102,341,000	106,484,000	98,974,000	75,633,000
Switzerland	113,472,000	83,206,000	50,546,000	46,607,000	64,201,000
Sweden...	29,303,000	25,937,000	24,110,000	19,884,000	15,461,000
Denmark...	6,539,000	6,549,000	6,533,000	7,394,000	7,397,000
Norway.....	7,442,000	6,602,000	6,604,000	6,602,000	6,577,000
Total week.	1,080,670,440	1,066,449,566	1,064,147,780	1,148,145,515	1,252,480,068
Prev. week.	1,081,429,387	1,066,631,352	1,035,794,252	1,146,126,871	1,251,496,423

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at £530,050. c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report since Aug. 1, 1936.

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

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 cold-blooded 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 loyalty, 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 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 implied 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 \$1,048,896,000 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

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 Federal-State 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 children. 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 permanent 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.

1933.....	\$1,048,896,000	76	1936.....	\$2,618,584,000	105
1934.....	1,745,177,000	79	1937.....	2,333,276,000	110
1935.....	2,130,037,000	90	1938.....	1,400,000,000	*78

* 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 Nuremberg 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 insistence 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 Anglo-American 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 2½% bonds, due 1950-52, and \$300,000,000 of 1½% notes, due 1943, which were largely oversubscribed. In addition, there was an exchange offer of these issues for some 1¼% 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 high-grade railroad bond group. Cincinnati Union Terminal C 5s, 1957, at 109½ were up ½; Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947, have gained ¼ at 110½; Kansas City Terminal 4s, 1960, have advanced ¼ 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 4s, 1943, have dropped 2½ points to 50¾; Illinois Central 4¾s, 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 3¼ points this week, closing at 48½; International Tel. & Tel. 5s, 1955, have declined 2¼ to 67¾; International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, have fallen 2¼ to 75; American Power & Light 6s, 2016, have lost 7 at 78; Electric Power & Light 5s, 2030, at 67½ were off 2¼.

Industrial bonds have exhibited a slightly easier tone this week. In the steel group, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, 1961, have fallen 2½ points to 100%. Oil issues have been fractionally lower. On the other hand, building bonds have improved, the Walworth 4s, 1955, rising 1 to 66½. Meat packing issues have been almost unchanged, the Wilson 4s, 1955, closing at 101½, the same as a week ago. Among miscellaneous bonds, Remington Rand 4¼s, 1956, have declined 1¾ 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:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) †

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

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) †

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

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

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

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 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.

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.

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 largest refunding issue sold during August, 1938, was as follows: \$33,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st mtge. 3 1/2%, series I, June 1, 1968, the proceeds of which are to be used entirely for refunding.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934 and sub-columns for New Capital, Refunding, and Total. Rows include Corporate Domestic (Long-term bonds, Short-term bonds, Preferred stocks, etc.), Canadian, and United States Possessions.

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

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934 and sub-columns for New Capital, Refunding, and Total. Rows are grouped by industry: Long-Term Bonds and Notes (Railroads, Public utilities, Iron, steel, etc.), Short-Term Bonds and Notes (Public utilities, Equipment manufacturers, etc.), Stocks (Railroads, Public utilities, Iron, steel, etc.), and Miscellaneous.

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 4s, Aug. 1, 1939-48. New equipment. Awarded to Evans, Stillman & Co. on a bid of 100.14. Placed privately with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

F 1,508,000 Seaboard Airline Ry. Co. class A equip. trust 4s, series GG. New equipment. Placed privately with Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

\$3,148,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

\$400,000 California Water & Telephone Co. 1st M. 5s, series N, Sept. 1, 1965. Additions to plant and provide for other corporate purposes. Price, 100; to yield 5.00%. Offered by Blyth & Co., Inc.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; William Cavalier & Co., and Central Republic Co., Chicago.

33,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st M. 3 3/8s, series I, June 1, 1968. Refunding and for other corporate purposes. Price, 103 1/2; to yield about 3.32%. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co., Chicago; The First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; and F. S. Moseley & Co.

10,000,000 Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 1st & ref. M. 3 3/8s, July 1, 1968. Property additions and improvements. Price, 104 1/2; to yield about 3.00%. Offered by Morgan Stanley & 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. 3 3/8s, July 1, 1968. Refunding, retire notes and provide additional working capital. Price, 101 1/2; to yield about 3.42%. Offered by The First Boston Corp. Other underwriters were: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Lehman Brothers; White, Weld & Co.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Central Republic Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Otis & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; The Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons E. W. Clark & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Bodell & Co.; Granbery, Marache & Lord; Starkweather & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; Dean Witter & Co.; J. E. Baker & Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Minsch, 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 1/2; to yield about 3.90%. Entire issue underwritten and offered by The First Boston Corp.

17,000,000 West Penn Power Co. 1st M. 3 3/8s, 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 Yonkers Electric Light & Power Co. 12-year debenture 3 3/8s, 1950. Discharge open indebtedness to parent company. Placed privately at 101 1/2 with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

\$219,347,000

IRON, STEEL, COAL, COPPER, &c.

\$10,000,000 Crucible Steel Co. of America 10-year debenture 4 1/8s, series A, Aug. 1, 1948. Refunding, retire note indebtedness and provide additional working capital. Offered by Hallgarten & Co.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc. Other underwriters were: A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Merrill, Lynch & Co., Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; Granbery, Marache & Lord; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Otis & Co., and Tucker, Anthony & Co.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

\$10,000,000 Celanese Corp. of America 10-year debenture 4 1/8s, 1948. Development of changes designed to obtain economies in operations. Placed privately.

6,000,000 National Cash Register Co. debenture 3 1/8s, Aug. 1, 1953. Retire domestic bank loans. Placed privately with an insurance company

6,000,000 Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Del.) 1st M. 3 3/8s, Oct. 1, 1953. Refunding and provide working capital. Placed privately with Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

500,000 Publication Corp. 5% mortgage loan, 1938-48. Financing of new plant. Placed privately with Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

2,000,000 Wood Preserving Corp. 10-year 4% loan, 1948. Retire indebtedness of company and subsidiaries and acquire stock of subsidiaries. Placed privately with an insurance company.

\$24,500,000

OIL

\$25,000,000 Consolidated Oil Corp. 12-year bonds. Retire preferred stock and provide additional working capital. Placed privately.

14,000,000 Ohio Oil Co. 15-year debenture 3 1/8s, Aug. 1, 1953. Retire 6% preferred stock. Placed privately with an insurance company.

7,000,000 Ohio Oil Co. serial notes, 1939-45. Retire 6% preferred stock. Placed privately with a bank.

25,000,000 Phillips Petroleum Co. conv. debenture 3 1/8s, Sept. 1, 1948. Refunding and provide additional working capital. Price, 100; to yield 3.50%. Convertible into common stock at \$47 1/2 per share prior to Sept. 1, 1943, and at \$5 per share from that date to Sept. 1, 1948. Offered by company to holders of its common stock. Underwritten by First Boston Corp.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; Dominick & Dominick; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Green, Ellis & Anderson; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Laird, Bissell & Meeds; W. C. Langley & Co.; Speyer & Co.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith; Francis Bros. & Co.; Laird & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Otis & Co.; Riter & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

\$125,000 Norbertine Fathers (Green Bay, Wis.) serial debenture 4 1/8s, series A, July 15, 1940-48. Real estate mortgage. Price on application. Offered by Preiss, Wibbing & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

375,000 Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta (Ga.) 3%, 3 1/4%, 3 1/2%, 3 3/4%, and 4% serial notes, 1939-53. General corporate purposes. Price, 100; to yield from 3% to 4%. Offered by Bitting, Jones & Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

800,000 Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.) 1st & ref. M. 4s, 4 1/8s, and 4 1/2s, 1939-48. Refunding and provide for construction of new building. Price, 100; to yield from 4% to 4.50%. Offered by Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

150,000 Wisconsin Club (Milwaukee, Wis.) 1st M. 5s, Aug. 1, 1948. Real estate mortgage. Price, 101; to yield about 4.88%. Offered by Morris F. Fox & Co., Milwaukee.

\$1,450,000

INVESTMENT TRUSTS, TRADING, HOLDING, &c.

\$3,000,000 Affiliated Fund, Inc. 10-year conv. debenture 5s, Jan. 1, 1948. Provide funds for investment purposes. Price, 100; to yield 5.00%. Convertible into common stock at any time up to the tenth day prior to maturity or redemption, if called for payment, at a price equal to twice the average net asset value of the shares during the calendar year in which the converted debenture was issued. Offered by Lord, Abbott & Co., Inc.

STOCKS

Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed at their offering prices.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

\$3,142,500 Scott Paper Co. 30,000 shares \$4.50 cum. preferred stock, without par value. New construction, acquire additional capital stock of Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., and provide working capital. Price, \$104 1/2 per share. Offered by Smith, Barney & Co. and Cassatt & Co., Inc. Other underwriters were: Janney & Co.; W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.; Yarnall & Co.; Boenning & Co., and Harper & Turner, Inc.

27,982,000 New York Steam Corp. 1st M. 3 3/8s, July 1, 1962. Refunding and provide for other corporate purposes. Price, 100; to yield 3.5%. Offered by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, and Clark, Dodge & Co. Other underwriters were: Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Cassatt & Co., Inc.; Dominick & Dominick; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Mellon Securities Corp.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

100,000 Pinellas Water Co. 1st M. 5 1/2s, B, Sept. 1, 1959. Additions to property. Price, 100; to yield 5.50%. Offered by Burr & Co., Inc.

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 2,320,982,000 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 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 (Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Sept. 3 1938	Aug. 27 1938	Sept. 4 1937	Sept. 3 1938	Aug. 27 1938	Sept. 4 1937
	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	19,385	19,814	23,863	5,134	5,004
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	26,962	25,515	34,667	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.	x	19,682	x	x	7,187	x
Chicago & North Western Ry.	15,542	15,095	16,957	9,770	9,594	11,750
Gulf Coast Lines	2,250	2,230	2,726	1,186	1,164	1,540
International Great Northern RR.	2,370	2,379	2,481	1,503	1,801	2,085
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	4,773	4,395	5,698	2,574	2,426	2,984
Missouri Pacific RR.	13,808	12,982	16,684	7,319	6,767	9,262
New York Central Lines	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 Ry.	21,224	20,886	23,848	4,300	4,275	4,239
Pennsylvania 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 Erie RR.	4,403	4,394	7,690	4,476	4,209	7,300
Southern Pacific Lines	30,397	30,482	35,016	7,873	8,232	8,567
Wabash Ry.	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

x Not available.

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Week Ended—		
	Sept. 3, 1938	Aug. 27, 1938	Sept. 4, 1937
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	24,371	23,610	27,113
Illinois Central System	29,642	27,769	34,226
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	12,421	11,715	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 loading amounted to 104,366 cars, an increase of 9,073 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 23,740 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

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 decrease of 232 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,377 cars above 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 corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the 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 in January	2,256,423	2,714,449	3,347,717
Four weeks in February	2,155,451	2,763,457	3,506,236
Four weeks in March	2,222,864	2,936,166	3,529,907
Five weeks in April	2,649,894	3,712,906	4,504,284
Four weeks in May	2,185,822	3,098,632	3,733,385
Four weeks in June	2,170,984	2,962,219	3,642,357
Five weeks in July	2,861,762	3,794,249	4,492,300
Week of Aug. 6	584,050	766,182	919,781
Week of Aug. 13	589,561	773,782	904,157
Week of Aug. 20	597,918	777,150	922,823
Week of Aug. 27	620,511	783,476	940,558
Total	18,895,240	25,132,668	30,443,505

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% 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, 234,031,000 feet; shipments, 219,638,000 feet; orders, 203,732,000 feet.

All regions but California Redwood and Northern Hardwood reported new orders below production in the week ended Aug. 27, 1938. All regions but Southern Pine, Redwood and Northern Hardwood reported shipments below output. All regions but Redwood and Southern Cypress reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1937; all regions 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 246,633,000 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 Shipments

A 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.....	91,300	First eight months 1938.....	1,547,776
July, 1938.....	150,444	First eight months 1937.....	3,778,850
August, 1937.....	456,909		

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 promise of a fairly good crop. In Quebec there have been heavy rains over a large portion of the Province during the past week, the precipitation in some 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 average yields with a better than average 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.

Production was described as particularly large in Rumania, Hungary, 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."

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 1938.

The exact amount of the crop will not be known until after the grain commission meeting next Saturday.

Because of the earlier reports of a short crop, Italy has been buying foreign wheat to meet her anticipated needs.

Petroleum and Its Products—Crude Oil Output Declines—Independents Protest Week-End Shutdown in Texas—Talk of New Texas Oil Body Persists—Mexican Oil Moves to Germany

Despite 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 September.

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 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 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. Alfred 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

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 5-day production week has alarmed many in the industry 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."

On the previous day, a United Press dispatch from 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 Crudes per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$1.80	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.27
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.20-1.20
Corning, Pa.	1.17	Darst Creek	1.09
Illinois	1.35	Central Field, Mich.	1.42
Western Kentucky	1.30	Sunburst, Mont.	1.22
Mod-Cont, Okla., 40 and above	1.30	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.22
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	1.25	Kettleman Hill, 39 and over	1.42
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	.90	Petrolia, Canada	2.15

REFINED PRODUCTS—MOTOR FUEL PRICES CUT IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND—KEROSENE FEELS SEASONAL STRENGTH—GASOLINE STOCKS AGAIN DECLINE—REFINERY 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 6 1/2 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 1/2 cents, and at Portland, Me., to 7 1/4 cents, from 7 3/4 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 1 1/4 cents a gallon to 6 1/2, against 7 3/4 cents which was quickly followed by all other refiners. Under the new price structure, tank wagon prices to undivided dealers are 6 1/2 cents a gallon and 7 cents a gallon to divided. High-test gasoline over the week-end also slumped in price to 15 1/2 cents a gallon and standard to 13 1/2 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 1 1/4 cents a gallon to 6 1/2 cents from 7 3/4 cents a gallon.

Sept. 5—High-grade gasoline was off to 15 1/2 cents and standard to 13 1/2 cents a gallon in Philadelphia and the adjoining area, against previous prices of 19 cents and 17 cents a gallon, respectively.

Sept. 6—Tank-car prices of gasoline eased 1/2 cent a gallon in the mid-continent.

Sept. 8—Standard of Jersey cut tank car gasoline prices at Bayonne, Baltimore and Philadelphia 1/4 cent to 6 1/2 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 7 1/4 cents, effective the following day.

Sept. 9—Hartol Products advanced kerosene 1/4 cent in New York harbor.

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

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
Stand. Oil N. J. \$0.7 1/2	Texas \$0.7 1/2	Chicago \$0.5 - .05 1/2
Socony-Vacuum07 1/2	Gulf08 1/2	New Orleans \$0.5 1/2 - .07
Tide Water Oil Co. .08 1/2	Shell Eastern07 1/2	Gulf ports05 1/2
Richfield Oil (Cal.) .07 1/2		Tulsa04 3/4 - .04 1/2
Warner-Quinlan07 1/2		

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

New York—	North Texas \$0.4	New Orleans \$0.5 1/2 - .05 1/2
(Bayonne) \$0.4 1/2	Los Angeles03 1/2 - .05	Tulsa03 1/2 - .04

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	California 24 plus D	New Orleans C. \$0.90
Bunker C \$0.95	\$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C 0.95
Diesel 1.75		

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)—	Chicago—	Tulsa \$0.2 1/2 - .03
27 plus \$0.4 1/2	28-30 D \$0.53	

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York \$1.195	Newark \$1.159	Bu falo \$1.17
z Brooklyn195	Boston185	Philadelph.15

z Not including 2% city sales tax.

Preliminary Estimates of Production of 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 year and 23,357,000 tons in July, 1938. Anthracite production 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)	Number of Working Days	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, b	2,774,000	27	102,700	29,398,000
Beehive coke	50,300	27	1,863	597,800
July, 1938 (revised)—				
Bituminous coal, a	23,357,000	25	934,000	-----
Anthracite, b	2,571,000	25	102,800	-----
Beehive coke	43,600	25	1,744	-----
August, 1937 (revised)—				
Bituminous coal, a	33,988,000	26	1,307,000	x
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 by truck from authorized operations. x Not reported.

Note—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 oil-producing 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 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 average of 143,571 barrels, compared with a daily average 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 average of 17,143 barrels compared with a daily average of 12,143 barrels for the week ended Aug. 27 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'

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS—JANUARY, 1937, TO AUGUST, 1938

Table with columns: Period, Calculated Monthly Production (Gross Tons, Per C ent of Capacity), Calculated Weekly Production (Gross Tons), and Number o Weeks in Month. Rows include 1938 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Aug) and 1937 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, Total).

Note—The percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,341,856 gross tons based on annual capacities 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 steel 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%.

Holiday influences may have accounted for a slowing up in the placing of business during the past week. Some companies booked less business than in the preceding week. While August business as a whole gained quite sharply over that of July, 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 or two.

The extremely conservative hand-to-mouth buying now prevalent and the low state of consumers' steel inventories lead the industry to believe that any autumn improvement in sales of finished goods will be quickly reflected in steel buying. Moreover, the automobile industry will require more steel for 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 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 awards of 9,500 tons and new inquiries for about 7,000 tons are further evidences of the 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 accommodations 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 made its 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 25c. on steel scrap at Pittsburgh and 50c. at Cleveland. The "Iron Age" composite price has declined 8c. to \$14.42. Renewed purchasing by Italy and Japan may give some strength

to the market provided domestic buying is also renewed. Italy is reported 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

Finished Steel
Sept 7, 1938, 2.300c. a Lb.
One week ago 2.300c.
One month ago 2.300c.
One year ago 2.512c.

Table of Finished Steel prices with columns: High, Low, Date, Price. Rows for 1938 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1937) and 1937 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1936-1927).

Pig Iron

Sept 7, 1938, \$19.61 a Gross Ton
One week ago \$19.61
One month ago 19.61
One year ago 23.25

Table of Pig Iron prices with columns: High, Low, Date, Price. Rows for 1938 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1937) and 1937 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1936-1927).

Steel Scrap

Sept 7, 1938, \$14.42 a Gross Ton
One week ago \$14.50
One month ago 14.83
One year ago 19.75

Table of Steel Scrap prices with columns: High, Low, Date, Price. Rows for 1938 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1937) and 1937 (Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, Oct-Dec, 1936-1927).

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:

Table of weekly steel operation rates from 1937 to 1938, with columns for year and percentage. Rows for 1937 (Jan-Aug) and 1938 (Jan-Sep).

"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 the 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 hanger at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; 1,400 tons of sheet piling for a shore improvement at Long Branch, N. J.; 1,166 tons for a bridge for the Big Four at Bloomfield, Ill.

Some oil companies are figuring on additional equipment and shipbuilding is progressing to the point where requirements are being specified in larger tonnages. Agricultural implement manufacturers and machine tool builders are increasing production, a seasonal movement, and are buying more steel than during the summer. Housing projects in New York furnish heavy pipe tonnages 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 reinforcing bars and fabricated steel, where some concessions are being made.

Automobile production last week rose to 22,165 units from 18,700 the preceding week. General Motors made 1,500 cars, against 500; Chrysler 4,600, compared with 1950 and Ford 13,250, against 14,000. Others produced a total of 2,815 units, compared with 2,250.

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 casualties on the invaders attempting to advance toward the Yangsin River.

A second counter-attack southward from Juichang was said to have resulted in the recapture of Anshan, key point for a Japanese attack on Teian, on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway.

On the north bank of the Yangtze River, the Chinese said, they fought the Japanese to a standstill in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter at Hwangmei, 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 Ambassadors 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.

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.
3. No Chinese military authorities shall be permitted to use the area as a center for espionage, communications or for the fomenting of disorders.
4. No Chinese vessels shall be permitted to remain or pass near the river front of the area.
5. Chinese plain-clothes men and terrorists shall be treated the same as Chinese soldiers.
6. Japanese forces may attack any Chinese troops or military establishments within 1,000 meters of the area, and the Japanese forces will not assume responsibility for untoward incidents involving foreigners caused 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 missing, and property damage estimated as high as 100,000,000 yen [\$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 buses were running and communications had been restored. Markets opened briefly during the afternoon, but schools remained 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 Kiukiang-Nanchang 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 Tungking Hill, recaptured five days ago, blocking the Japanese from a drive along the edge of the lake from Singtze, less than twenty miles northeast of Teian.

Japanese from Kwangsi, 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 Shanghai added in part:

The reports followed assertions that Japanese had started new bombardments of Wusueh, north-bank terminus of a river barrier about 80 miles 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 overland column had approached within 80 miles of the Peiping-Hankow railroad. The Chinese said they had recaptured Kwangsi, 15 miles north of Wusueh, after heavy counter-attacks in which they said the invaders suffered 1,000 casualties.

Dispatches from Peiping quoted a Japanese Army announcement that the Japanese had cleared all Chinese Central Government troops from the area north of the Yellow River by capturing Wenhsien, an important river 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 communications 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 directly from Fayon, on the Ebro River 17 miles northwest of Gandesa, to Benifallet, 12 miles southeast of the same city.

The line curved through the center of the Caballos Mountains somewhat west of Venta de Composines but east of Corbera, which the insurgents captured yesterday and which today, they reported, was occupied fully. Corbera is three miles northeast of Gandesa.

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 Torreveja, salt port on the Mediterranean. 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 eight-mile 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 reported 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 12th, 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 foothills of the Fatarella mountains, 12 miles north of Gandesa. Along the highway they tried to dislodge the Government militiamen from the Sierra de los Caballos, which are more than 2,600 feet high.

The insurgents massed troops brought from the Sort front, in the Pyrenees, and from the Mediterranean coast to strengthen their attack.

Field reports asserted that north of Corbera, which is northeast of Gandesa, the insurgents captured a hill, but with heavy loss of life.

Regarding 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 favorable to mediation.

A communique issued by the Spanish insurgent news agency said:

Such a report is false and without any foundation. It is declared by an 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 Nationalists to the total liberation of Spain. It was added that in Spain there could not be any other policy than that of total victory, nor any other statesmen than those who serve the fatherland under orders of the chief of state. Nationalist circles who know the source of these rumors denounce them to the world as an inspired maneuver stripped of all truth.

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 response 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 indicated they consider that the determined stand taken by Mexico toward the whole subject of expropriation versus private property rights leaves 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 contractual 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 little 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 reservation 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 Government 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. 31.....1,228,005
Sept. 30.....1,011,670	May 28.....1,040,984	Feb. 28.....1,142,482
Oct. 30.....1,066,184	June 30..... 944,957	Mar. 31.....1,097,858
Nov. 30.....1,230,579	July 30.....1,007,736	Apr. 29.....1,384,113
Dec. 31.....1,136,814	Aug. 31..... 966,935	May 31.....1,343,573
1937—	Sept. 30..... 967,593	June 30.....1,050,164
Jan. 29.....1,314,840	Oct. 29.....1,214,082	July 29..... 833,663
Feb. 26.....1,426,522	Nov. 30.....1,184,215	Aug. 31..... 729,480
Mar. 31.....1,199,064	Dec. 31.....1,051,870	

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:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Number of reports received.....	1,080	830
Reports showing transactions:		
As specialists *.....	207	105
Other than as specialists:		
Initiated on floor.....	216	26
Initiated off floor.....	248	57
Reports showing no transactions.....	576	656

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

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

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent ^a
Total round lot volume.....	3,533,500	
Round-lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers):		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	435,270	
Sold.....	422,570	
Total.....	857,840	12.14
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	265,010	
Sold.....	208,110	
Total.....	473,120	6.69
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	128,070	
Sold.....	147,035	
Total.....	275,105	3.89
4. Total—Bought.....	828,350	
Sold.....	777,715	
Total.....	1,606,065	22.72
Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers:		
1. In round lots—Bought.....	82,710	
Sold.....	141,470	
Total.....	224,180	3.17
2. In odd lots—Bought.....	548,375	
Sold.....	489,303	
Total.....	1,037,678	

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
Week Ended Aug. 20, 1938

	Total for Week	Per Cent ^a
Total round-lot volume.....	464,604	
Round-lot transactions for account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	57,560	
Sold.....	74,065	
Total.....	131,625	14.17
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	8,400	
Sold.....	7,350	
Total.....	15,750	1.69
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	14,170	
Sold.....	11,980	
Total.....	26,150	2.81
4. Total—Bought.....	80,130	
Sold.....	93,395	
Total.....	173,525	18.67
Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought.....	48,777	
Sold.....	29,005	
Total.....	77,782	

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

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 are the most conspicuous gains, but other industries also have begun to 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 have quieted down during August, as compared with late June and July. However, sentiment was well prepared 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 not 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 requirements for some time ahead. The slowing down is welcome, for the speculative markets were moving faster than business improvement could possibly go; and 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 has gone far enough to indicate that the turn is real, but not far enough 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 attributed principally to write-downs at the time of conversion from State 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.
3. The ratio of mortgage loans held to assets for each type of association increased during 1937.
4. 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 advances to member institutions, are largely responsible. This decline reflects the increased volume of home loans made by reporting associations.
5. 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.
6. The flow of savings from new and old investors into member institutions showed a gratifying rise.
7. 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 for, \$228,970,000	Total accepted, \$100,148,000
Range of accepted bids:	
High, 99.999; equivalent rate approximately 0.032%.	
Low, 99.986; equivalent rate approximately 0.055%.	
Average price, 99.988; equivalent rate approximately 0.049%.	
(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, 1938

Tenders 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 amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on 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 all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

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

Treasury Offers \$400,000,000 of 12 to 14-Year 2½% Bonds and \$300,000,000 of 1½% Notes in Sept. 15 Financing—Offer Embodies Conversion of \$433,460,900 of 1¼% 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 2½% Treasury bonds of 1950-52 and \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 1½% 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 1¼% Treasury notes, Series E-1938, maturing on Dec. 15 are offered the privilege of exchanging their holdings either for the new Treasury bonds or notes, the exchange to be made par-for-par with an adjustment 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 bank or branch and placed in the mail before midnight, Friday, Sept. 9, 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 2½% 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 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 2½% 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 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 1½% 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 2½% Treasury bonds of 1950-52, at par and accrued interest, and an additional \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 1½% 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 1½% Treasury notes of Series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, are offered the privilege of exchanging such maturing 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 2½% 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 2½% per annum payable semi-annually. They will mature Sept. 15, 1952, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after Sept. 15, 1950. The bonds will be issued in two forms: bearer bonds, with interest coupons attached, 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 1½% Treasury notes of Series A-1943, issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 585, dated June 6, 1938. They are identical in all 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 1½% 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 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 and Treasury notes, respectively, now outstanding. These provisions are 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 act as official agencies. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for either issue for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case and for each offering to an amount not exceeding 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 amount of bonds or notes applied for. Exchange subscriptions for either bonds or notes should be accompanied by a like face amount of 1½% 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 respect to the exchange offering of either. Subject to the reservations set forth in the official circulars, all cash subscriptions will be received 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 Treasury 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 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 exchange them for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 2½%
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 2½% 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 E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. Description of Bonds

1. The bonds will be dated Sept. 15, 1938, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2½% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 15 and Sept. 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature Sept. 15, 1952, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after Sept. 15, 1950, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on four months' notice of 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 Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, 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 registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

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 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 larger amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of 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 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 depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of series E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, with coupon dated Dec. 15, 1938, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from June 15, 1938, to Sept. 15, 1938, on the maturing notes (\$3.142076 per \$1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. 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 to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definite bonds.

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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1½% 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 Circular 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 1½% notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series A-1943. The amount of the offering is \$300,000,000, 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 E-1938, maturing Dec. 15, 1938, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. Description of Notes

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 1½% Treasury notes of series A-1943 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 585, dated June 6, 1938, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the 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 1½% 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 all 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 subscribing 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 amounts, or to adopt any or all of said methods or such other methods of 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 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 from June 15, 1938, for notes 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 depository will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank of its district. Treasury notes of series E-1938, maturing 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, 1938, 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.

V. 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 to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment 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 week and James now is undergoing pre-operative treatment.

Mr. Roosevelt will travel through Chicago to Rochester, but no stop was scheduled.

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 untrammelled 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 untrammelled 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 hard 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 tradition. Times change but the essentials of life remain. Ours is the task of seeking a new approach to the solution of old problems which present new phases to changing generations. In all this he who 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 Representative Lewis

President 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 promontory 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.

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 behalf, 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 camp 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. Roosevelt 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:

"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 emergency that 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 lie fairly close to the seaboard, shall have proper access in the event 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 event of some possible future invasion."

"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.

Close behind President Roosevelt, Governor Nice and Representative 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 Aug. 27, which said:

The 69-year-old New Dealer telegraphed last night to suggest to Mr. Roosevelt, "if 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 frequently 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-labor relations.

Asked to comment on refusal of representatives of railroad employees to accept arbitration as a means of settling the wage dispute, the President said he could but hope that the matter can be worked out harmoniously. He revealed that he discussed the British labor laws and the report of 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 fullest extent avenues for peaceful solution of any dispute that might arise 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 responsibility 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 relations.

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 labor refused and taking a strike vote was ordered, the results of which being expected the end of the month.

Nineteen rail unions, with an estimated 929,000 workers, are involved, the dispute being over a proposed 15% wage reduction to become effective Oct. 1, and amounting annually to about \$250,000,000.

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 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 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 responsible for the relatively more satisfactory status of British labor relations.

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.

But before industrial labor relations reach the point of development they have already attained in England there would have to be a lot of 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 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 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 labor 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 employers usually do not ask the remaining workers to do the strikers' work.
5. Neither the government, organized labor nor employers' associations favor governmental fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours until every possibility of voluntary determination of wages and working conditions in the trade have been thoroughly explored.
6. Agreements between employers' associations and unions or associations of unions rest upon good faith rather than legal enforceability. There is no sentiment for making them enforceable.
7. 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 ordinary White House custom, he [the President] authorized 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 the slightest objection to his election. The good of the country rises above party."

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. Roosevelt said:

"It is an unjustified, absolutely unjustified, assumption which is being made by Detroit papers that a failure 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 papers might as well 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 committee 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 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 Representative 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 by name, although a few weeks ago he branded him a "betrayor" and listed 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'."

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 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."

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 thought 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 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 Chief Executive and to the Congress of the United States;

That in the Free State of Maryland—happily a part of the Union—the 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 September—Labor 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 the country, including Maryland and from farms 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 America—the 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 Civilization

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—grows 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 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 because 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 instinctively 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 constitutional government or effective democracy anywhere to laugh off such things 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 of "labor" in the mind of the farmer, who above all people has always 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 historic 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 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 forward 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.

In a nation-wide effort to catch up with lost time, to bring a distant past up to the present, a whole series of new undertakings had to be launched in 1933. But remember well that those undertakings were on a complete 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 farmers and fishermen had not kept pace with the buying power of many other kinds of workers.

But conservative "Mr. A" not only declined to take any lead in solving these problems in cooperation with his government, but even found fault with and opposed, openly or secretly, almost every suggestion that was put 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 he 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 civilization—bump 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 contained, but each was empty. This at any rate may be said, that parties may seem to have erred . . . by neglecting to discover and work out any principles capable of solving the problems which now perplex the country.

In a country so full of change and movement as America, new questions are always coming up and must be answered. New troubles 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 new doctrines conformable to the main principles and tendencies which it represents.

That has been my conception of the obligations and ideals of the Democratic 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.

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 reverts 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

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 Aug. 27, which said:

The 69-year-old New Dealer telegraphed last night to suggest to Mr. Roosevelt, "if 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 frequently 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-labor relations.

Asked to comment on refusal of representatives of railroad employees to accept arbitration as a means of settling the wage dispute, the President said he could but hope that the matter can be worked out harmoniously. He revealed that he discussed the British labor laws and the report of 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 fullest extent avenues for peaceful solution of any dispute that might arise 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 responsibility 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 relations.

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 labor refused and taking a strike vote was ordered, the results of which being expected the end of the month.

Nineteen rail unions, with an estimated 929,000 workers, are involved, the dispute being over a proposed 15% wage reduction to become effective Oct. 1, and amounting annually to about \$250,000,000.

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 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 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 responsible for the relatively more satisfactory status of British labor relations.

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.

But before industrial labor relations reach the point of development they have already attained in England there would have to be a lot of 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 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 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 labor 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 employers usually do not ask the remaining workers to do the strikers' work.
5. Neither the government, organized labor nor employers' associations favor governmental fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours until every possibility of voluntary determination of wages and working conditions in the trade have been thoroughly explored.
6. Agreements between employers' associations and unions or associations of unions rest upon good faith rather than legal enforceability. There is no sentiment for making them enforceable.
7. 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 ordinary White House custom, he [the President] authorized 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 the slightest objection to his election. The good of the country rises above party."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he believed a liberal Republican 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. Roosevelt said:

"It is an unjustified, absolutely unjustified, assumption which is being made by Detroit papers that a failure 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 papers might as well 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 committee 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 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 Representative 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 by name, although a few weeks ago he branded him a "betrayor" and listed 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.'"

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 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."

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 thought 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 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 Chief Executive and to the Congress of the United States;

That in the Free State of Maryland—happily a part of the Union—the 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 September—Labor 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 the country, including Maryland and from farms 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 America—the 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 Civilization

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—grows 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 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 because 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 instinctively 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 constitutional government or effective democracy anywhere to laugh off such things 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 of "labor" in the mind of the farmer, who above all people has always 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 historic 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 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 forward on many fronts at the same time.

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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 World War to 1933—and by the monopolies they fostered which still give us trouble. But I think you realize also that for many long years industrial labor was exploited 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 soil. Industrial labor has come to understand that unless the farmers of this country are prosperous they cannot buy the product of the factories.

Economic lesson number one of the past 20 years is that men and women 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 legislator, the first Workmen's Compensation Act ever to be passed in the United States was adopted by Maryland. Ten years later, I, following his lead, was helping to pass a Workmen's Compensation Law through the Legislature of the State of New York.

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 pension and unemployment insurance act. Once again the Representative from the Free State of Maryland took the lead and, thanks to his pioneering, decent security of life assured to millions of our people.

It is the privilege of some of us to dream dreams, and of some of us to carry out the dreams of others. But in Maryland you are fortunate in having a man who not only has seen visions but has lived to make his 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 to 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 have 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 feelings of injustice and insecurity throughout our own country. For our own safety we cannot afford to follow those in public life who quote the Golden Rule and take no steps to bring it closer.

As President I have willingly defended the interests of each of the nation's great groups to the others, even if the others were critical. I have been just as glad to defend business to labor and agriculture, and to defend labor to business and agriculture, as I have been to defend agriculture to labor and business. That is part of my public duty.

When I became President I found a country demoralized and disorganized, with each of these groups seeking to survive by taking advantage of the 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 Abraham Lincoln, when a tragic division threatened to become lasting—our 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 my 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 representatives 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 on 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 committee 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 tenure of office in the future would be influenced by who was nominated."

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 committee continued, rode to neighboring counties with Mr. Lewis during office hours and was "in fact, the leader of the Lewis campaign 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 embarrass me."

Mr. Tydings said he was prepared 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 Donohy (Democrat) Chairman of the Committee. The Committee, which devoted most of its 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. Lillenthal 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 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.

Later 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 Congressional investigating committee today.

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 of \$7,702,100 through blocking the delivery of cheaper power.

The loss to T. V. A. in wholesale power revenues was given as \$5,325,644, 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 Case

On Aug. 31 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace granted an order for the taking of additional evidence in the case involving 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 Possible

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 setting the date for taking new evidence on Sept. 12.

The only other motion that Secretary Wallace acted upon was an affidavit of bias and prejudice in which the Secretary was asked to disqualify

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

■ 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 a. 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, 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 general 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 happens to relative price levels of domestic and foreign wheat, it was pointed out.

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 part of the AAA general wheat export subsidy program designed to secure for the United States its share of the world wheat export trade of about 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 consummation 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 for 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 seaboard 8,000.

Exports from the Gulf ports totaled 1,178,000 bushels; from the Pacific 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 Sifton as Assistant Administrators—Secretary of Labor Perkins Says Act Should be Source of Satisfaction to Employers 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 expected to assume

his new duties on Sept. 15. On Sept. 7 it was made known that Mr. Andrews had named Paul Sifton as Assistant Administrator of the Wages and Hours Division which is in charge of the administration of the new law. Mr. Sifton has been Administrator of the New York Unemployment Insurance 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 court decision that a particular industry was not in interstate commerce, to which the law applies, would not invalidate the entire statute.

Mr. Andrews has been discussing application of the law with representatives of the textile and tobacco industries, but he said none of the basic industries had volunteered yet to cooperate with provisions 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.

▶ 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 between opposing points of view, and some details may need revision. As 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 celebrate Labor Day with assurance that their welfare will be promoted, their working conditions improved and their opportunities for profitable employment advanced as a result of passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, [wage and hour law] the Social Security Act and the National Labor Relations Act, three outstanding laws enacted since March, 1933.

Marked economic gains have been made which have benefited not only workers but employers and investors as well in the last five and a half years. Weekly factory payrolls rose from \$77,083,000 in March, 1933, to \$137,162,000 in July, 1938, a gain of \$60,079,000; and in the same period there was an advance in non-agricultural employment from 25,946,000 to 31,769,000, 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 employers all over the country. Putting a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours of work and ending child labor in industries engaged in interstate commerce, it will be the means of increasing the purchasing power of millions of workers 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 mercy of price-cutting competitors in the past.

W. L. Willkie Proposes SEC Arbitrate in Negotiations with TVA for Purchase of Commonwealth & Southern Tennessee Properties

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, proposed on Sept. 6 that the Securities 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. Lilienthal, TVA Director. His letter was in reply to the Board's demand for an answer to an offer to buy the distribution 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 the TVA. The Board in a recent letter to Mr. Willkie said it believed 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 Chattanooga, 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. Lilienthal, 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 TVA engineers and submitted to Commonwealth & Southern last March, outlining the territories that TVA wished to buy for itself and the municipalities in the Tennessee Valley. A line of territorial demarcation extending from Memphis, Tenn., and projecting down through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and then north to the southwestern corner of North Carolina 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 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. Willkie continued, and immediately after its completion "Mr. Lillenthal and myself took up negotiations with reference to the purchase 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 have asked merely that the price for the Tennessee Electric Power Co. be determined on the same basis as was paid for the Knoxville property negotiated by the TVA," he said. "Mr. Lillenthal has other views."

In the Knoxville deal referred to by Mr. Willkie, the Tennessee Public Service Co., a subsidiary of the National Power & Light Co., received 105% of the base rate for the outright sale of its electric distribution system to 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. Willkie outlined in the letter the various proposals that he had made to date in an effort to determine a "fair price" for the properties involved. He pointed out that he had suggested a board of arbitration made up of either leading members of the Supreme Court, the TVA and the utilities, or of the heads of three of the country's leading colleges. These suggestions have been rejected, he said. The Securities and Exchange Commission, as a board of arbitration composed of some of the "most noted liberals in the country," also had been suggested, Mr. Willkie 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 third questionnaire, dealing with financial aspects of insurance operation, 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 from Thomas C. Blaisdell Jr., director of the Commission's monopoly study, and copies of a resolution ordering the monopoly study and the President's message referred 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 available, 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 misstatement or omission in any of its answer to the questionnaire," according 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 declarant; (4) by-laws; (5) predecessors of declarant; (6) plan of declarant's business; (7) present business; (8) history and development 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 rehabilitated 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 annual meetings, and asks for specimen copies of each notification of annual or special meetings for the period from Jan. 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 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 Actuarial 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 July 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 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 agreement on demands of the Retail Department Store Clerks Union for a registered list from which employees would be selected, and a store-wide seniority plan. Employers demanded the right to 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 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 early-morning 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 non-union 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 wagon 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, the city's biggest department store. What police termed "wild confusion" broke out when pickets noticed that two guards were escorting workers from across the street to the store entrance.

Pickets surged across the street, disregarding traffic signals, and sought to prevent progress of the convoyed employees. Street car and automobile traffic 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, assisted them in picking up lipsticks, powder puffs and other accessories.

Pledges of support came to strike headquarters from many unions and from 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, liquor 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 at 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 call you finks or scabs—you strike-breakers."

Painters' Strike in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs in New York City Averted by Signing of New Agreement—Strike in Brooklyn Borough Ended

The 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 provides for a wage rate of \$10.50 a day, a seven-hour day, a five-day 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-a-day, while employers were standing firm for the Manhattan scale. At the luncheon in Manhattan, there was some unofficial discussion of kickbacks and other practices in Brooklyn which allegedly render the \$11.20 scale almost 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 applies in Manhattan, viz., \$10.50 a day.

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 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 Board 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 dispute 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 with no assurance that he will be selected out of the crowd assembled at the 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 regularly now have a preferred status entitling them to first consideration for available work up to a 40-hour week. Thereafter other employees whose length of service is less than that of the employees subject to the stipulation become available 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 effecting the settlement.

Reference to the ending of the strike was noted in our issue of Aug. 28, 1937, page 1354.

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, 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 2½c. a mile plus 75c. an hour for time spent in making deliveries and pick-ups. On through runs the employees shall have a guarantee of six hours' pay at 75c. an hour. On "turn-around runs" the guarantee shall be for eight hours' pay.

All trips 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 hour with a five-hour guarantee.

Operators who are covered by the agreement are to receive 6½c. a mile for tractor and trailer, 4½c. a mile for tractor only, and 50% of these rates for deadheading.

Other articles provide that no 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 Illinois, 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 Portsmouth, Ohio, to Paducah, Ky.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Pleads for Union Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L.—Says Wage Earners Will 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 its 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 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 affiliation, and it has maintained its relationships not only with officials of unions of both camps but with the wide membership of both throughout the country."

"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 economic life of the Nation, 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 Plant—Trial 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 examiner'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 Achievements—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 Organization, confirmed the split between the two labor 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 maintains discipline within its own ranks while it keeps progress for wage-earners abreast of progress for the whole of society.

Our objectives are in line with democratic ideals, for we seek 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 plane of equal opportunity. As we build and mount, we fit ourselves for wider opportunities. The A. F. of L. believes that American labor can promote its own welfare within American institutions—and that progress 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 is to provide economic security for those unemployable workers who have lost their jobs. Even though the laws are not yet perfect, or their administration satisfactory, the big thing is the establishment of the principle 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, public 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 organization and securing representation for its views and experience in the 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 private 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 believes that under both there can be more justice done to those who toil.

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, who insisted that labor unions must be patterned on craft distribution, and who denounced as heretical any effort toward industrial organization.

John L. Lewis Lauds Roosevelt and Cardenas as "Friends of Labor"—Addresses Opening of Latin-American 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 a. 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 each arm by an aide as he entered the hall.

The aims of the congress were outlined as:

First, to form regional organizations uniting all Latin American 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.

Lombardo Toledano declared the congress was not anti-American, nor did it seek to force American companies in Latin America to pay their employees the same scale in dollars as United States workers.

The Congress on Sept. 7 voted unanimously to form 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 nations represented at the congress formally adopted the proposed by-laws.

Mexico was assured leadership when the constitution 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 Improvement" in Retail Trade

Secretary of Commerce Roper, at his weekly press conference on Sept. 7, reported steady continuance of the "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 immediately 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 at 47% of capacity, representing the highest rate since the week of Nov. 1, 1937, when production was at 48.6%. A feeling of moderate optimism is said to prevail throughout the steel 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 stabilizing effect on American business.

During August the seasonally corrected index of industrial output continued to advance, following the 8% increase in July.

Leadership in the automobile industry is optimistic 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 enthusiastically 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 a. 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 pontifical 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 upon buildings of the city of New York be kept at half-mast until the burial of Patrick, Cardinal Hayes, and I urge that the citizens of the city of New York cooperate in whatever ways 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.

Governor Lehman of New York—I am shocked and grieved beyond expression by the sad news. Cardinal Hayes was a great spiritual leader with a soul of deep tenderness and an intellect of unusual power. I always shall 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, color or race. His passing will be deeply mourned not only by those of his own church but by all Americans.

Mayor LaGuardia—In the death of His Eminence Patrick Cardinal 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 unlimited, and he sought to improve conditions so as to bring about a better and a happier life. He was a keen student of municipal affairs and he never 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 record and a noble tradition. The city mourns his loss.

The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York—I am shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Cardinal Hayes. I have known and greatly esteemed Cardinal Hayes since the time when I was a chaplain in Camp Upton and he was Bishop in charge of the chaplains of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cardinal's death is a loss to the whole cause of religion and will be felt 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 usually 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 contentment 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 hearts 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 ordination 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 Bishop, and since March 10, 1919, as Archbishop. He succeeded Cardinal Farley, who died on September 10, 1918.

The diocese over which Cardinal Hayes presided comprises 4,717 square miles, including the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond in New York City, and seven counties outside—Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester. The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are not part of the archdiocese, nor are the Bahama Islands, which were in the Archdiocese of New York until 1932, when they became a prefecture-apostolic, governed by its own bishop.

Brooklyn and Queens are under the jurisdiction of the Most Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, which includes 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 was 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 organizations of its kind in the world.

The Catholic Charities is the general coordinating agency that represents the 214 welfare agencies in the Archdiocese of New York and is probably the largest unified charity organization of its kind in the United States.

Since its organization 18 years ago Catholic Charities has received and expended more than \$21,000,000 in the service of its institutions and agencies. This supplements the total expenditures of the agencies themselves, which aggregate more than \$110,000,000 annually.

The agencies coordinated under Catholic Charities include general 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 Manoir 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 house, he helped float the first American loan to Japan and in recognition was decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

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. Bittenwieser 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 Sealcoone 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 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 Estate Holdings of \$2,000,000—All but \$180,000 Left to Charitable Trust

The estate of the late Andrew W. Mellon was valued at approximately \$37,000,000 according to an appraisal 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 personal 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 Washington. 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. A statement issued in behalf of the executors said:

"Executors of Mr. Mellon's estate disclose that, during his lifetime, in addition to his large philanthropies to public institutions in Pittsburgh, such as the University of Pittsburgh and the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research and other public, charitable and educational projects, Mr. Mellon 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 approximately \$50,000,000.

"Mr. Mellon's charitable trust is now engaged in constructing, at a cost of \$15,000,000, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, which the 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 trust is to provide an endowment of \$5,000,000 to be used for future acquisitions 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 Nominated

Jean 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 America 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 Association'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 formation 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 Maloney Act, 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 Oakland where his father practiced law. He was educated in the Oakland public schools and the University of California. Graduated from the university with a B. S. degree in 1916, he went with Blyth, Witter & Co., until the United States entered the War. He served overseas as a Captain of the Field Artillery during the war, rejoining the firm in 1919, and becoming a junior partner in 1922. He resigned in 1924 along with Dean Witter, his cousin, whom he joined in the formation of Dean Witter & Co.

Other nominations made by the Board of Governors are as follows: For Vice-Presidents:

Devereux C. Josephs, Graham, 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, Ill.
Albert E. Van Court, William R. Staats Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

For 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.
Joseph P. Ripley, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York City.

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. Hilsman & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
George F. Spaulding, Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
John K. Starkweather, Starkweather & Co., New York City
Jay 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 committees 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 Year

John 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, Wm. 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, David Van Alstyne, Jr. and Edwin S. Webster, Jr.

Field Day—Richard de LaChapelle, Chairman; Ferris S. Moulton, Frank M. Stanton and John M. Young.

Publicity—William H. Long, Jr., Chairman; Eugene Bashore, Clayton DuBoque, 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 District, 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, has 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 power in the event of a national emergency have given him much concern.

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 25th 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 25th 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 United States, who will address the convention Oct. 14 on "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., 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 Solicitor General of the United States, senior partner in the law firm of Bruce & Bullitt, who is generally regarded as well versed in matters affecting casualty and life insurance companies. He will speak at 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 Oct. 5, 6 and 7. 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 of Admission Day, a legal holiday.

The second annual outing of the Municipal 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 Center for the convenience of its depositors. In describing the new "mechanical teller", an announcement by the bank says:

"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 McAlpin in New York City stated that "in this age of 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 well-trained bank executives were never in greater need than they are today." Mr. Irwin continued:

All over America banks are being 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 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 p. m. until 7 p. m., while the usual banking hours, from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., also will be observed.

On the opening day, the bank will remain open all day, from 9 a. m. until 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, Vice-President 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 63½; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 2½ points to 102½, and Gulf Oil Corp., 2¼ points to 42¼.

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. Some 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 Steel which declined 1½ points to 30¼.

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-

CLEARINGS (Continued)

Table with columns: Clearings at, Month of August (1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec.), 8 Months Ended Aug. 31 (1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec.), Week Ended Sept. 3 (1938, 1937, Inc. or Dec., 1936, 1935). Rows include Second Federal Reserve District (N.Y., Pa., N.J., etc.), Third Federal Reserve District (Pa., Ohio, Ky., W. Va., etc.), Fourth Federal Reserve District (Ohio, Pa., Ky., W. Va., etc.), Fifth Federal Reserve District (W. Va., Va., S. C., N. C., Md., D. C., etc.), Sixth Federal Reserve District (Tenn., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., etc.), and Seventh Federal Reserve District (Mich., Ind., Wis., Ill., etc.).

CLEARINGS (Concluded)

Main table showing Clearings at— with columns for Month of August, 8 Months Ended August 31, and Week Ended Sept. 3. Includes sub-sections for Eighth Federal Reserve District, Ninth Federal Reserve District, Tenth Federal Reserve District, and Twelfth Federal Reserve District.

CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR AUGUST SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1

Table showing Canadian Clearings at— with columns for Month of August, 8 Months Ended August 31, and Week Ended Sept. 1. Lists cities such as Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

* Estimated. x Figures not available.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 24, 1938:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on Aug. 17th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Business in the open market has been fairly active, but enquiry has been more general, the demand from the Continent having eased considerably.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on Aug. 15 inst. to mid-day on Aug. 22 inst.:

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like British South Africa, United States of America, and various European nations with their respective gold values.

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

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of July, 1938:

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and various European nations with their respective gold values.

SILVER

The market developed a heavy tendency with sellers less reluctant, particularly in the last day or two when Indian reselling orders were in evidence.

A decline of 3-16d. today has brought prices to 19 1/4d. for cash and 19d. for forward which compare with 19 7-16d. and 19 1/4d. for the respective deliveries on Wednesday last.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 15th inst. to mid-day on the 22nd inst.:

Table with columns for Imports and Exports, listing countries like British South Africa, British West Africa, and various European nations with their respective silver values.

x Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. Quotations during the week:

Table showing silver prices in London and New York, including cash and various terms like 19 1/4d., 19 1/2d., etc.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from Aug. 18 to 24 was \$4.88 1/2 and the lowest \$4.87 1/2.

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

For these tables, usually given here, see page 1623.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE

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

Table showing daily closing quotations for securities like Silver, Gold, Consols, War Loan, and U.S. Treasury.

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:

Large table detailing the preliminary debt statement, including categories like Bonds, Treasury bills, National banks, and various interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt.

NATIONAL BANKS

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

BRANCHES AUTHORIZED

- List of authorized branches for National Bank of Commerce and Bank of American Nat. Trust & Savings Association.

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:

Table of Government Receipts and Expenditures. Columns: Month of August (1938, 1937), July 1 to Aug. 31 (1938-39, 1937-38). Rows: General & Special Accounts, Internal Revenue, Expenditures (1. General, 2. Recovery and relief, 3. Revolving funds, 4. Transfers to trust acc'ts., 5. Debt retirements), Summary.

Trust Accounts, Increment on Gold, &c. Table. Columns: Month of August (1938, 1937), July 1 to Aug. 31 (1938-39, 1937-38). Rows: Receipts, Expenditures, Special series, Market operations, Exchanges, Sub-totals, Total.

a Additional expenditures on these accounts are included under "Recovery and relief" and "Revolving funds (net)," the classification of which will be shown in the statement of classified receipts and expenditures appearing on page 7 of the daily Treasury statement for the 15th of each month. b Excess of credits (deduct).

Table with multiple columns: Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record, Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, Holders of Record. Lists various companies like Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago Ry., Plymouth Oil Co., etc., with their respective financial details.

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

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

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 7, 1938

Table with 13 columns representing Federal Reserve Banks (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and 25 rows of Assets and Liabilities.

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

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Table with 13 columns representing Federal Reserve Banks and 10 rows of Federal Reserve Notes (Federal Reserve notes, collateral held, eligible paper).

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Sept. 9

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table showing Treasury bill rates with columns for Bid and Asked rates for various dates from Sept. 14 to Oct. 26, 1938.

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, Sept. 9

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table showing Treasury note quotations with columns for Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, and Asked prices for various dates.

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

Table with columns for dates (Sept. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) and rows of stock prices for companies like Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, Berliner Kraft u. Licht, Deutsche Bank, etc.

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:

Table with columns for dates (Sept. 3-9) and rows of Paris Bourse stock prices for various companies and indices.

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transaction of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table with two main sections: 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' (Sept. 3-9) and 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' (Sept. 3-9). It lists various Treasury, Federal Farm Mortgage, and Home Owners' Loan bonds with their respective prices and sales volumes.

Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 5 Treas. 4s, 1944-54... 114.8 to 114.8; 3 Treas. 3 1/8s, 1946-1949... 108.9 to 108.9...

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

New York Stock Record

Table titled 'LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT' and 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'. It lists various stocks with their daily high and low prices, sales volume, and ranges since Jan. 1 and for the previous year.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and rows for various stock categories like per share, stock, exchange, closed, labor, and day.

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table listing various stocks such as Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, American Can, American Car & Fdy, etc., with columns for shares, price per share, and date.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9), Shares, and various stock categories (Stock, Exchange, Closed, Labor, Day). It lists numerous stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). It lists various stock symbols and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Rows list various stock companies and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receiptship. a Def. delivery. n New stock. c Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings including company names (e.g., Firestone Tire & Rubber, First National Stores), par values, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for the current week and previous year.

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various stocks with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). Rows include companies like Indian Refining, Industrial Rayon, etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and rows for various stock prices. Includes sub-sections for Stock, Exchange, Closed, Labor, and Day.

Table with columns for 'Sales for the Week' and 'Shares'.

Table with columns for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'Par' values for various companies.

Table with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Lowest'/'Highest' prices.

Table with columns for 'Range for Previous Year 1937' and 'Lowest'/'Highest' prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and rows for various stock categories like Stock, Exchange, Closed, Labor, Day. Each row contains price ranges and share counts.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and Rows for various stock categories, listing the total number of shares sold for each category.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing individual stock symbols and their current prices per share.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices, listing price ranges for various stocks since January 1st.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices, listing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1937).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and rows for various stock categories like \$ per share, Stock, Exchange, Closed, Labor, Day.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and Par, listing sales for various stocks.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks such as Safeway Stores, Shearwater, Shell Union Oil, etc., with their respective prices and par values.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices for various stocks since January 1st.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices for various stocks for the year 1937.

* Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ‡‡ Ex rights. ††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Sept. 3 to Friday Sept. 9) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges.

*Big and asked prices. no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for Income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range. Unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

Main table with columns: BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Sept. 9, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Foreign Govt. & Municipal section.

For footnotes see page 1613.

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dly 4-5200

Chicago, Ill. 135 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711

N. Y. 1-761 - Bell System Teletype - Cgo. 543

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns: Bonds, Interest, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Price, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of Bonds with columns: Bonds, Interest, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Price, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

For footnotes see page 1613

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Sept. 9, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, etc. Includes sections for Bonds, Cash sales transacted, Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, and Stock and Bond Averages.

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (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:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and a detailed list of stock transactions including company names, prices, and dates.

For footnotes see page 1619

Table of bond sales with columns: BONDS (Continued), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and various bond titles like Nat Pow & Lt 6s A, Deb 5s series B, etc.

Table of bond sales with columns: BONDS (Concluded), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and various bond titles like Tietz (L) see Leonard, Toledo Edison 5s, Twin City Rpt Tr 5 1/2s '52, etc.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES

Table of foreign government and municipal bond sales with columns: Agricultural Mtge Bk (Col), 20 year 7s, 7s cts of dep. Apr '46, etc., and various international bond titles.

* No par value. a Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range. n Under the rule sales not included in year's range. r Cash sales not included in year's range. † Friday's bid and asked price. No sales were transacted during current week. ‡ Bonds being traded flat. § Reported in receivership. ¶ The following is a list of the New York Curb bond issues which have been called in their entirety: Empire Oil & Ref. 5 1/2s 1942, Oct. 5 at 101. Indianapolis Pow. & Lt. 5s 1957, Oct. 11 at 104. Pub. Serv. of Nor. Ill. 6s 1950, Oct. 1, at 110. Suda Falls 5s 1955, Oct. 1 at 107 1/2. Tenn. Public Service 5s, 1970, on 4 1/2 104. Toledo Edison 5s 1932, Oct. 13 at 105. † Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range. ‡ No sales. † Under-the-rule sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range. ‡ No sales. † Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range. ‡ No sales. † 4 1/2 months Used Above—"cod." certificates of deposit; "cons." consolidated "cum." cumulative; "conv." convertible; "M." mortgage; "n-v." non-voting stock "p.c." voting trust certificates; "w.l." when issued; "w.w." with warrants; "x-w" without warrants.

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Sept. 9

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask. Includes entries like B'way 38th St Bldg 7s 1945, Bryant Park Bldg 6 1/2s '45, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Arundel Corp., Balt Transit Co, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Amer Tel & Tel., Assoc Gas & Electric, etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate) Chicago Board of Trade 10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Abbott Laboratories, Common (new), Adams (J D) Mfg, etc.

For footnotes see page 1623.

Main table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Includes entries like Aetna Ball Bearing, Allied Products, Amer Pub Serv, etc.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table of Montreal Curb Market with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes various mining and industrial stocks.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes various mining and industrial stocks.

Toronto Stock Exchange

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

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange (continued) with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes various mining and industrial stocks.

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange (continued) with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes various mining and industrial stocks.

* No par value.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings including columns for Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

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

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section listings including columns for Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High).

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

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

Table of Industrial and Public Utility Bonds listings including columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

* No par value. / Flat price. n Nominal.

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 month was therefore continued, though in lesser degree, and it should be noted, also, says Mr. 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 industries would immediately derive any new business from the welcome change in crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and it is, therefore, not unexpected 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 of 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 includes financial statistics, as well as the tax collection record for the past three years.

—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 of Schumacher, Russell & Co. to deal in investment securities, with offices at Union National Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

—Hugh French, formerly of R. H. Johnson & Co., has formed the firm of Hugh French & Co., with offices at 70 Wall St., New York City, to transact a general investment business.

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

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a3s Jan 1 1977'.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including '3s 1974', '3s 1981', and 'World War Bonus'.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds such as 'Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975'.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including 'Philippine Government' and 'Honolulu 5s'.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds like '3s 1955 opt 1945'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including 'Atlanta 3s', 'Atlantic 3s', and 'Burlington 5s'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks such as 'Atlanta', 'Atlantic', and 'Dallas'.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and terms.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including 'Banca Comm Italiana', 'Bank of New York', and 'Bankers'.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks such as 'Bank of Manhattan Co.', 'Bank of Yorktown', and 'Chase'.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including 'American National Bank' and 'Harris Trust & Savings'.

TRADING MARKETS

Banks—Insurance—Industrials—Utilities
All Over-the-Counter Securities

Eugene J. Hynes & Co.

61 Broadway Whitehall 4-3254-8 New York City
Incorporated Bell Teletype N. Y. 1-2545

Insurance Companies

Large table of Insurance Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like 'Aetna Cas & Surety'.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures including 'Allied Mtge Cos Inc'.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds such as 'Associates Invest 3s 1946' and 'New York City Parkway Authority'.

For footnote: see page 1629.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Sept. 9—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. REctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table of Guaranteed Railroad Stocks with columns for Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama & Vicksburg (Illinois Central), Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson), etc.

Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and other details. Includes entries like Alabama Power \$7 pref., Arkansas Gas & Electric, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table of Chain Store Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and other details. Includes entries like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table of Sugar Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and other details. Includes entries like Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc., etc.

For footnotes see page 1629.

Railroad Bonds

Table of Railroad Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Akron Canton and Youngstown 5 1/2s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table of Railroad Equipment Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Amer Gas & Power 3-5s '53, Amer Utility Serv 6s 1961, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Sept. 9—Continued

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Par values. Includes entries like Alabama Wat Serv 5s 1957, New Jersey Water 5s 1950, and various municipal water utility bonds.

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Par values. Includes entries like Alabama Mills Inc., American Aitch, American Cynamid, and various industrial manufacturing and utility companies.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and Par values. Includes entries like Admin's Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., and various mutual funds and investment trusts.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table of Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and Par values. Includes entries like Alden 1st 3s, B'way Barclay 1st 2s, and various real estate investment and mortgage certificates.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. e Ex-interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w t When issued. w s With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. z Ex-liquidating dividend. † Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. ‡ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold. § Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Sept. 9—Concluded

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

52 William St., N. Y.

Tel. HANover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing various foreign unlisted dollar bonds with columns for bond name, bid price, ask price, and other details.

For footnotes see page 1629.

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing various foreign unlisted dollar bonds, including German, Austrian, and other international issues, with bid and ask prices.

/ Flat price.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table listing telephone and telegraph stocks with columns for company name, par value, bid price, and ask price.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—MISCELLANEOUS

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3802 to 3810, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933.

Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (2-3802, Form A2), of Detroit, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering \$34,000,000 4% 1st mtge. bonds due 1963, and \$8,000,000 4% serial notes due Aug. 1, 1939-48.

Western Utilities Corp. (2-3803, Form A-2), San Francisco, Calif., has filed a registration statement covering \$550,000 of 6% sinking fund notes, due in 1952, to be offered for the account of H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc., underwriters.

Departmental Finance Associates, Inc. (2-3804, Form A-1), of Washington, D. C., has filed a registration statement covering 8,000 shares of \$50 par value 4 1/2% cum. pref. stock and 8,000 shares of no par value common stock, to be offered in units of one share each for \$62.50 a unit and 1,000 participation certificates, to be issued to borrowers.

Michigan Gas & Oil Corp. (2-3805, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering 100,000 shares (\$10 par) 5% 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 n optioned to the president of the company.

Big Horn Placer Mining Corp. (2-3806, Form AO1), of Billings, Mont., has filed a registration statement covering 1,000,000 shares of no par value common stock to be offered at \$1 a share.

American Business Credit Corp. (2-3807, Form A-1), of New York, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering 500,000 shares of \$1 par value class A common stock to be offered at \$6.75 a share.

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 reserved for conversion of the preferred.

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 common 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 resale at 80 cents a share.

Purex Corp., Ltd. (2-3810, Form A-1), of South Gate, Calif., has filed a registration statement covering 10,000 shares of \$10 par capital stock.

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—

Period End. July 31— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—12 Mos.—1937 Net profit.....loss\$610,334 \$160,017 \$2,498,099 \$4,166,552

Alaska Pacific Salmon Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Alaska Pacific Salmon Co. for calendar years 1937, 1936, 1935, and 1934, including gross profit, expenses, and net income.

Surplus.....\$363,056 def\$191,827 \$168,762 \$17,060 * The company is of the opinion that it has no liability for Federal surtax on undistributed 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, \$2,244,104; prepaid insurance, &c., \$6,445; operating materials and supplies, based upon cost or replacement values, whichever lower, \$584,945

to be extended to Jan. 1, 1949. Interest to be reduced to 4% after present maturity on Aug. 1, 1939. Interest on B. & S. R.R. Corp. bonds in sinking fund to be eliminated for eight years and extended for equal period.

The Alton RR., all the stock of which is owned by B. & O., is separately operated, and neither its obligations nor its earnings are included in the plan.

Notes—Interest on unassumed funded debt of operated subsidiaries is paid by the B. & O. pursuant to the respective operating agreements. They are now terminable on 60 days' notice but may be modified and extended as provided in the plan.

The above does not include bank loans of \$1,450,000 or current operating obligations.

Determination and Application of Available Net Income

Available net income shall be determined for each calendar year beginning with the year 1939, and continuing thereafter so long as any obligations for contingent interest remain outstanding. When no obligations for contingent interest remain outstanding, these provisions shall cease to be operative.

Available net income for each such calendar year shall be determined by deducting from the income of the company available for fixed charges for such calendar year (determined in accordance with the accounting rules of 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):

- (a) All fixed charges of the company and its operated subsidiaries accrued during such calendar year; and
- (b) All other charges properly deductible from such income in determining 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 therefor contingent which becomes absolutely payable in such calendar year without regard to earnings, whether accrued in respect 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 adjustment, 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 the company, be carried forward and be deducted in determining available net income for the succeeding calendar year or calendar years until such deficit (or accumulated or remaining deficits) be extinguished by earnings which, in the absence of such deficit or deficits, would be available net income; and (2) debits or credits to adjust income in prior years shall be treated as income items for the year in which entered on the books whether cleared through income or profit and loss accounts, so far, but only in so far, 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:

(1) If the board of directors in its discretion shall so determine, available net income of each calendar year may be applied to the creation of a capital fund to be applied to, or to provide for, or to reimburse the treasury of the company for, capital investments, as defined by the ICC classification of income, profit and loss and general balance sheet accounts for steam roads, accounts 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 company's income account for expenditures which, if made directly by the company in respect of its owned properties, would be charged to said accounts), or such substituted accounts as may at the time be in effect, and including therein (but only to the extent that such payments during such 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 extent that such capital investments have been made or contracted for during such calendar year or within three months thereafter, provided, however, that:

(a) The amount set aside in the capital fund out of available net income of any calendar year shall not exceed 2 1/2% of the total railway operating revenues of the company for such calendar year, less depreciation of roadway and structures charged against income in such calendar year, plus the amount, if any, by which available net income for the last preceding calendar year shall have been less than the maximum amount permitted for the capital fund for such year by the preceding provisions of this subdivision (a);

(b) The capital fund may be applied only to such part of the cost of capital investments as hereinabove defined as remains after deducting from such cost all retirements of roadway and structures charged against income 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 bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to capitalize or reimburse such expenditures; 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 amount 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 incurred before the end of the year in respect of which it shall have been set aside or within three months thereafter shall not be carried forward.

(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.

(3) Any then remaining available net income for any calendar year shall be applied pro rata to the payment of (a) contingent interest on refunding 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 interest on convertible bonds, in each case up to the total contingent interest accrued thereon to the end of such calendar year and remaining unpaid.

(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, to be applied as provided below.

(6) Any then remaining available net income for any calendar year may, subject to the provisions hereof, be applied to any proper corporate purpose of the company.

No contingent interest need be paid on any issue of bonds if the amount to be paid is less than 1/4 of 1%. Any amount available for contingent interest on any issue, but not paid because of the foregoing provision, shall 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. consols and C. I. & W. bonds shall be made, as among the several issues, in proportion to the unpaid interest accrued on the bonds of said respective 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 mtge. bonds, Southwestern division bonds and convertible bonds shall be made, as among the several issues, in proportion to the unpaid interest accrued on the bonds of said issues, respectively, to the end of the last preceding calendar year.

Any contingent interest may at any time be paid, 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 hereof) no contingent interest shall be paid on 1st mtge. bonds, Southwestern division bonds or convertible bonds unless all contingent interest accrued on outstanding refunding bonds, B. R. & P. consols and C. I. & W. bonds to the end of the last preceding calendar year shall have been paid, or set aside in trust for payment.

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 determined that the available net income for the current calendar 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 deposited in trust for the purposes specified in said paragraphs.

Available net income for any period between Aug. 1, 1938, and Jan. 1, 1939 shall be determined and applied as aforesaid, except that no deductions shall be made for capital fund or sinking fund.

In the event that the properties of the company shall be unified with those of any other corporation having at the time bonds outstanding on which interest payments are in whole or in part contingent on earnings, then with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of all the bonds on which any interest is then contingent, by virtue of this plan the earnings from such other properties may be excluded in whole or in part in determining available net income and procedural provision may be made for determining available net income without the maintenance of separate accounts.

(V) Interest Payment Dates and Accumulation of Contingent Interest

Fixed interest on all bonds will be payable on the same dates as at present. Contingent interest on all bonds will be payable on May 1 in each year, 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 last interest 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 each May 1 thereafter to and including May 1, 1946, will be in each case the interest accrued for the preceding calendar year, plus all accrued unpaid interest for prior periods. Contingent int. payable (if earned) thereafter will be the contingent int. accrued for each re-active issue from Jan. 1, 1946, to the date in that year on and after which int. on such issue is unaffected by the plan, plus all accrued unpaid interest for prior periods.

All accrued and unpaid contingent interest on each issue of the company's bonds shall accumulate as an absolute obligation, contingent as to the time of payment, and shall become payable (a) if, when and to the extent that available net income in any calendar year is sufficient for the purpose after making the prior payments specified in Article IV hereof, in which case it shall be payable on May 1 of the next succeeding year; or (b) whenever the principal of the respective issue becomes payable, at maturity or by acceleration or otherwise.

Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, (a) if the company shall not pay or extend or renew, within six months after their respective maturities as provided in the plan or as further extended, the notes to RFC and at least 90% of the 4 1/2% 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 permanent 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 plan shall 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 C. I. & W. in respect of contingent interest on the bonds of those companies shall be the same as those of the company in respect of its bonds as provided hereinabove.

(VI) Sinking Fund

In consideration of the extension of maturities and change of interest from fixed to contingent as and to the extent hereinabove provided, the company will create a sinking fund as provided below. Installments of the 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 by the operation of the sinking fund. Such payments shall in each case be made on May 1 of the year next following the year out of the income of which they are paid. In respect of the five years 1939-1943, inclusive, such payments into the sinking fund shall equal 75% of the available net income that remains after the deductions made pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Article IV hereof. After 1943 the sinking fund shall equal 50% of the available net income that remains after the deductions made pursuant to paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of said Article IV, or, after all obligations 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. The company may make additional payments into the sinking fund in its 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, purchase or redemption of obligations (other than equipment trust obligations) of the company or an operated subsidiary, secured by lien on physical property or securities. The 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 Article VI in 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 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

	Aver. Year		Aver. Year	
	1924 to 1930	1931 to 1937	1924 to 1937	Period
Aver. annual inc. avail. for fixed chges	\$54,891,668	\$31,838,943	\$43,365,305	
Int. chges. remaining fixed under plan	19,644,679	19,644,679	19,644,679	
Remainder avail. for other charges	\$35,246,989	\$12,194,264	\$23,720,626	
Maximum approp. for capital fund, being 2 1/2% of total ry. oper. revs—	6,405,270	3,736,681	5,070,976	
Remainder avail. for secured contingent charges—x	\$28,841,719	\$8,457,583	\$18,649,650	
Secured contingent interest charges—	7,115,040	7,115,040	7,115,040	
Remainder avail. for unsecured contingent charges	\$21,726,679	\$1,342,543	\$11,534,610	
Unsecured contingent interest chges—	4,261,395	4,261,395	4,261,395	
Remaining avail. net income or deficit	\$17,465,284	\$2,918,852	\$7,273,215	
Approp. for sink. fund—75% of avail. net income—y	13,098,963		5,454,911	
Net surplus (z) or deficit (a)	\$4,366,321	\$2,918,852	\$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 will be 50% of available net income after 1943. a Deficit. z Surplus. —V. 147, p. 1479.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.—Earnings—

	1938—Month	1937	1938—12 Mos.	1937
Period End. Aug. 31—				
Gross earnings	\$206,083	\$199,897	\$2,234,080	\$2,186,857
Operating expenses	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

—V. 147, p. 1028.

Griesedieck Western Brewery Co.—Stock Sold—Public offering was made Sept. 8 by Edward D. Jones & Co., St. Louis, of 30,000 shares of 5½% 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 time. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was paid on May 15, last.—V. 135, p. 1171.

Gulford Realty Co.—Accumulated Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cum. ul. pref. stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. Like amount was paid on June 30 and March 31, last, and on Sept. 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3955.

Gulf States Utilities Co.—Selling Agreement TerminatedThe selling agreement of the group which recently offered the \$10,000,000 additional first mortgage series C 4s of 1966, terminated at the close of business Sept. 7.—V. 147, p. 1488.

Hamilton United Theatres, Ltd.—Accumulated Div.—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. ul. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15, leaving arrearages of \$8 per share.—V. 146, p. 3501.

(M. A.) Hanna Co.—Dividend Record—The company has paid the following dividends on its no par common stock during the past several years.
An initial dividend of 25 cents on Sept. 10, 1934; 25 cents on March 11, Nov. 1, 1935; May 20, and Oct. 31, 1936; 50 cents on Dec. 23, 1936; 25 cents on March 31, June 30 and Sept. 30, 1937; 60 cents on Dec. 24, 1937, and a dividend of 12½ cents per share paid on March 31, 1938; none since.—V. 147, p. 891.

Harbauer Co., Toledo, Ohio—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$49,230	\$137,184	Accounts payable	\$27,883	\$30,791
Accts. rec. (less res)	40,410	54,238	Land contract pay.	24,000	32,000
Inventory	347,398	352,843	Accrued payroll, taxes, &c.	20,271	34,093
Value of life insur.	52,254	47,113	Dividend declared		11,273
Other assets	18,380	17,787	Res. for conting.	25,000	25,000
Trade-marks	1	1	x Common stock	500,000	500,000
Land, buildings and equipment	322,760	321,302	Capital surplus and undivided profits	279,035	348,545
Prepaid exp. and supplies	45,756	51,232			
Total	\$876,190	\$981,702	Total	\$876,190	\$981,702

x Represented by 45,093 no par shares. y Includes \$8,000 due Aug. 1, 1938. The 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	Liabilities—		
a Land, buildings, equipment, &c.	4,930,547	5,297,731	a Capital stock	1,802,802	10,367,256
Goodwill, &c.	1	1	Accounts payable		
Inv. in Best Foods, Inc.	6,528,380	6,528,380	Fed'l taxes, &c.	1,127,006	1,420,604
Stks. of other cos.	285,535	292,840	Processing taxes	647,607	658,352
Cash	7,887,795	4,903,878	Reserves	1,216,548	1,276,379
Accts. & notes rec.	1,718,449	1,747,658	Dividends payable	270,385	269,755
Advs. to employees & wkg. funds	24,775		Surplus (earned)	11,843,713	11,973,008
Inventories	3,594,077	6,562,632	Capital surplus	8,181,874	
Deferred charges	120,376	180,018	c Treasury stock		Dr452,216
Total	25,089,935	25,513,138	Total	25,089,935	25,513,138

a Represented by 1,802,802 (1,825,877 in 1937) shares of no par com. stock (including treasury stock). b After deducting \$12,125,899 for depreciation and adjustment of plant value in 1938 and \$12,147,579 in 1937. c Consists of voting trust certificates representing common stock, 27,275 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 average price \$6.36 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 a Delaware corporation and changing the outstanding stock from no par value to a par value equal to the present declared value. This change is planned to take effect on Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1195.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.—Output—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Tons milled	852,077	849,844
Production	\$7,636,178	\$7,285,487
Average per ton	\$8.96	\$8.57

Hudson River Connecting RR. Corp.—Securities—The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Aug. 30 authorized the company to issue \$12,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds 4%, series A, and \$12,549,600 common stock (par \$100), both bonds and stock to be delivered to the New York Central RR. at par in substitution for \$24,550,100 of notes which are to be canceled.
 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; and (b) to pledge the bonds and stock acquired by it as collateral security for notes evidencing bank loans in substitution for existing collateral.—V. 147, p. 422.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.—Enters Low Price Field—Four 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. 2 by Norman de Vaux, general manager in charge of operations, entering a market long dominated by Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth, the two small Hupp models will have the same chassis and be identical in appearance, said Mr. de Vaux, explaining that the four-cylinder car will stress economy and the six will emphasize performance. Body design is to have a "touch of European styling," he declared.—V. 147, p. 1490.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$7,032,509	\$7,241,561
Operating expenses	4,924,534	5,110,261
Net oper. revenues	\$2,089,458	\$2,114,465
Operating taxes	1,184,138	1,086,706
Net oper. income	\$905,320	\$1,027,759
Net income	761,205	879,084

Indian Motocycle Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Net income after all charges	\$23,148
Earnings per share on 41,702 common shares	\$0.27

Illinois Zinc Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Gross sales less returns, allowances and discounts	\$861,807
Cost of sales	854,150
Selling, administrative and general expense	97,961
Net loss from operations	\$90,304
Miscellaneous expense—net	4,355
Loss	\$94,662
Interest expense	16,749
Reserve provisions—Doubtful accounts	1,500
Development	6,984
Depreciation	37,263
Depletion	17,263
Idle plant and shutdown expense	13,179
Net loss	\$187,900

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—	June 30 '38	Dec. 31 '37	Liabilities—	June 30 '38	Dec. 31 '37
Cash	\$114,837	\$107,225	Notes pay.—bank	\$200,000	\$400,000
Accts. receivable	97,158	382,724	Accounts payable	119,086	65,515
Inventories	589,845		Adv. payments on		
Mines, plant propert-	2,780,681	2,592,389	cust's accounts	3,451	11,280
ties, equip., &c.	1	1	Reserve	37,031	43,729
Patents, processes, &c.			1st mtg. & coll. tr. 6s	4,761	
Prepaid exps. and def'd charges	24,623	49,958	y Note due 1943	7,000	
			Oth. long term lab.	593,000	30,000
			Capital stock	2,378,500	x2,378,500
			Paid in surplus	336,595	336,595
			Earned deficit	169,437	36,164
Total	\$3,509,987	\$3,229,454	Total	\$3,509,987	\$3,229,454

x Represented by 95,140 shares (no par) at stated value of \$25 per share. y Secured by \$93,800 1st mtg. & coll. trust 6% convertible 5-year bonds, series A, due May 1, 1943.—V. 147, p. 1038.

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$127,356	\$107,211
Operating expenses	64,750	60,813
Net oper. revenues	\$62,482	\$46,398
Rent for lease of operating property	50	50
Operating taxes	18,536	15,532
Net operating income	\$43,896	\$30,816
Net income	31,372	20,129

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, 3½% series due 1968.
 The company proposes to sell the securities at 101½ and interest from Aug. 1, 1938, to the following: \$3,000,000 to Metropolitan Life Insurance 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.
 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 discharge unsecured indebtedness of \$1,450,000 to American Gas & Electric Co., and to reimburse applicant's treasury for funds employed to retire indebtedness and for improvements to its properties.—V. 147, p. 1038.

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 compared 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 has now regained practically all of the telephones which were withdrawn from service last year when hostilities centered around Shanghai.—V. 147, p. 1039.

Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.—Hearing—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Sept. 6 that the public hearing to determine whether the registration of the no par value common capital stock of the company should be suspended or withdrawn from the New York Curb Exchange will be reopened Sept. 15. The hearing is being reopened at the request of counsel for the accounting firm of Homes & Davis, who have applied for permission to intervene as a party to the proceedings and to produce further testimony. The hearing will be held in the Commission's New York Regional Office, 120 Broadway, New York.—V. 146, p. 4120.

(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 were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1937, an extra of \$1 was paid on Dec. 26, 1936; 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 distributed extra dividends of 25 cents per share.—V. 147, p. 1343.

Kellogg Co.—50-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Sept. 6. This will be the first dividend paid since March 10, last, when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.—V. 146, p. 4121.

(I. B.) Kleinert Rubber Co.—Special Dividend—Directors have declared a special dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, 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—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—8 Mos.—1937
Sales	\$10,743,898	\$11,013,379
	\$85,104,060	\$92,038,634

During August, company had 738 stores in operation of which 682 were American and 56 Canadian. A year previous stores in operation totaled 733 of which 680 were American and 53 Canadian.
 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—Sales for the month of August were \$6,335,549, a decrease of \$461,794, or 6.8%. 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—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—8 Mos.—1937
Sales	\$846,000	\$1,016,225
	\$8,387,205	\$9,457,311

Locke Steel Chain Co.—Extra Dividend—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, both payable 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 Rodney S. Durkee had been elected a director and Vice-President. Mr. Durkee is leaving his position as Comptroller of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., New York, to participate in the management of Lane-Wells Co.

The prospectus states that it is contemplated that application will be made to list the stock on the New York Curb Exchange.

The company's business consists principally of the furnishing of certain specialized services in connection with the drilling and maintenance of oil wells and, to a lesser extent, of the manufacture and sale of oil well specialty tools and equipment. It numbers among its customers Humble Oil & Refining Co., Shell Petroleum Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California, Gulf Oil Corp., Tidewater-Associated Oil Co., Sinclair-Prairie Oil Co. and other major producers operating in the California, Mid-Continent and Gulf-Coast oil fields, as well as in South America and Canada. Gross income from services and sales amounted to \$2,107,610 in 1937.

Capitalization of the company consists exclusively of 500,000 authorized 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 1936; \$590,814 in 1937, and \$310,458 for the first six months of 1938.

Proceeds of this issue, according to the prospectus, are to be used to discharge bank loans of approximately \$250,000, to acquire additional equipment and to provide general working capital.

Management and control of the company heretofore has been held by W. T. Wells, W. G. Lane and their wives. With majority ownership now passing into the hands of the public, W. G. Lane has resigned as a director and Vice-President, the vacancy being filled by Mr. Durkee. Mr. Wells, who has been the President of the company, will remain, however, in that capacity. Also it was announced by the company that Hazel T. Lane and Mary P. Wells have resigned as directors and Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President, respectively, and that Norman L. Dorn, chief engineer of the company, and M. E. 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 company. He will succeed Samuel D. Warriner, who has been acting as President pro tem 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 maturity dates of certain bonds of the system.

D. J. Kerr, President, in a letter states:

American railroads have never been confronted with as serious a situation as that which they now face. Decreases in business and increases in taxes and wages have brought about conditions which are financially most critical. Your company does not have the cash to meet its obligations during the remainder of this year and, along with other railroads which are victims of the situation, faces receivership or bankruptcy. In the hope of avoiding that distressing result your cooperation is necessary and is hereby solicited.

Unless the plan is consummated the management has little hope of avoiding a reorganization through receivership or bankruptcy with the delays, waste and expense incident thereto. Such an event will mean that your bonds will be in default; that the market values thereof will be substantially reduced; and that the payment of all interest charges will be deferred for an indefinite period. You are urged, therefore, immediately to present your bonds to the company at one of said offices.

An introductory statement to the plan says in part:

There is outstanding in the hands of the public \$142,627,000 of funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries, all of which is either the direct obligation of the company or is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the company. In addition, the company has outstanding bank loans of \$8,375,000, 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 \$1,110,532 of conditional sale obligations. There is outstanding \$60,532,850 stock, of which \$18,251,940 (30.15%) is owned by Pennsylvania Co. and \$12,946,450 (21.39%) by Wabash Ry. The Pennsylvania Co. in turn owns 48.93% of all outstanding 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 Dec. 31, 1938 (before giving effect to this extension plan), are estimated at \$7,211,836. To meet these charges the system had but \$6,313,748 of income available for fixed charges during 1937. Such income for the first seven months of 1937 was \$3,522,353, and for the first seven months of 1938, \$1,477,985. Such income for the 12 months ended July 31, 1938, was \$4,269,380. The system has failed to earn its fixed charges in each of the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive, except 1936.

The deficits 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 properly maintain its properties and make those additions and betterments 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 the system's management, shared by insurance companies and savings banks holding large amounts of the system bonds, and by its bank creditors, that the present situation may be temporary, that should there be a substantial increase in earnings, reorganization may not be fundamentally necessary or advisable, and that extensions of interest and principal maturities believed to be adequate to avoid immediate reorganization should be effected.

To 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 made.

Accordingly, the company, after extended negotiations with institutional holders of large amounts of the system bonds, its bank creditors, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation, proposes this extension plan.

The plan contemplates:

(1) The extension for five years from its present maturity, of 75% of each of the five semi-annual interest payments (\$1,558,463 each) on the Lehigh Valley RR. general consolidated mortgage bonds falling due Nov. 1, 1938, to Nov. 1, 1940, inclusive.

(2) The extension for 10 years of the principal of Pennsylvania & New York Canal & RR. consolidated mortgage bonds (\$8,500,000 now outstanding) due April 1, 1939; the Lehigh Valley Rail Way first mortgage bonds (\$15,000,000 now outstanding) due July 1, 1940; and Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. first mortgage bonds (\$10,000,000 now outstanding) due Oct. 1, 1941.

(3) Arrangements with the company's bank creditors (holding \$8,375,000 of bank loans) and with RFC (holding \$1,889,000 of loans other than series V equipment obligations) whereby the fixed principal amounts required to be paid upon said loans during each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942 will be reduced to \$511,000, the remainder of the principal becoming payable in 1943.

These extensions (assuming that all obligations intended to be affected become subject to the plan and that all fixed principal maturities are paid when required under the above-mentioned arrangements) will result in the following fixed charges and principal maturities on now outstanding system obligations (not including contingent obligations during the years to Dec. 31, 1948:

Year—	× Fixed Charges	Principal Maturities	Year—	× Fixed Charges	Principal Maturities
1938.....	\$5,652,205	\$2,356,902	1944.....	\$9,056,687	\$563,205
1939.....	4,852,567	1,246,605	1945.....	9,031,164	2,437,972
1940.....	4,807,572	1,246,605	1946.....	6,581,845	200,000
1941.....	7,100,280	1,926,605	1947.....	6,575,165	134,000
1942.....	7,052,629	1,342,338	1948.....	6,469,805	5,134,000
1943.....	8,154,721	8,393,005			

× Fixed charges shown in this total include charges on bonds of subsidiary companies held in the company's treasury.

The officers of the company estimate that the earnings of the company for the years 1939 and 1940 before depreciation, together with cash realized from retirement savings, will be sufficient to enable the company to meet the contemplated fixed charges and maturities for those years.

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 them, respectively, in the plan, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to the plan being declared operative on or before Dec. 31, 1938, or such later date as may be approved by the several bank creditors and RFC.

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 extended, without interest for a period of five years from its present maturity, that is: 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 75% of the Nov. 1, 1940, int. maturity to Nov. 1, 1945.

25% 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.

The lien of the extended interest shall remain unimpaired and such extended interest, and the coupons therefor, shall continue to be equally 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.

The general consolidated mortgage bonds are not now redeemable. Such bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be redeemable at the option of the company at any time upon 30 days' notice at their principal amount plus accrued interest.

The provisions of the general consolidated mortgage with respect to releases therefrom have been found to be inadequate to permit the abandonment of properties no longer useful in the company's operations and the continued ownership of which involves useless expense by way of taxes and otherwise. Said supplemental indenture, therefore, will contain provisions, in such form as the company and the committee may approve, designed to permit the release from the general consolidated 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 needed in the operations of the company, upon the deposit with the trustee under the mortgage of the proceeds, if any, of the disposition of such properties, or the substitution of an equivalent amount of capital expenditures made during or after the calendar year in which the release occurs upon property subject to the lien of the respective mortgages.

The company will not, without the consent of the committee, make any payment in respect of any interest maturing Nov. 1, 1938, to Nov. 1, 1940, inclusive, on general consolidated mortgage bonds which have not become subject to this plan, unless a like payment in respect of such interest on general consolidated mortgage bonds subject to the plan shall simultaneously be made.

Extensions of Principal

(1) **Bank Loans**—The bank creditors have indicated their intention to accept 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 several bank creditors:

Manufacturers Trust Co. (New York)—\$5,000,000 3% loan due March 1, 1940; \$1,225,000 3% loan due Oct. 10, 1938.

Independently of this plan, the company will pay \$25,000 on the smaller of the above loans on Sept. 10, 1938, and \$25,000 on Oct. 10, 1938, and subject to the approval of the ICC, the two loans are to be consolidated on Oct. 10, 1938, into a single loan in the amount of \$6,175,000, to bear interest at the rate of 3% 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 monthly instalments of \$41,666.66 commencing Nov. 1, 1938.

Conditioned upon the plan being declared operative, the consolidated loan is to be extended at the same rate of interest to Nov. 1, 1943, and, from the date of such declaration, is to be payable at the rate of \$2,500 per month on the first day of each month to Nov. 1, 1943, any amount then remaining unpaid to be payable Nov. 1, 1943.

Marine Midland Trust Co. (New York)—\$475,000 3% loan due Sept. 10, 1938.

To be payable Sept. 10, 1938, and thereafter \$12,500 semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1 in each year commencing May 1, 1939, to Nov. 1, 1943; any amount then remaining unpaid 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 \$12,500 semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1 in each year commencing May 1, 1939, to Nov. 1, 1943, any amount then remaining unpaid to be payable Nov. 1, 1943.

Philadelphia National Bank—\$1,200,000 3% loan due Sept. 10, 1938.

To be payable \$50,000 Sept. 10, 1938, and thereafter \$25,000 semi-annually May 1 and Nov. 1 in each year commencing May 1, 1939, to 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 \$200,000 out of the proceeds of a contemplated sale of the stock of the Hazleton Water Co. pledged as collateral under the loan. Proceeds of such sale in excess of \$200,000 will be deposited with the bank and held by it as collateral under the loan until the plan has been declared operative, in which event such excess will be returned to the company. If the plan is not declared operative, the bank will have the right to apply such excess on account of the loan. The matter of the sale of said stock is now pending before the SEC.

Additional Contingent Payments—All the foregoing extended loans are also to be entitled to the benefits of the sinking fund contemplating additional payments on account of principal, contingent upon the company's income.

Collateral to Be Subjected to Plan—The general consolidated mortgage bonds pledged as collateral security for existing bank loans are to be subjected to the plan, and stamped with notation of such subjection in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

(2) **RFC Loans**—\$1,111,000 registered serial collateral 4% notes, due in semi-annual instalments of \$111,000 each Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in each year to and incl. Aug. 1, 1943, and \$778,000 4% loan due April 30, 1941.

RFC has stated that, subject to the approval of the ICC and conditioned upon the plan being declared operative on or before Dec. 31, 1938, or such later date as may be approved by RFC, said corporation will accept the following treatment:

The semi-annual instalments of \$111,000 each due on the collateral notes on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in each year shall be reduced 50%, i.e. to \$55,500 each, and the remaining principal amount of the collateral notes and the \$778,000 loan shall be extended with interest at the rate of 4% per annum, to and be payable on, Nov. 1, 1944.

RFC shall also be entitled to the benefits of the sinking fund contemplating additional payments on account of principal, contingent upon the company's income.

The Middlesex 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 extended to Nov. 1, 1943.

(3) The maturity of the principal of the Canal bonds, the Rail Way bonds and the Terminal bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be extended, without impairment of lien and without impairment of the company's guaranty therefor, 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 extended bonds will continue to bear interest during the period of extension at the rates now borne by them respectively, payable 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 Rail Way bonds and the Terminal bonds are not now redeemable. Such bonds becoming subject to the plan shall be redeemable at the option 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 bonds and the Terminal bonds with respect to releases therefrom have been found to be inadequate to permit the abandonment of properties no longer useful in the 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 from said mortgages of properties which in the opinion of the board of directors of said respective companies, or any trustee or receiver of such mortgaged property in any proceeding in bankruptcy or equity, may no longer be needed in said operations, upon the deposit with the trustee under the respective mortgages of the proceeds, if any, of the disposition of such properties, or the substitution of an equivalent amount of capital expenditures made during or after the calendar year in which the release occurs upon property subject to the lien of the respective mortgages.

The company will not, without the consent of the committee, make any payment in respect of any Canal bond, or any Rail Way bond, or any Terminal bond which shall not have become subject to this plan nor will it 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 simultaneously be made.

Method of Assenting to Plan

Holders of bonds affected by the plan may assent to the plan, subject their bonds and the appurtenant coupons thereon and become parties to the agreement by presenting their bonds, either directly or through the holder's bank or broker (in case of general consolidated mortgage bonds, bearing all coupons maturing on and after Nov. 1, 1938, and in case of Canal bonds, Railway bonds and Terminal bonds, bearing all unmaturing coupons), to the company at its offices at 143 Liberty St., New York, or at 50 North 6th St., Philadelphia, 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 appropriate notation in such form as may be approved by the company and the committee that the holder of such bonds and the appurtenant coupons has assented to the plan.

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 affected by the plan shall have become subject to the plan to make it feasible to carry out the plan; provided, however, the company shall not so declare the plan operative, or the committee approve such declaration, 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 Terminal bonds shall have become subject to the plan; (2) the committee shall be satisfied that the company has entered into effective agreements 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 required to be taken under the plan by the company, the Canal company, the Rail Way company, and the New Jersey company shall have received such authorization or approval by the ICC and such other public authorities as shall be necessary.

The plan shall become operative when so declared by the company, with the approval of the committee, and after notice of such declaration shall have been first published in the manner provided in Article VIII of this plan on or before Nov. 1, 1938, or such later date as may be determined by the company, with the approval of the committee.

The plan shall be deemed to be abandoned, without any further action by the company, if a petition shall be filed by the company for reorganization 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 its property shall be appointed, and in such event the company shall cause 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 to the approval of the committee. The committee shall be H. C. Hagerty (Treas. of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.), Francis O. Afield, III (Assistant and Counsel of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co.), and Erwin A. Stuebner (V.-P. of Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co.).

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

	Gross Operating Revenues	Total Maintenance Expenditures	a Available for Fixed Charges	a Fixed Charges
1921.....	\$74,997,799	\$32,834,592	\$17,111,473	\$7,060,676
1922.....	62,418,889	26,830,361	4,814,522	6,805,769
1923.....	75,935,154	31,575,120	15,296,275	6,709,662
1924.....	76,374,805	27,030,881	13,899,426	6,547,388
1925.....	74,430,573	24,485,621	14,279,930	6,233,366
1926.....	80,453,150	26,367,509	16,246,941	6,225,828
1927.....	74,502,819	25,191,413	10,902,743	6,636,736
1928.....	71,935,071	21,064,410	13,380,458	6,733,951
1929.....	71,722,735	21,125,294	14,144,387	6,781,813
1930.....	60,664,188	19,123,620	9,275,113	6,751,843
1931.....	50,024,627	16,112,098	4,664,667	6,925,712
1932.....	38,739,138	11,779,428	3,267,963	7,201,006
1933.....	38,177,450	11,117,780	4,638,797	7,414,630
1934.....	39,866,526	10,192,855	5,380,965	7,272,104
1935.....	40,641,557	10,480,130	5,536,162	7,379,963
1936.....	49,156,379	11,489,895	8,655,983	7,932,058
1937 (first 6 months).....	25,934,239	7,096,563	3,195,463	3,612,102
1938.....	48,618,849	12,862,425	6,313,748	7,212,301
1938 (first 6 months).....	19,997,882	5,042,249	1,227,523	3,478,652

a Accounting methods of steam railroads were changed by ICC in 1935 to eliminate "miscellaneous rents" in determining fixed charges. Figures prior to 1935 include "miscellaneous rents"; those for 1935 and subsequent years do not include "miscellaneous rents." Company was required by the ICC beginning in 1935 to include both fixed charges and income interest on subsidiary company bonds held in the treasury and not involving a cash payment. In 1937 such interest amounted to \$324,894.

Schedule B—Lehigh Valley Railroad System

Consolidated Net Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

(Including All Rail and Real Estate Property and National Storage Co.)

Assets—	\$	Liabilities—	\$
Investment in road.....	186,380,055	Stock outstanding (L. V.).....	60,537,151
Investment in equipment.....	62,064,451	do (L. & N. Y.).....	281,878
Impts. on leased ry. property.....	2,302,708	Grants in aid of construction.....	118,520
Miscell. physical property.....	10,314,079	Funded debt.....	154,263,750
Investments in affil. cos.....		Non-negotiable debt to affiliated cos. (adv.).....	48,083
Stocks.....	10,721,029	Loans and bills payable.....	3,425,000
Bonds.....	26,130	Traffic & car. serv. bal. pay.....	89,736
Advances.....	417,764	Audited accts. & wages pay.....	2,381,112
Other investments.....		Misc. accounts payable.....	316,099
Stocks.....	605,839	Interest matured unpaid.....	397,305
Bonds.....	2,224,391	Dividends matured unpaid.....	28,767
Miscellaneous.....	576,805	Unmatured interest accrued.....	708,439
Cash.....	2,617,853	Unmatured rents accrued.....	503,332
Time drafts and deposits.....	4,000	Other current liabilities.....	295,136
Special deposits.....	137,340	Liab. for provident funds.....	4,843
Loans and bills receivable.....	16,342	Other deferred liabilities.....	1,857,505
Traffic and car serv. bal. rec.....	714,419	Tax liability.....	4,219,739
Net bal. rec. from grags. & cond.....	661,178	Insurance & casualty reserves.....	75,000
Misc. accounts receivable.....	888,587	Accrued deprec. equipment.....	26,848,376
Material and supplies.....	2,842,893	Accr. depr. misc. phys. prop.....	48,489
Int. and divs. receivable.....	70,548	Other unadjusted credits.....	2,615,663
Rents receivable.....	32,994	Additions to property through income and surplus.....	479,625
Other current assets.....	23,617	Profit and loss.....	27,349,446
Deferred assets.....	458,586	Difference.....	ade395,717
Unadjusted debits.....	2,395,701		
Total.....	286,497,312	Total.....	286,497,312

a Between par value of securities of subsidiary cos. owned by L. V. RR. and value of same securities carried on L. V. RR. books.—V. 147, p. 1492.

Lerner Stores Corp.—Sales—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Sales.....	\$2,570,102	\$2,617,385
Earnings for 6 Months Ended July 31 (Incl. Subs)		
	1938	1937
Sales.....	\$18,167,010	\$19,606,553
x Net profit.....	487,292	997,847
y Earnings per share.....	\$1.04	\$2.49

x After providing for Federal taxes, depreciation and dividends on preferred stock. y On 400,000 shares now outstanding.

The earnings figures do not allow for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1040.

Lessings, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sales.....	\$177,626	\$196,156	\$193,680	\$180,261
Cost of sales, operation and general expenses.....	170,994	180,474	178,432	178,819
Other income.....	1,227	1,327	1,536	1,156
Prov. for income taxes.....	1,498	3,000	2,929	475
Net inc. for surplus.....	\$6,362	\$14,010	\$13,855	\$2,122
Balance Jan. 1.....	55,826	55,180	56,856	54,693
Adj. to State & mun. bds.....			105	2,285
Total surplus.....	\$62,188	\$69,189	\$70,816	\$59,100
Dividends paid.....	9,000	9,000	9,005	
Miscellaneous debits.....				5
Balance, June 30.....	\$53,188	\$60,189	\$61,810	\$59,095
Shares capital stock outstanding (par \$5).....	x90,000	x90,000	30,519	30,744
Earnings per share.....	\$0.07	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$0.07
x Par \$1.				

Note—No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, as the amount is only determinable at the close of the taxable year 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 accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 20. Like amount was paid on June 30, last; a dividend of \$3.50 was paid on March 31, last; dividends of \$1.75 were paid on Dec. 15 and on Sept. 30, 1937; a dividend of \$3.50 was paid on June 30, 1937; dividends of \$1.75 were paid on March 31, 1937; Dec. 15, Sept. 30, June 30 and March 31, 1936; on Dec. 21, Sept. 30, June 29 and April 1, 1935, and on Dec. 31, Oct. 1 and June 30, 1934. Semi-annual payments of 3½% were made on Jan. 15 and July 15, 1931.—V. 146, p. 3808.

Lone Star Gas Corp.—Preferred Stock Called—

The corporation has called for redemption Nov. 1, its 6½% 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 were obtained from a recent sale of convertible bonds.—V. 147, p. 1345.

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Seeks Plan Change—

The Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. and Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Ry. have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to amend the official plan of consolidation so as to include both roads in the same system. The Louisiana & Arkansas is now seeking to acquire the L. A. & T. and to merge the two properties.

Under the official plan as it now stands the L. & A. is assigned to the Rock Island-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. Regardless 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 respects are operated as one system.—V. 147, p. 1493.

McCroxy Stores Corp.—Sales—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Sales.....	\$2,960,193	\$2,976,757
Stores in operation.....		200

—V. 147, p. 1198.

McLellan Stores Corp.—Sales—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Sales.....	\$1,709,538	\$1,670,677

—V. 147, p. 1493.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—Output—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Tons milled.....	431,640	431,600
Production.....	\$4,013,025	\$4,075,824
Average per ton.....	\$9.29	\$9.44

—V. 147, p. 745.

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 \$1,858,537, a decrease of 9.29%. Sales for the 36 weeks ended Aug. 27 were \$23,197,269, as against sales of \$25,305,704 for the like period of 1937, a decrease of 8.33%.—V. 147, p. 1347.

(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 payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. A similar extra was paid on July 1, April 1 and on Jan. 2, last and on Oct. 1 and 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. 1, 1936, and on Oct. 1, 1935.

In addition a year-end dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1937, and a special dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 22, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3809.

Manhattan Ry.—Sixth Avenue Sale Postponed—

The bondholders' protective committee has postponed to Sept. 27 the sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line in foreclosure. The sale originally was scheduled to take place on Sept. 12.—V. 147, p. 1199.

Marion Reserve Power Co.—Merger Approved—

See Ohio Electric Power Co. below.—V. 145, p. 2699.

Mead Corp.—Borrowing \$1,250,000—

The corporation has borrowed \$1,250,000 from the First National Bank of Chicago on collateral promissory notes secured by an equal amount of series B first mortgage bonds due 1945, according to a statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. An additional \$1,250,000 of first mortgage bonds have been authorized but are unissued.

The notes are due in semi-annual instalments of varying amounts beginning March 21, 1939, and ending Sept. 21, 1942. Of the proceeds of the loan, \$500,000 was allotted for additional investment in affiliated companies and the remainder was used for paying off bank loans, for 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 of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amount was paid on April 1, last; a dividend of \$1 was paid on Oct. 1, 1937; 75 cents paid on April 1, 1937; \$1.25 on Oct. 1, 1936; 50 cents on April 1, 1936, and on Oct. 1, 1935, and dividends of \$1 per share distributed each three months previously.—V. 145, p. 2230.

Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., Detroit—To Issue \$42,000,000 Bonds and Notes—

Company on Sept. 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$34,000,000 of first mortgage bonds 4% series, due 1963, and \$8,000,000 of 4% serial notes due Aug. 1, 1939-48.

The company was formerly known as Detroit City Gas Co. and it is stated that it expects to acquire all of the assets of Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., Muskegon Gas Co. and Washtenaw Gas Co.

According to the registration statement, the proceeds from the sale of the securities being registered are to be applied as follows:

\$14,175,000 to redemption on or before Dec. 1, 1938, at 105% of \$13,500,000 Detroit City Gas Co. first mortgage bonds series A, 6% due July 1, 1947.

\$18,375,000 to redemption on or before Dec. 1, 1938, at 105% of \$17,500,000 Detroit City Gas Co. first mortgage bonds series B, 5% due Oct. 1, 1950.

\$568,875 to redemption on or before Dec. 1, 1938, at 102 1/4% of \$555,000 Washtenaw Gas Co. first mortgage bonds, 5% series due 1953.

\$4,500,000 to payment on or before Oct. 1, 1938, of \$4,000,000 of 3 1/4% secured promissory notes and \$500,000 of 3% promissory notes of the company.

\$2,225,000 to payment on or before Aug. 1, 1939, of \$2,223,000 of Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. 5% first mortgage bonds due Aug. 1, 1939.

The balance of the proceeds are to be used for other corporate purposes. Accrued interest amounting to approximately \$378,200 on the securities to be redeemed or paid (exclusive of interest on the series B bonds represented by coupons maturing Oct. 1, 1938) is to be paid by the company out of its treasury funds.

According to the registration statement, Dillon, Read & Co., of New York and Mellon Securities Corp., of Pittsburgh, the principal underwriters, will be authorized by the bond underwriters to engage in certain market transactions in the bonds "for the purpose of stabilizing the market price thereof." 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 redeemable 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 prices plus accrued interest: If red. on or before Sept. 1, 1942, 105%; thereafter and incl. Sept. 1, 1946, 104%; thereafter and incl. Sept. 1, 1950, 103%; thereafter and incl. Sept. 1, 1954, 102%; thereafter and incl. Sept. 1, 1958, 101%; and thereafter at par.

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, incl. 104%; notes maturing on Aug. 1, 1944, 102%; notes maturing on Aug. 1, 1945, 101%; and notes maturing on Aug. 1, 1946 to 1948, incl. 100 1/2%.

William G. Woolfolk, of Detroit, Mich., is President of the company.

Applies to SEC for Permission to Issue Securities—

The following applications and declaration having been filed with the SEC, pursuant to provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rules adopted by this Commission thereunder, by American Light & Traction Co., a registered holding company, and Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (formerly Detroit City Gas Co.), Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., Muskegon Gas Co., and Washtenaw Gas Co., subsidiary companies of said American Light & Traction Co., regarding transactions incident to the question 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 \$42,000,000 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 ruling of the Michigan Supreme Court in October in a case which will decide whether jurisdiction over Detroit gas rates is held by the city or by the Utilities Commission.

The case in question is a petition filed by the Wayne County prosecutor last November to place jurisdiction in the hands of the Utilities Commission. 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 & Traction Co. properties was for the purpose of following out the SEC's interpretation of the Holding Company Act and to allow refinancing on favorable terms.—V. 147, p. 1494.

Michigan Gas & Oil Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 746.

Middle States Petroleum Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30— 1938 1937 1936
* Consolidated net income \$72,740 \$82,965 loss \$22,908

* After depletion, depreciation and bond interest and after deduction of minority interest in earnings, but before income and profits taxes.

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 16 cents per share on its class A stock payable pursuant to charter provisions, out of two-thirds of its consolidated net earnings.

The operating results for the second half of 1938 should be at least as favorable as those for the first half of the year Mr. Glass stated.—V. 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, and 61.6% of the outstanding notes, being 78.0% of the deposited notes, have executed agreements extending the powers of 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 statement reflecting the true financial condition of the company at this period of the year. The following information, however, has been given us by the company:

Land sales for 1938 to Aug. 28— \$390,262

Land sales for 1937 to Aug. 31 1,629,737

The reduction in land sales may be attributed to the uncertainty of the prospective buyers regarding the Federal program for farming adjustments.

6% bonds outstanding Aug. 29, 1938— \$3,170,500

With interest accrued and delinquent thereon 594,046

7% notes outstanding Aug. 29, 1938— 1,364,500

With interest thereon 277,851

The market value of the 6% bonds is 118 flat and notes 114 flat.

Land sales contracts receivable July 31 1938— \$5,064,103

Land sales contracts receivable July 31, 1937— \$3,551,499

—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, 4 1/2% 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 and to add to working capital.—V. 147, p. 1347.

(G. C.) Murphy Co.—Sales—

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

Sales \$3,087,363 \$3,142,810 \$24,254,388 \$25,257,483

Stores in operation 201 197

—V. 147, p. 1042.

Montreal Light Heat & Power Consolidated—Output

Electricity output for consumption in the Montreal area during the month of August, exclusive of secondary and export power, amounted to 88,881,270 kwhs., the second highest amount ever recorded by the company 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 kwhs., or 2.04% down in comparison with the same period last year.

Comparative electricity output figures for the period follow:

Table with columns for Quarter, Year, Kwhs., and Change. Data for 1st, 2d, July, August quarters of 1937 and 1938.

Cumulative 746,957,240 731,681,910 -2.04
Gas output for August amounted to 370,344,000 cubic feet. Output for the 8-months' period amounted to 3,265,702,000 cubic feet. Comparative gas output figures follow:

Table with columns for Quarter, Year, Cubic Feet, and Change. Data for 1st, 2d, July, August quarters of 1937 and 1938.

—V. 147, p. 275.

National Bellas Hess, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. July 31— y1938 y1937 y1936 1935

Sales, less returns & allowances \$6,592,736 \$8,125,966 \$8,325,506 \$6,812,637

Cost of sales, oper., adminis. & sell. expenses 6,966,193 8,013,380 8,143,460 6,793,425

Profit from operation loss \$373,457 \$112,586 \$182,045 \$19,213

Inc. cred.—int., dis., &c 47,460 22,347 71,051 4,844

Gross income loss \$325,997 \$134,933 \$253,097 \$24,056

Inc. charge—Prov'n for Federal & State income taxes, &c. x158,921 114,976 79,289 6,596

Net inc. for period loss \$484,918 \$19,957 \$173,808 \$17,460

Earnings per share Nil \$0.01 \$0.13 \$0.01

* Interest, provision for doubtful accounts, &c. y Including subsidiaries.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities for 1938 and 1937. Assets include cash, accounts receivable, inventory, etc. Liabilities include accounts payable, notes payable, etc.

Total \$2,637,337 \$3,451,382 Total \$2,637,337 \$3,451,382
a As follows: Customers' mailing list, \$499,994; machines and equipment and furniture and fixtures, \$1; packing material, box and stationery supplies, \$1; catalogue plates, drawings, &c., \$1; trade mark and trade names; \$1; leasehold at Kansas City, \$1; goodwill, \$1.—V. 145, p. 1593.

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 August, 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

Net profits after taxes available for bond int. & amort. discount x\$117,698

Net after interest, amortization (\$57,445) &c. 60,544

Earns per share on 330,482 shares capital stock \$0.18

* Includes share of subsidiaries' profits.

The June 30, 1938 balance sheet shows current assets of \$747,921, against current liabilities of \$244,294. Total assets of the corporation as of that date were \$6,362,360, \$44,000 of the 5 1/4% debentures have been retired since Jan. 1, 1938 through sinking fund operations, leaving \$1,956,000 outstanding.

The kraftboard plant in Jacksonville has been completed and since the first of July has been gradually increasing its operations so that production is now close to its designed capacity of 200 tons a day. Company and its subsidiaries are using the entire output from its kraftboard mill and the management reports that costs of production of kraftboard in their new mill are in line with original estimates.—V. 147, p. 747.

National Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. July 31— 1938—Month—1937 1938—12 Mos.—1937

Operating revenues— \$104,433 \$84,679 \$1,298,080 \$1,114,448

Gross income after retirement accruals— 18,465 13,428 235,575 245,132

Net income— 10,034 7,266 135,564 171,148

—V. 147, p. 1042.

National Power & Light Co.—Bonds of Sub. Called—

See Tennessee Public Service Co., below.—V. 147, p. 1495.

Neisner Brothers, Inc.—Sales—

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

Sales \$1,421,293 \$1,660,034 \$11,552,702 \$13,556,779

—V. 147, p. 1201.

(J. J.) Newberry Co.—Sales—

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

Sales \$3,877,782 \$3,880,619 \$28,081,100 \$29,654,464

—V. 147, 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

Interest— 23,615

Fees for services 91,420

Profits realized on sales of capital assets 1,200,715

Total income \$4,504,457

Expenses and losses 1,529,919

Prov. for Fed'l income tax (est. 1937 less prior years' adjustm'ts) 106,696

Net income for year \$2,867,841

Earned surplus balance, Jan. 1, 1937 35,792,794

Total \$38,660,635

Dividend distributions during 1937 x3,150,955

Balance, Dec. 31, 1937 \$35,509,680

* Cash dividend of \$3 per share paid in 1937, \$1,594,938; 52,704 shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock distributed at the rate of one-tenth of a share 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. fractional shares to stockholders in an amount equal to the value of such frac

tions, or equivalent to 460.6 shares of Phelps Dodge Corp. stock valued at highest market price (\$25.625) on Nov. 30, 1937, \$11,803.

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$3,286,131; notes receivable, \$112,500; securities listed on domestic and foreign exchanges, \$37,775,163; miscellaneous stocks of (and loans to) corporations; and other undertakings, \$7,309,972; other assets, \$40,804; total \$48,524,570.

Liabilities—Accounts payable and accrued taxes, \$53,236; Federal income tax—1937—estimated, \$107,757; common stock (par \$10), \$5,316,460; capital surplus (premium on stock issued), \$4,321,757; earned surplus, \$35,509,680; unrealized appreciation in "Securities listed on domestic and foreign exchanges" and "miscellaneous stocks of (and loans to) corporations"; and other undertakings, \$3,215,680; total, \$48,524,570.—V. 146, p. 1250.

New Jersey & New York RR.—Trustees Ratified

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ratified the appointment of John A. Hadden and Charles A. Denney, of Cleveland, as trustees of the railroad, part of the Erie RR. system now being reorganized.—V. 147, p. 1349.

New York Ambassador, Inc.—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Total house income	\$620,674	\$611,417
Expenses	\$486,622	\$481,006
Repairs, maintenance and rehabilitation	31,429	24,075
Store rentals	Cr10,463	Cr3,904
Taxes and insurance on building and contents	61,259	58,818
Trustee's, registrar's and transfer agents' fees	1,859	1,837
Int. on delinquent taxes & purch. instal. contracts	27,235	31,165
Depreciation	98,806	90,471
Other deductions	249	38
Net loss	\$76,321	\$72,089

The statement of earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1938 filed with the trustee pursuant to the terms of the indenture indicates that there were no funds available for the payment of interest.

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	\$48,661	Accts. pay. & accrued exps.	\$55,880
Accts. rec. (net after reserve)	51,973	Taxes collected	4,546
Inventories	24,275	Real estate taxes, 1931-1938,	
Deposit	1,134	& interest penalties	1,012,116
Security deposit	5,000	Trade advertising—contra	1,023
Instalment contract	2,025	outstanding	4,531
Investments (½ int. in certain securities held by Atlantic City Amb. Hotel Corp.)	1	Purchase instalment contracts	24,976
Prepaid exps. & def'd charges	17,755	Deferred income	1,333
Fixed assets (net after deprec.)	3,411,469	Unpaid reorg. expenses	56,011
Trade advertising contracts	4,043	20-year income bonds, due Jan. 1, 1956	2,376,000
		Capital stock (par 10c.)	25,305
		Capital surplus	476,181
		Deficit	476,118
Total	\$3,561,835	Total	\$3,561,835

—V. 145, p. 3204.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Letter to Stock Exchange Regarding Interest Due Sept. 1 Was An Error

George D. Brooke, President of the road, who appeared before the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange Sept. 7 to explain the road's position with respect to the decision to defer the Sept. 1 interest on the series C refunding bonds of the road, gave out the following statement:

"The letter which the Treasurer of the railroad sent to the Stock Exchange on Aug. 1 regarding the Sept. 1 interest was sent without being brought to my attention. It was the same letter which had been sent to the Stock Exchange by the Treasurer's office several times a year for the last 15 years. The purpose was to advise the Exchange as to the record date for the payment of interest on registered bonds and as to the place of payment for coupons, but these letters were so worded as also to indicate that the interest would be paid. Under the present circumstances, the Aug. 1 letter should not have been sent in the usual form, because it was obvious that, as stated in my letter of July 23 announcing the extension plan for the 6% notes, unless the extension plan was successful the road would have to be reorganized under the Bankruptcy law. I expressed to the committee my deep regret at the mistake for which, as President of the road, I take full responsibility. I first became aware of the practice of the Treasurer's office of advising the Stock Exchange in advance of interest payment dates on the day when the ticker carried the statement that the Railroad had advised the Stock Exchange that the interest due Sept. 1 would be paid. I immediately took steps to advise the Stock Exchange that the matter was still uncertain as the board was meeting the following day to consider whether the interest would be paid. The board of directors when faced with the question of paying the interest as indicated by the letter or deferring such payment, had no choice but to do the latter in view of the uncertainties in the situation and the necessity of dealing impartially with all classes of security holders, including particularly the holders of series A refunding bonds the next installment of interest on which will become due on Oct. 1, and which are secured by the same mortgage as the series C bonds. The approximately \$15,000,000 of 6% notes which the holders are now being asked to extend will become due and payable on Oct. 1 and unless the extension plan received sufficient deposits to make it effective, reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act appears inevitable. In these circumstances the board of directors felt that they would not be justified in paying out the nearly \$1,350,000 in cash necessary to pay the Sept. 1 interest on the series C bonds. I expect that, if the extension plan is successful, both the Sept. 1 interest and Oct. 1 interest on the refunding bonds will be paid."

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 2 invited G. D. Brooke, President of the railroad company, to appear at a meeting on Sept. 7, to discuss the circumstances surrounding the action of that company in informing the Exchange on Aug. 1 that it would pay the interest due on Sept. 1 on its refunding mortgage, 4½% gold bonds, series C, due 1938. The decision to invite Mr. Brooke to appear was announced by the Exchange. A letter containing the invitation was dispatched to Mr. Brooke in Cleveland. He was requested, in the event he was unable to appear personally, to send a representative of the company conversant with the incident into which the Committee on Stock List is inquiring.

Notice that the coupons on the bonds in question would be paid on Sept. 1 was given to the Stock Exchange in a letter dated Aug. 1 and signed by R. G. Eberly, Treasurer of the company. On Aug. 29, Mr. Brooke telegraphed the Exchange that the directors of the company would consider the question of the interest payment at a meeting on the afternoon of Aug. 30. Replying to Mr. Brooke's telegram, the Exchange asked to be advised immediately of the directors' action and reminded the company of its previous notification that the interest would be paid on Sept. 1. The company telegraphed to the Exchange on Aug. 30 that the payment of interest would be deferred.—V. 147, p. 1497.

New York Telephone Co.—Earnings

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—7 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	16,608,162	16,825,107	119,005,559	120,261,167
Uncollectible oper. rev.	102,987	70,173	614,132	485,668
Operating revenues	16,505,175	16,754,934	118,391,427	119,775,499
Operating expenses	11,551,770	11,873,499	80,935,530	80,458,892
Net operating revenues	\$4,953,405	\$4,881,435	\$37,455,897	\$39,316,607
Operating taxes	2,655,359	2,505,841	18,123,930	17,043,316
Net oper. income	\$2,298,046	\$2,375,594	\$19,331,967	\$22,273,291
Net income	1,859,968	2,032,047	17,083,247	21,150,960

Loss in Stations

Company's August station loss was 1,687, against a station gain of 2,118 in August, 1937.

Station gain in August, 1936 was 9,855 while in August, 1935 station loss was 1,987.

Station gain for the first eight months this year was 3,822 units, against a gain of 70,775 in the like period of 1937. Station gain for the 1936 period aggregated 42,941 units.—V. 147, p. 1201.

New York Central RR.—Collateral

The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to pledge with the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. \$600,000 of ref. & improv. mtge. 5% bonds as additional collateral security under a co-lateral agreement with that company for the furnishing of certain bonds, undertakings and other instruments obligatory in nature.

The agreement provides, that the market value of pledged collateral shall at all times equal at least 130% of the total amount of the bonds, and the collateral has now fallen below that percentage. The new pledge will raise the amount to 130%, the application stated.—V. 147, p. 1497.

North American Car Co.—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Profit after int., deprec. & amort., but before Federal income taxes	\$87,955	\$88,823

—V. 146, p. 117.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—Weekly Output

Electric 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.)—Earnings

Period End, June 30—	1938—6 Mos.—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$15,409,580	\$15,572,248	\$30,813,731	\$30,735,198
Oper. exp., maint. & tax.	9,772,771	9,287,445	19,008,694	18,447,655
Net oper. revenue	\$5,636,809	\$6,284,803	\$11,805,037	\$12,287,542
Other income (net)	186,516	526,291	714,580	1,046,551
Net oper. revenue and other income	\$5,823,325	\$6,811,094	\$12,519,616	\$13,334,093
Approp. for retirement res.	1,152,987	1,151,074	2,444,873	2,444,796
Gross income	\$4,670,338	\$5,660,020	\$10,074,743	\$10,889,297
Int. on long-term debt	1,458,825	1,728,083	2,896,300	4,255,865
Amort. of debt discount and expense	300,096	295,622	595,188	562,118
Other interest (net)	Cr38,145	7,047	Cr43,997	7,009
Other income deductions	61,168	25,500	92,249	47,292
Net income	\$2,888,394	\$3,603,769	\$6,535,003	\$6,017,012
Dividends—7% pref. stk.		243,337		1,612,106
6% pref. stock		208,586		1,381,883
5% pref. stock	687,500	504,167	1,375,000	504,167
Class A common				170,776
Class B common				36,458
Common	2,290,000	2,090,144	4,952,067	2,090,144

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 compared with net income of \$6,017,012 for the year ended June 30, 1937.

This increase is due to a large extent to a reduction in income taxes for 1937 and a reduction in interest charges resulting from the refunding of the company's funded debt during Feb., 1937. The increase of \$517,991 was offset to the extent of \$870,833 by dividends on the 275,000 shares of cumulative pref. stock, \$5 series, issued and sold Feb. 19, 1937, the proceeds of which were used in the said refunding of the company's funded debt.

(2) The revenues and expenses subsequent to Jan. 1, 1937, are shown in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by regulatory commissions effective Jan. 1, 1937, which differ in certain respects from the classifications previously followed by the companies. 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 as a deduction in its income tax returns for that year unamortized discount and expense and redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction, it is estimated by 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 from March 1 to June 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 580.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co.—Div. Arrears Cleared Up

Directors have declared a dividend of \$5.25 per share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$50, 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 Approved

Approval has been given by Ohio P. U. Commission to joint application for merger of Marion Reserve Power Co. and Ohio Electric Power Co.

The Ohio Electric Power Co. capital structure includes \$740,300 in 7% preferred stock and \$412,200 in 6% preferred and 90,680 shares of no par common. No dividends have been paid on either preferred for several years.

The Marion Reserve Power Co. will retain the present outstanding capital, which includes \$1,888,400 in \$5 preferred and 20,000 shares of no par common.

In exchanging preferred stocks unpaid dividends will be considered and holders of Ohio Electric preferred stocks will receive Marion \$5 preferred shares at rate of \$133 and \$128 respectively for 7% and 6% preferred stocks, while 10,000 shares Marion common will be exchanged for Ohio common outstanding.—V. 105, p. 2701.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings

Year Ended July 31—	1938	1937
Gross operating revenues	\$13,291,321	\$12,882,696
Net oper. rev. and other income before appropriation for retirement reserve and after taxes	5,736,281	6,083,986
Net income after deducting interest charges, amort. debt discount and expenses, &c.	2,475,467	2,636,554

—V. 147, p. 1045.

165 Broadway Building (Bennenson Building) Corp.

—Reorganization

Reorganization has been practically completed, according to Amott, Baker & Co., Inc. New securities will be issued during the month of September along with a cash distribution of slightly in excess of \$38 per \$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 4½%. These new bonds, which are also secured by a first mortgage on the main property and by a junior mortgage on several small parcels, carry with them approximately 17½% of the common stock ownership. The building is now said to be approximately 95% occupied.

Earnings for Years Ended April 30

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross income	\$1,343,746	\$1,305,098	\$1,314,822	\$1,316,035
Operating expenses	415,722	442,934	453,172	441,826
Operating income	\$928,024	\$862,163	\$861,649	\$874,208
Real estate taxes	279,188	270,438	270,517	269,128

Net before int., deprec., franchise & income taxes, &c. \$648,835 \$591,724 \$591,132 \$605,080

Note—The above statements cover the operations of the No. 165 Broadway, and No. 99 Liberty Street buildings only. From the effective date of the plan, May 1, 1938, the above buildings will be operated as a unit with No. 169-171 Broadway and No. 10 Cortlandt Street properties and earnings 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 compared with \$19,762,176 for August 1937. This is a decrease of \$694,217, or 3.5%.

Total sales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1938, inclusive, were \$142,624,9 as compared with \$155,479,447 for the same period in 1937. This decrease of \$12,854,522, or 8.27%.—V. 147, p. 1045.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, 1938-Month, 1937, 1938-7 Mos., 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Uncollectible oper. rev., Operating expenses, etc.

Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1938, 1936. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Gross profit on sales, etc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: Assets 1938, 1937, Liabilities 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Notes & accts. rec., Inventories, etc.

x Represented by 14,070 no par shares. y Represented by 29,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3675.

Pennsylvania Building (Pennsylvania Operating Corp.)—Confirmation of Plan of Reorganization—

The reorganization committee (Edwin H. Bigelow, chairman) in a letter to holders of the 1st mtge. fee 6% sinking fund bonds and certificates of deposit therefor states: By order dated Aug. 31, 1938, the plan of reorganization, dated May 23, 1938, formulated by the committee, was confirmed by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York...

Summary of Plan of Reorganization

Plan provides, in brief, for the acquisition of the mortgaged property by a new company to be organized for that purpose and for the treatment of the now outstanding bonds in accordance with the provisions of Option A or Option B.

Option A

- 1. Cash equal to 30% of the principal amount of the present bonds.
2. New second mortgage 20-year income bonds equal to the remaining 70% of the present bonds.
3. Capital stock of the new company at the rate of one share for each \$100 principal amount of the present bonds.

Option B

- 1. New first mortgage 20-year 3 1/4% bonds equal to 60% of the principal amount of the present bonds.
2. New second mortgage 20-year income bonds equal to the remaining 40% of the principal amount of the present bonds.
3. Capital stock of the new company at the rate of one share for each \$100 principal amount of the present bonds.
Holders of outstanding bonds are entitled to vote in favor of Option A or Option B and upon consummation of the plan will be entitled to receive the treatment accorded by the option obtaining the vote of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the bonds held by bondholders who shall have cast votes for either option, subject, however, with respect to Option A, to the ability of the new company to borrow between \$900,000 and \$950,000 in cash, with interest at a rate of not more than 5% per annum and maturing in not less than five years, secured by a new first mortgage upon the property.

No securities of any kind are to be issued to the holders of any claims subordinate 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—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, 1938-Month, 1937, 1938-8 Mos., 1937. Rows include 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 70 cents was paid on Dec. 10, 1937, and a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1, 1937, this latter being the initial distribution on the larger amount of stock now outstanding.—V. 145, p. 3664.

Petroleum Exploration, Inc.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 3. Previously, regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on June 15 and on March 15, last. See V. 146, p. 3812 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 278.

Phillips Jones Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End, June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit.

Phillips Petroleum Co.—Balance of Debentures Offered—

The company offered to holders of its common capital 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 with respect to \$23,674,500 debentures. Accordingly, the underwriters have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of \$1,325,500 of debentures.

The company is informed by the representative of the several underwriters that an aggregate of \$429,500 of unsubscribed debentures have been sold by certain of the several underwriters at 100, on a when, as and if issued basis, leaving a remainder of \$396,000 of unsubscribed debentures. The underwriters propose to sell severally their respective amounts of unsubscribed debentures not so disposed of at public or private sale at 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 registered thereon, on the New York Stock Exchange, plus commissions, if any, when, as and if such debentures are issued and accepted by the several underwriters, and subject to the right of any underwriter to reject in its sole discretion any and all offers of purchase.

From Aug. 16, 1938 to Sept. 2, 1938, inclusive, the over-the-counter market price of the debentures in New York City, selling on a when, as and if issued basis, fluctuated between a low of 105% and a high of 108 1/4%. 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 1/2% on the basis of sales price of warrants plus principal amount of debentures. During such period the price of the company's capital stock on the New York Stock Exchange fluctuated between a high of 42 1/2% and a low of 38 1/2%.

The debentures are dated Sept. 1, 1938 and are due Sept. 1, 1948. They are convertible until maturity into shares of the company's common stock, or until six days prior to the redemption date if called for prior redemption, at the following conversion prices per share of common stock: \$47.50 prior to Sept. 1, 1943, and \$55 thereafter and prior to maturity. Purpose of Issue—The net proceeds, estimated at a minimum of \$24,137,375 and a maximum of \$24,557,375 will be applied in the amount of \$6,015,000 to purchase for retirement, with the consent of the respective holders thereof, \$3,000,000 of 3% serial notes, due Dec. 1, 1939, at redemption price of 100 1/4% and \$3,000,000 of 3 1/2% joint serial notes, due Dec. 1, 1940, at redemption price of 100. Accrued interest to the date of such purchase will be paid out of the general funds of the company.

No specific allocation of the balance of the estimated net proceeds has 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

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Convertible 3% debentures, 1935 serial notes, 1942 and 1943, 1937 serial notes, Capital stock.

Earnings—The preliminary earnings of the company and its subsidiaries 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 of decline in net income for the second quarter of 1938, when compared with the same quarter of 1937, was not as great as the percentage of decline in net income for the first quarter of 1938 when compared with the first quarter of 1937. Further, the net income for the three-months ended June 30, 1938 increased approximately 41% over the net income for the three months ended March 31, 1938.

Principal Underwriters—The respective names of each of the principal underwriters and the percentages of the unsubscribed debentures to be purchased severally by each of the principal underwriters are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name & Address, Amount, Name & Address, Amount. Lists various financial institutions and their respective shares of the offering.

Pictorial Paper Package Corp.—To Pay 5-Cent 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 paid on June 30 and on March 31, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 8 1/4 cents per share were distributed. See V. 145, p. 3665 for record of previous dividend payments.—V. 146, p. 1256.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.—To Vote Sept. 13—

The stockholders will vote on Sept. 13 on approving the creation of a new mortgage on properties of the company. At the present time there are outstanding in the hands of the public \$4,317,000 of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. 1st mtge. 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. 1, 1943. These bonds have been called for payment Oct. 1, 1938. The company has also entered into an agreement for the sale to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of \$6,000,000 3 1/4% 1st mtge. bonds. See V. 147, p. 1500.

Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd.—Earnings.

Table with 5 columns: Month of August, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross, Net after expenses, X Before depreciation, depletion and taxes.

Pittston Co.—To Curb Activities—Revamping Under Way as Part of Allegheny Policy—

The following is taken from the New York "Times" of Sept. 8: The Company, which was formed by the late O. P. and M. 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 concentrate on the sale of low-volatile coal from the Pocahontas regions.

A committee of Pittston directors has been appointed to carry out the proposed reorganization, which R. R. Young and his associates hope will "end a terrific operating loss" and release Allegheny Corp. from "a ball and chain." The committee comprises Mr. Young, Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co.; W. E. Lewis, President of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and Joseph T. Routh of New York, a coal man.

The Pittston Co. was formed by the Van Sweringens in 1930. The company proved unprofitable from the start and has been kept going in recent years in part through advances by the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Through a subsidiary, the C. & O. 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 associates, through the issuance by Pittston of a new class of common stock to be known as class A. The \$5,000,000 of 6% Pittston debentures held by the Erie R.R. will be converted into a like amount of income bonds.

Pittston will disaffirm its lease from the Pennsylvania Coal Co., an Erie subsidiary, covering the Pennsylvania collieries. These collieries are for

the most part inactive, all development being carried on through sublease to independent operators.

For the time being Pittston will continue operation of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co., Inc., which holds some 650,000,000 tons of unmined coal in Wyoming and which is on a profitable basis. However, Pittston also may release control of this property.

The Allegheny 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 left undisturbed.—V. 147, p. 1204.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1937	1937
Sales, net after discounts, allowances, freight—out and excise taxes..	\$82,254	\$104,335	\$339,089	\$391,509
Cost of goods sold incl. all mfg. costs & depr.	46,304	57,826	190,090	209,531
Selling, general and administrative expenses..	36,490	39,629	139,666	135,971
Operating profit.....	loss\$541	\$6,879	\$9,333	\$46,006
Other income, discounts, rents, &c.....	574	649	2,231	2,585
Net profit before income taxes.....	\$33	\$7,528	\$11,564	\$48,592
Special expenses.....	885	-----	885	-----
Prov. for Federal income taxes (normal tax only)	-----	1,129	1,115	6,129
Net profit for period..	loss\$851	\$6,399	\$9,565	\$42,463
Earnings per share on 250,000 shares capital stock (par \$1).....	Nil	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.17

Balance Sheet, July 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash in banks and on hand.....	\$3,605	Accts. pay., trade..	\$15,030
x Accounts & notes receivable.....	70,697	Notes payable....	4,000
Miscell. accts. rec. Invent., wine, materials and supplies est. values as per books.....	4,438	Accrued expenses..	6,978
Excise stamps.....	327,582	Federal Inc. taxes payable.....	3,155
Depr. against purchases.....	2,587	Res. for Fed. Inc. taxes (incl. only normal taxes for current period).....	1,115
Fixed assets.....	323,243	Cap. stk. (par \$1)..	250,000
Brands, tradem'ks and formulae.....	1	Paid-in surplus.....	210,000
Prepayments and deferred charges.....	12,456	Surp. arising from appraisal.....	194,562
		Earned surplus.....	59,769
Total.....	\$744,609	Total.....	\$744,609

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.—V. 146, p. 3965.

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 paid on July 1, last; dividends of 20 cents were paid in each of the three preceding quarters and previously regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1501.

Porto Rico Telephone Co.—Tenders—

The Montreal Trust Co., will until 12 o'clock noon Sept. 20, receive 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—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937	1937	1937
Tele. & cable oper. rev..	\$1,593,399	\$1,812,050	\$12,071,633	\$13,883,564
Repairs.....	109,031	121,318	804,070	960,259
Deprec. & amortiz. exp..	155,966	171,366	1,109,498	1,013,677
All other maintenance..	108,119	125,881	701,878	770,866
Conducting operations..	1,250,618	1,419,568	8,966,410	10,046,948
Relief dept. & pensions..	43,174	42,084	302,903	342,039
All other general and miscellaneous expenses.....	34,495	37,683	269,057	261,015
Net telegraph & cable operating loss.....	\$105,004	\$105,850	\$82,183	prof\$488,760
Uncollectible oper. rev..	5,000	4,000	35,000	36,000
Taxes assignable to oper.	85,262	78,421	614,612	549,244
Operating loss.....	\$195,266	\$188,271	\$731,795	\$96,484
Non-operating income.....	3,303	3,316	18,741	24,809
Gross loss.....	\$191,963	\$184,955	\$713,054	\$71,675
Deduct'ns from gross inc..	251,555	247,224	1,761,861	1,714,364
Net loss.....	\$443,518	\$432,179	\$2,474,915	\$1,786,039

Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash.....	\$37,809	Accts payable and accr'd liabilities..	209,594
Inv. in subs. and affiliated cos.....	19,156,185	Prov. for inc. taxes	9,312
Other investments.....	7,774,208	Divs. payable.....	283,899
Accts. receiv., incl. accrued revenues.....	314,254	5% debentures.....	1,328,700
Furn. & fixt's., &c.....	13,942	4 1/2% debentures.....	8,533,000
Deferred expenses.....	18,320	1st cum. 6% pref. stock.....	5,000,000
		Non-cum. 6% part. preferred.....	5,000,000
		Special reserve.....	497,926
		Common stock.....	5,010,620
		Earned surplus.....	1,791,666
Total.....	\$27,664,717	Total.....	\$27,664,959

x Represented by 446,330 no par shares in 1938 and 446,298 no par shares in 1937. y Being the net profits on sale of securities and discount on debentures redeemed since July 1, 1933.

z Earnings for years ended June 30, appeared in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 3, V. 147, p. 1501.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois—New Financing

It is reported that an issue of \$80,000,000 refunding bonds is expected to go into registry with the Securities and Exchange Commission about 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	1937	1937
Sleeping car operations:				
Total revenues.....	\$5,039,723	\$5,410,514	\$34,698,688	\$36,267,803
Total expenses.....	4,143,196	4,558,935	31,089,189	31,892,643
Net revenue.....	\$896,527	\$851,579	\$3,609,498	\$4,375,160
Auxiliary operations:				
Total revenues.....	\$171,442	\$172,608	\$1,177,681	\$1,233,622
Total expenses.....	140,613	139,907	994,669	1,012,039
Net revenue.....	\$30,829	\$32,701	\$183,012	\$221,582
Total net revenue.....	\$927,355	\$884,280	\$3,792,511	\$4,596,742
Taxes accrued.....	413,322	416,926	2,434,375	1,538,377
Operating income.....	\$514,033	\$467,354	\$1,358,135	\$3,058,365

—V. 147, p. 1047.

**SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
\$4.50 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK**

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Prospectus upon Request

YARNALL & CO.

A. T. & T. Teletype—Phila. 22
1528 Walnut St. 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 a director of this company and several subsidiary companies.—V. 147, p. 902.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Co.—Hearing Sept. 29—

Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has adjourned a scheduled hearing on the confirmation of a proposed amended plan of reorganization for the corporation 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.—Asset Value—

The company reports net asset value of its common stock, as of Aug. 31, 1938, with securities based on market valuations, equal to \$16.12 per share, comparing with \$28.48 per share on Aug. 31, 1937, and \$16.96 per share 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 on Aug. 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Aug. 2, May 1 and on Feb. 1, 1937; and on Nov. 2, and Aug. 1, 1936. A special dividend of \$2 was paid on Dec. 23, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1352.

Reynolds Metals Co.—Earnings—

[Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries]

Period—	—3 Months Ended—	—6 Months Ended—		
July 2, '38	July 3, '37	July 2, '38		
Net profit.....	\$148,166	\$580,678	\$305,768	\$1,123,636
Earns. avail. for common stk. after pref. divs....	79,604	512,117	167,892	985,000
Earns. per sh. on com. stock.....	\$0.08	\$0.50	\$0.16	\$0.96

x After all charges and Federal taxes (except surtax).

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 \$148,165.82 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 charged during the six months on the former basis. The change is accounted 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.

Makes Loan—

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 Commission.

The company agreed to apply as much of the proceeds of the loan as was necessary to pay off its 2 1/2% bearer notes, in the amount of \$1,780,000, and \$280,000 bank loans of the company and subsidiaries, on or before Nov. 1, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3819.

Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.—Equipment

Issue Placed Privately—The First Boston Corp. submitted on Sept. 7 the high bid for \$740,000 2 1/2% 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.

Roses 5, 10 & 25-Cent Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—8 Mos.—1937	
Sales.....	\$393,282	\$385,120	\$2,809,741
Stores in operation.....	-----	-----	102

—V. 147, p. 1205.

Roxborough Knitting Mills, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended—	July 2, '38	July 3, '37
Net sales.....	\$1,932,104	\$2,284,757
Net income after all charges.....	8,525	35,838

—V. 144, p. 1975.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings

Years Ended July 31—		
	1938	1937
Operating revenues.....	\$8,269,964	\$8,143,115
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.....	5,033,129	4,741,601
Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. res'v'e).....	\$3,236,835	\$3,401,514
Other income (net).....	578	4,476
Net oper. revenue and other income (before appropriation for retirement reserve).....	\$3,237,413	\$3,405,990
Appropriation for retirement reserve.....	1,325,000	1,285,000
Gross income.....	\$1,912,413	\$2,120,990
Interest on funded debt.....	620,000	620,000
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	61,954	61,954
Other interest (net).....	Cr37,662	Cr1,685
Other income deductions.....	4,300	116
Net income.....	\$1,263,821	\$1,440,605

—V. 147, p. 1048.

Serrick Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ended June 30, 1938	
Gross profit on sales.....	\$243,395
Selling and administrative expenses.....	228,054
Net profit on sales.....	\$15,341
Cash discounts on purchases & miscellaneous other income.....	8,812
Gross income.....	\$24,153
Income charges.....	41,099
Provision for depreciation.....	100,617
Net loss for the year.....	\$117,562
Dividends paid: Class A common stock—cash.....	18,877
Class B common stock—cash.....	41,608
Class A common stock (at \$9 a share).....	62,742

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash on hand and in banks	\$52,994	Notes payable	\$103,264
x Notes and accts. receivable	156,345	Accounts payable	54,993
Inventories	266,190	Fed. inc. tax payable, prior yrs.	7,943
Other receiv. and invest. assets	11,122	Accrued expenses	46,443
Deferred charges	8,201	Notes pay. (excl. of current mat. shown above)	10,417
y Prop., plant and equipment	690,261	Reserves	41,511
Goodwill	1	Class A com. stock (par \$5)	242,725
		Class B com. stock (par \$1)	139,426
Total	\$1,185,114	Paid-in & donated surplus	608,629
	\$1,686,151	Earned surplus	def70,236
		Total	\$1,185,114

x After reserve for bad debts of \$13,794 in 1938 and \$17,500 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$615,297 in 1938 and \$556,458 in 1937. —V. 147, p. 431.

(William) Simon Brewery—Earnings—

	1938	1937
3 Months Ended July 31—		
Net income after all charges	\$50,733	\$100,135
Earnings per share	\$0.07	\$0.13

—V. 147, p. 1207.

Sisocoe Gold Mines, Ltd.—August Production—

Company's August production of gold was valued at \$190,249 from a total of 1,503 tons milled, indicating an average recovery of \$10.23 per ton. This compares with \$194,096 and average recovery of \$11.25 per ton in July and \$220,472 in August, 1937, when average recovery was \$12.43.—V. 137, p. 1353.

650 South Grand Building Co., Los Angeles—Earnings

Earnings for Six Months Ended July 31, 1938

Income—Rentals	\$53,370
Service and miscellaneous income	1,202
Total income	\$54,572
Expenses	38,703
Taxes	11,670
Profit, before depreciation	\$4,199

Balance Sheet July 31, 1938

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash in bank and on hand	\$12,064	Accounts payable	\$1,182
Accounts and notes receivable	4,592	Dividend payable	3,225
Deficiency claim against former owners of Quinby Properties	1	Accrued liabilities	635
—carried at nominal value	1	Taxes payable or accrued	24,264
Fixed assets	x410,368	Lease deposits and advance rentals	6,758
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	26,323	Capital stock (par \$10)	64,500
Total	\$453,349	Paid-in Surplus	354,427
		Earned surplus (deficit)	1,641
		Total	\$453,349

x After reserves for depreciation of \$21,877.

Southern Pacific RR.—Bond Issue Projected—

The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$7,251,000 of first refunding 4% mortgage bonds. Of 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, p. 1260.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Gross earnings (est.)—Fourth Week of Aug.—Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—	\$3,516,061	\$3,444,479
		\$75,076,417
		\$89,624,163

—V. 147, p. 1503.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End.	1938—Month—	1937	1938—7 Mos.—	1937—7 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$7,336,512	\$7,220,723	\$50,921,127	\$49,999,426
Uncollectible oper. rev.	31,458	25,492	221,696	178,398
a Operating revenues	\$7,305,054	\$7,195,231	\$50,699,431	\$49,821,028
Operating expenses	4,654,487	4,689,876	32,814,315	31,863,324
Net oper. revenues	\$2,650,567	\$2,505,355	\$17,885,116	\$17,947,704
Operating taxes	1,000,258	869,048	6,787,628	6,305,891
Net oper. income	\$1,650,309	\$1,636,307	\$11,097,488	\$11,641,813
Net income	1,464,762	1,451,469	10,030,053	10,614,321
a Incl. est. amts. subject to refund	2,395	19,070	16,930	132,605

—V. 147, p. 1049.

Spiegel, Inc.—Sales—

Period End.	1938—Month—	1937	1938—8 Mos.—	1937
Sales	\$3,366,080	\$3,534,922	\$27,580,701	\$30,267,022

—V. 147, p. 1207.

Standard Products Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Mfg. profit after deducting cost of goods sold, incl. material, labor and factory expenses	\$492,565	\$1,272,302	\$1,454,642
Selling, gen. & admin. expenses	398,475	395,166	361,165
Operating profit	\$94,090	\$877,136	\$1,093,477
Other deductions	62,483	47,207	50,074
Other income	Cr26,730	Cr11,456	Cr16,492
Provision for Federal income, excess profits & undistributed profits taxes	29,522	205,217	214,215
Special charges	—	—	110,000
Portion of subs. loss applicable to minority interest	Cr2,133	Dr1,524	Cr2,649
Net profit	\$30,949	\$634,644	\$738,319
Dividends paid	75,000	300,000	—
Earnings per share on common stock	\$0.10	\$2.11	\$2.46

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$312,486	Accts. pay. (trade)	\$135,715
a Accts. rec. (cust.)	176,131	Note pay. to bank	100,000
Vendors' deb. bals.	209,021	Unpaid salaries, wages, &c.	15,751
Inventories	427,219	Bank overdraft	69,338
New York drafts pledged to secure indebtedness of Canadian sub.	32,500	(Canadian sub.) Acct. pay. to officer	—
Other assets	38,244	Other curr. liabls.	3,372
b Property, plant and equipment	1,008,368	Other liabilities	9,623
c Patents	48,164	Reserves	30,000
Prepaid taxes	17,553	Minor. int. in outstanding capital stock of sub.	17,213
Total	\$1,842,467	Com. stk. (par \$1)	300,000
	\$2,055,327	Paid-in surplus	772,219
		Earned surplus	389,237
		Total	\$1,842,467

a After reserve of \$25,800 in 1938 and \$26,100 in 1937. b After reserve for depreciation \$206,934 in 1938 and \$16,607 in 1937. c After reserve for amortization of \$5,943 in 1938 and \$3,879 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 1504.

Standard Dredging Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Net profit after int., deprec., Fed. inc. taxes, &c.	\$186,502
Earnings per share on 596,197 shs. common stock (par \$1)	\$0.15

—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 corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 1504.

(L. S.) Starrett Co.—Smaller Common Dividend—

The 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. 23. This compares with 50 cents paid on June 25, last; 25 cents paid on March 30, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 30 and on Sept. 30, 1937; a dividend of \$1.75 was paid on June 26, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 40 cents was paid on March 30, 1937; an extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 30, 1936, and an extra dividend of 15 cents per share was paid on Sept. 30, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1504.

Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—		1938	1937
Net sales		\$2,291,896	\$2,837,163
Cost of goods sold and operating expenses		2,120,783	2,436,910
General and administrative expenses		32,840	33,176
x Income charges and credits (net)		87,509	91,527
Net profit (before provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes)		\$50,764	\$275,551
Surplus Jan. 1		1,331,792	1,172,780
Increase in surplus arising from purch. of 6% cum. 1st pref. stock & 5% non-cum. 2d pref. stock		18,202	17,255
Prior year adjustment		—	1,485
Total		\$1,400,758	\$1,467,070
Dividends paid—6% cum. 1st pref. divs.		34,872	37,488
5% non-cum. 2nd pref. dividends		—	12,496
Prior year adjustment		377	—
Surplus June 30		\$1,365,510	\$1,417,086
Earnings per sh. on 298,108 shs. of common stock		Nil	\$0.76

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

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash	\$70,093	Notes pay. (banks)	\$425,000
Notes & accts. rec. (net)	2,858,443	Accts. pay. (trade)	176,078
Inventory	964,072	Fed. taxes payable	53,249
Value of life insur.	32,139	Accrued expenses	92,555
Invests. & sundry assets	17,508	Res. for contng. 6% cum. 1st pf. stk. (\$50 par)	1,139,650
Fixed depreciables, less depreciation	88,171	5% non-cum. 2d pf. stk. (\$20 par)	449,400
Imp't. to lead prop. (less amort.)	51,813	a Common stock	298,108
Deferred charges	54,043	Surplus	1,365,510
Total	\$4,136,282	Total	\$4,136,282

Total \$4,136,282 \$4,118,630 Total \$4,136,282 \$4,118,630 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	\$655,511
Loss after all charges	x\$3,299
x After charging \$25,923 depreciation on buildings, machinery and equipment.	—V. 145, p. 3983.

Stokely Brothers & Co., Inc.—Subscription Agreement—

Stockholders at their annual meeting on Sept. 14 will consider and vote upon a proposal to adjust the officers' and employees' common stock subscription 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, p. 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 Maguire & Co., Inc., reserves the right to vary the offering price in accordance with market conditions.—V. 146, p. 2223.

Sun Ray Drug Co.—Sales—

Period End.	1938—Month—	1937	1938—8 Mos.—	1937
Sales	\$558,258	\$487,440	\$4,039,412	\$3,846,014

—V. 147, p. 1208.

Tappan Stove Co.—To Pay 20-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. This compares 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 Called—

The National Power & Light Co. announced on Sept. 2 that the outstanding 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 deal, issued a notice that it will accept for payment on 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 Reduced—

Company paid a dividend of 7 cents per share on the common stock on Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 29. An initial dividend of 7 1/2 cents was paid on June 1, last.—V. 146, p. 1730.

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

3 Months Ended July 31—	1938	1937
Net income before deprec., depletion & income taxes	\$197,839	\$201,178

—V. 000, p. 0000.

Texas Mexican Ry.—Equipment Certificates—

The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue \$200,000 of equipment certificates to the Reconstruction Financing Corporation in connection with the purchase of seven Diesel electric locomotives from 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 faced with Federal competition in the form of the Authority, which is similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The offer of sale was made after the Colorado River Authority had turned down company proposals for distributing power from the development.

John W. Carpenter, President of the company in a letter conveying the offer to executives of the Authority, charged that the Authority had endeavored to persuade municipalities served by the company to obtain Public Works Administration loans and grants to construct competing facilities.

American Power & Light Co. is a member of the Electric Bond & Share group of properties. In bringing about the present offer, the Lower Colorado River Authority followed along the lines adopted by the TVA, which recently culminated in the sale of the electric properties at Knoxville, Tenn., by a subsidiary of National Power & Light Co., also a member of the Electric Bond & Share group.

The proposal was submitted to the Authority by Mr. Carpenter in a meeting with the power committee of the Federal Agency. The territory offered by the company comprises an area of 16 counties contiguous to the development of the Colorado River dams, which, it is held, would provide the Authority with a well-developed, going business, franchises of long duration and contracts for large industrial power. Decision on the part of the Authority was expected without delay.—V. 147, p. 1355.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Gross profit on sales—	\$1,313,973	\$2,569,816	\$2,549,383	\$1,944,998
Expenses—	643,479	1,116,330	1,121,197	1,142,338
Operating profit—	\$670,494	\$1,453,486	\$1,428,186	\$802,660
Other income—	154,222	103,975	86,542	71,925
Total income—	\$824,716	\$1,557,461	\$1,514,728	\$874,585
Prov. for bad debts, &c.—		25,261	34,797	12,908
Prov. to reduce market value—				
Exp of closed branches—		10,543		
Loss on plant assets—		12,358		
Miscell. deductions—			16,369	25,979
Deprec. and amortiz—	14,671	7,210	187	578
Interest expenses—	348,728	357,286	359,280	351,233
Federal & State tax—	80,000	200,000	200,000	85,000
Net profit—	\$381,317	\$944,803	\$904,095	\$397,425
Preferred dividends—	y73,865	y76,842	84,935	87,607
Shs. com. stk. (par \$10)—	984,150	981,500	980,000	980,000
Earnings per share—	\$0.31	\$0.88	\$0.84	\$0.31

Net profit made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Preferred dividends declared but not paid.

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
\$	\$	\$	\$		
Land, bldgs., &c.—	4,566,534	4,948,289	7% pref. stock—	2,062,100	2,195,500
Less depreciation—	1,273,816	1,403,560	Common stock—	9,841,500	9,815,000
Goodwill & pat'ls.—	1	1	Accts. and accrued acts. payable—	467,310	1,520,685
Dies, jigs, fixtures and patterns—	1	1	Fed. & State social security taxes—		89,589
Cash—	3,104,884	1,093,122	Divs. declared on pref. stock—	y12,029	76,842
Notes, accts., &c., receivable—	2,237,880	3,972,654	Fed. & State inc. tax payable—	80,000	410,270
Inventories—	3,250,084	5,482,249	Reserves—	269,891	324,145
Govt. & other sec.—	682,626	103,845	Deferred income—	61,563	164,853
Time deposit & int. thereon—	125,421	130,434	Capital surplus—	722,699	699,520
Other assets—	497,519	571,325	Earned surplus—	2,187,662	2,501,737
Deferred assets—	72,991	92,665			
Total—	15,701,756	17,798,144	Total—	15,701,756	17,798,144

After allowance for depreciation and obsolescence. y Accrued dividends on preferred stock.—V. 146, p. 3527.

Toledo Edison Co.—Output—
August power output was 39,971,590 kwh., an increase of 7% over the 37,358,624 kwh. reported in July, and comparing with 47,077,634 in August, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1355.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net profit—	\$60,636	\$428,928	\$281,946	\$173,713
Shs. of capital stock outstanding (par \$1)—	472,500	472,500	472,500	459,225
Earnings per share—	\$0.13	\$0.91	\$0.59	\$0.38

Ulen & Co.—Gets Greek Water Contract—

The Greek Government signed a contract on Sept. 6 with the Societe Anonyme Hellenique Des Eaux, a Greek company jointly owned by Ulen & Co. and the Bank of Athens, for the extension and enlargement of the water works system supplying Athens, Piraeus and environs, according to cable 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.

The Greek company will receive a percentage of the expenditures for management of construction and operation. The contract is in agency form and involves neither Ulen & Co. nor its Greek affiliate in unusual risk.

Engineering work will be under the supervision of Col. R. W. Gaussmann, general manager of Ulen & Co. at Athens, who completed the basic construction of the modern waterworks system now serving the Greek metropolis in 1931.

Work will begin immediately on an aqueduct to connect the springs in the Boeotian Kephissos with Marathon Lake, the present source of supply. A new tunnel, known as the Kiourka, will be constructed and operations 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, p. 1506.

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 1209.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
12 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net sales—	\$6,445,840	\$10,204,662	\$7,546,837	\$6,192,333
Net profit—	496,203	381,073	255,912	55,874

After ordinary taxes, depreciation, &c. charges but before Federal taxes and surtaxes.—V. 146, p. 4132.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net sales—	\$1,831,500	\$2,944,615	\$2,896,755	\$2,903,728
Costs and expenses—	1,879,409	2,681,123	2,678,666	2,758,707
Depreciation—	30,569	29,828	38,392	35,086
Profit—	loss\$78,478	\$23,664	\$179,697	\$109,935
Other income—	62,838	55,942	58,809	44,114
Total income—	loss\$15,640	\$289,606	\$238,506	\$154,049
Fed. & foreign inc. tax—	41,351	45,424	38,997	
Exchange loss—	3,591			
Minority interests—	3,314	9,510	6,704	5,967
Net profit—	loss\$73,897	\$234,671	\$192,805	\$148,082
Preferred dividends—	102,095	103,250	105,000	107,082
Common dividends—		104,250	139,000	
Surplus—	def\$175,991	\$27,172	def\$51,195	\$41,000
Earnings per sh. on com. stk.—	Nil	\$0.94	\$0.63	\$0.29

Note—No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3361.

United Electric Coal Cos.—Arranges Bank Loans—

The company, it is reported in dispatches from Chicago, has completed negotiations for new bank loans aggregating \$2,100,000 from New York Trust Co., Chase National Bank, New York, and First National Bank, Chicago. Stockholders will be asked to approve the application for the loans at the annual meeting on Oct. 7.

The loans will be evidenced by three promissory notes, amounting to \$700,000 each, payable on or before Dec. 31, 1941, and bearing interest rate of 4½% 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 increase company's working capital.

The loan will also make possible the termination of the creditor's agreement, eliminating the need of meeting early maturities which will result in lower debt amortization requirements.

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 three banks payments, will be made on the 15th of each month commencing Jan. 15, 1939, and the amount to be paid will be equal to 25 cents for each 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—

Week Ended—	Sept. 3, '38	Aug. 27, '38	Sept. 4, '37
Electric output of system (kwh.)—	88,167,334	87,723,419	91,578,149

U. S. Glass Co.—President Granted Leave—

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

United Wall Paper Factories, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Years Ended June 30—		
Net profit after depreciation, interest, provision for uncollectible accounts, Federal income taxes, &c.—	\$137,885	\$275,438
Earnings per share on 1,138,090 shares com. stock—	\$0.08	\$0.20

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross income—	\$24,916,601	\$27,361,229	\$20,972,516	\$18,011,822
x Cost of sales—	23,791,514	y26,295,991	19,719,396	16,759,758
Gross profit—	\$1,125,087	\$1,065,238	\$1,253,120	\$1,252,065
Other income—	481,654	670,790	428,010	427,031
Total income—	\$1,606,741	\$1,736,028	\$1,681,130	\$1,679,096
Depreciation—	69,177	72,678	71,837	107,321
Profit on sale of capital assets—				
Net loss on disposition of inv. & plant assets—		z27,269		
Net income—	\$1,537,562	\$1,636,081	\$1,630,996	\$1,589,427
Preferred dividends—	500,072	500,072	500,072	500,072
Common divs. (cash)—	871,446	980,377	580,964	432,423
Surplus—	\$166,044	\$155,632	\$549,960	\$656,932
Com. shs. outst. (no par)—	145,241	145,241	145,241	145,241
Earnings per sh. on com.—	\$7.14	\$7.82	\$7.78	\$7.50

x Cost of sales includes all expenses and provision for Federal taxes. y Including Federal surtax on undistributed profits of \$2,408 to Dec. 31, 1936. z Loss of \$225,000 on investment in affiliated company liquidated during the year has been charged to reserve.

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
\$	\$	\$	\$		
x Fixed assets—	1,248,181	1,062,114	7% pref. stock (8%)—	6,250,900	6,250,900
Goodwill—	1	1	y Common stock—	1,479,305	1,479,305
Invest. affil. cos.—	1,688,668	1,647,238	Prof. divs. payable—	125,018	125,018
Other investments—	23,194	19,646	Accounts payable—	604,842	658,779
Sinking fund for preferred stock—	211,386	138,918	Tax reserve—	246,211	153,891
Cash—	2,730,329	5,343,068	Res. for conting's.—	138,649	138,649
Marketable secur.—	411,625		Surplus—	5,552,289	5,386,244
Accts. & notes rec.—	3,915,313	2,956,616			
Inventories—	3,670,861	2,539,041			
Deferred assets—	497,654	486,143			
Total—	14,397,213	14,192,786	Total—	14,397,213	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.—V. 145, p. 4131.

Van de Kamps Holland Dutch Bakers, Inc.—Extra Div.

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 6½ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 6½ cents per share on 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, 1935, these latter being the initial 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 compares with 15 cents paid on June 30, last; 20 cents paid on March 31, last; 30 cents paid on Dec. 22, last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 30, 1937; 20 cents paid on July 31, 1937; 18½ cents on June 30, 1937, and 18½ cents on March 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 589.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.—Financing—

It is stated that the issue of \$42,000,000 refunding bonds, which has been under discussion for some weeks, should go into Securities and Exchange Commission registry about Sept. 15.—V. 147, p. 1509.

Vick Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period—	Year Ended June 30			6 Mos. End. June 30, '35
	1938	1937	1936	
Sales, less returns, allow. & discounts—	\$8,986,833	\$9,814,456	\$9,304,992	\$3,915,976
x Cost of goods sold, selling, 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.—		5,230		3,962
Misc. adjustments—	1,139	17,371		9,384
Net profit—	\$2,248,138	\$2,953,515	\$2,709,334	\$1,044,751
Previous surplus—	3,432,743	3,413,371	2,384,489	2,179,979
Total surplus—	\$5,680,881	\$6,366,886	\$5,093,823	\$3,224,730
Dividends—	1,659,211	2,934,142	1,680,452	840,241
Profit & loss surplus—	\$4,021,670	\$3,432,743	\$3,413,370	\$2,384,489
Earnings per sh. on cap. stk.—	\$3.21	\$4.23	\$3.86	\$1.49

x Including depreciation of \$85,221 in 1938; \$65,075 in 1937; \$56,745 in 1936 and \$24,632 in first six months of 1935. y Incl. adjustment of gold. z After applying reserve (provided out of 1934 profits) for advertisement of \$325,000.

Note—The stockholders on March 30, 1935 approved a change in the fiscal year to end June 30 instead of Dec. 31.

thereafter and on or before March 1, 1948, \$76 12-13; such conversion prices being subject to adjustment in certain cases.

Purpose—Net proceeds to be received by the company from the issue and sale of the debentures, estimated to amount to \$29,083,490, exclusive of accrued interest, after deducting estimated expenses, 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 1, 1938, as follows: Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, \$3,000,000; Cleveland Trust Co., \$1,500,000; National City Bank of 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; Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1,000,000. 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 (\$7,500,000), and the proceeds of such loans obtained in January, 1937, were used for additional working capital and for plant improvements and additions. Substantial capital expenditures for plant improvements and additions have been made by the company and its subsidiaries during recent years (aggregating approximately \$45,000,000 since June 30, 1933) primarily for the purpose of modernizing certain of the company's steel producing facilities and to provide additional facilities for the production of lighter flat rolled steel products. Since Jan. 1, 1937, such capital expenditures have aggregated more than \$17,000,000.

(2) The remainder of the net proceeds to be derived from the issue and sale of the debentures will be used for additional working capital and toward payment of the cost of contemplated further plant improvements and additions.

History & Business—Company was incorp. in Ohio on Nov. 23, 1900, under the name "The Youngstown Iron Sheet & Tube Co." On May 5, 1905, name was changed to "The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co."

Company is engaged primarily in the business of manufacturing and selling pig iron and various steel products, including slabs, billets, skelp, sheet bars, merchant bars and shapes, railroad tie plates and track spikes, wire rods, plain wire, barbed wire, wire nails, wire staples, wire hoops, plates, hot and cold rolled sheets and strip, galvanized sheets, tin plate, terne plate, tin mill black plate, steel pipe (butt and lap welded, mechanically welded and seamless), rigid conduit, electrical metallic tubing, mechanical 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 and tin plate, for which the oil and gas industry, the automotive industry, the building industry and the container industry constitute the principal markets. Youngstown Metal Products Co., a subsidiary, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of pressed steel products. The other principal subsidiaries of the company are selling companies or are engaged in mining operations.

The principal selling subsidiaries are Continental Supply Co., which is engaged in merchandising oil well supplies, chiefly in the Mid-Continent oil and gas fields of the United States, and Youngstown Steel Products Co., which is engaged in merchandising the company's steel products. The Continental Supply Co., during recent years, has derived a substantial part of its earnings from the sale of products not manufactured by the 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 from mines owned or held under lease by such subsidiaries, and from mines owned or held under lease by other corporations in which the company has an interest, substantially all of its requirements of iron ore and high volatile coking coal. Company purchases from others its requirements of low volatile coking and gas coal, substantial amounts of steam coal and certain other materials, including manganese ore, nickel and pig tin, the sources 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 business, at present insuring only certain risks of the company and its subsidiaries.

Plants & Properties—The plants of the company have an estimated combined annual capacity of 2,850,000 gross tons of pig iron and an estimated combined annual capacity of 3,120,000 gross tons of steel ingots, and are equipped with facilities capable of converting such ingots into various semi-finished and finished steel products.

Funded Debt and Capitalization—As of April 30, 1938, but after giving effect to the issuance and sale of the convertible 4% debentures and to the retirement of the \$12,500,000 of bank loans, the funded debt and capitalization of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries was as follows:

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st mtge. bonds (issuable in series).....	\$175,000,000	
1st mtge. sink fund 4s, series C, 1961.....	61,500,000	\$58,065,000
Convert. 4% debts., due Sept., 1948.....	30,000,000	30,000,000
Minority shareholder's equity in subsidiary company.....		33,867
Preferred shs. (issuable in series)--- par \$100 a share.....	250,000 shs.	
Series A 5 1/2% cum. pref. shares.....	150,000 shs.	150,000 shs.
Common shares (no par).....	d2,500,000 shs.	1,665,182 shs.

a Pursuant to the 1st mtge. dated Dec. 21, 1927, bonds of one or more series, having such provisions, authorized or permitted by the 1st mtge., as amended, as directors shall determine at the time of the creation of such series, may be issued under the 1st mtge., so long as the aggregate principal amount of bonds of all series at any one time outstanding thereunder shall not exceed \$175,000,000. b The aggregate principal amount of series C bonds is limited to \$61,500,000, including \$1,500,000 available for sinking fund purposes only which were issued during 1937 and on May 1 of that year retired through the operation of the sinking fund for the series C bonds. c Amount of bonds shown as outstanding is after deducting (1) \$435,000 of bonds held in treasury, and (2) \$1,500,000 of bonds held for retirement in sinking fund which were retired as of May 1, 1938. d Of this number, 480,000 common shares are reserved for issue upon conversion of the debentures.

Note—The aggregate stated capital in respect of the 1,675,008 issued common shares, (including 9,826 treasury shares) as shown by the company's balance sheet, is \$105,046,388 which has not been allocated in respect of any particular shares. As of April 30, 1938, there were also outstanding \$12,500,000 of bank loans mentioned above. Such bank loans are to be repaid out of the proceeds of this issue.

	Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiaries)			
	4 Mos. End. April 30, '38	1937	Calendar Years 1936 1935	
Gross sales, less discounts.....				
&c.....	\$27,300,606	\$144,288,796	\$127,674,516	\$86,788,923
a Cost of sales.....	22,115,466	112,301,097	101,431,999	70,123,833
Selling, general & administrative expense.....	1,938,618	6,525,860	5,215,197	4,476,568
Provision for doubtful accounts and notes.....	134,027	591,635	572,869	443,697
Recoveries on accounts and notes.....	Cr85,712	Cr293,307	Cr97,355	Cr114,040
Other general expense.....	121,640	834,694	616,081	440,817
Profit from operations.....	\$3,076,565	\$24,328,816	\$19,935,723	\$11,417,996
Other income.....	430,191	1,993,407	2,370,266	1,467,606
Gross income.....	\$3,506,756	\$26,322,223	\$22,305,990	\$12,885,602
Deduct—other charges.....	350,245	2,265,789	705,678	879,131
Gross income.....	\$3,156,511	\$24,056,434	\$21,600,312	\$12,006,470
Interest on funded debt.....	777,735	2,595,299	3,650,035	4,279,881
Other interest.....	80,562	98,966	18,300	132,799
Amort. of bond discount and expense.....	48,451			
Profit accru'g to minority	212	21,654	14,807	17,715
Depletion & depreciation.....	2,197,461	6,949,865	6,837,763	5,683,843
Federal income & excess-profits tax.....	142,000	1,876,500	538,589	315,397
Surtax on undistributed profits.....		323,500	6,505	
Profit for period.....	loss\$89,912	\$12,190,648	\$10,534,311	\$1,576,833

a Including repairs and maintenance of plants and estimated provision for costs of operating properties.

Underwriters—The names of the several underwriters and the several principal amounts of the debentures underwritten by them, respectively, were given in our issue of Sept. 3, page 1510.—V. 147, p. 1510.

Zenith Radio Corp.—Earnings—
3 Mos. End. July 31—
Net profit..... y\$124,806 y\$1,122,184 y\$706,940 x\$65,422
* Operating profit for the quarter was \$229,516, expenses \$148,146, and depreciation \$15,948. y Before profits taxes for possible assessment against undistributed profit. z After excise taxes, royalties, expense and depreciation but before Federal income tax.—V. 146, p. 3974.

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 6th 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 331,000 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 7th 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 1 1/4 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 6.93c., off 8 points. Rios were 2 points lower, with March at 4.57c. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with well described Santos 4s offered at 7.20 to 7.40c. 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 1/2c. In Havre futures were 1/2 to 1 1/2 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 6.89c., off 6 points. Rios were 3 lower with March at 4.59c., off 3 points. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged with Santos 4s. at 7.10 to 7.40c. Mild coffees were steady, with Manizales at 11 1/2c. Increased interest was reported. Roasters are said to have only two months' supply. Havre futures were 1/4 to 3/4 franc lower.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

September.....	4.54	May.....	4.62
December.....	4.56	July.....	4.66
March.....	4.57		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

September.....	6.64	May.....	6.88
December.....	6.72	July.....	6.90
March.....	6.83		

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 6¼c., 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 1½d. 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., 5.32; Jan., 5.37; March, 5.45; May, 5.56; July, 5.66.

On the 8th 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 5.27c., off 2 points. Only 120 lots changed hands up to early afternoon. Traders are pursuing a conservative 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 2.03c. 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 2.95c. No sales were effected. Until refiners tally the business accepted in refined, no additional demand is expected. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 1½ points lower, with transactions totaling 52 lots. Business in the London raw market was quiet and prices were unchanged. Sellers were asking 5s. 5¼d., equal to 1.00½c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 15s. 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 4.30c. 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 2.05c., cost and freight to Godchaux today (Wednesday), and additional business at the equivalent basis was effected in the previous session, but at the close more sugar was available at 2.95c. The world sugar contract closed 1 point lower to ½ point higher, with sales of only 92 lots. London market raws were unchanged and futures there closed unchanged to ½d. lower.

On the 8th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 168 con-

tracts. The world sugar contract closed ½ 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 2.92c. a pound for 2,892 tons of Philippines due to arrive next week. Further sugars were offered at 2.95c. The world sugar market was unchanged in dull trading. In London the market also was quiet, with futures unchanged to ¼d lower. Raw sugar was unchanged. Today futures closed 2 points down to unchanged in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 315 contracts. The world sugar contract closed ½ 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 1.92c. In the raw sugar market the spot price declined 2 points to 2.90c. 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 ½ point in quiet trading with May selling at 1.09½ after touching 1.10c. London futures were unchanged to ¼d higher.

Prices were as follows:

September	1.94	May	2.02
January (new)	1.95	July	2.05
March (new)	1.98		

Decrease of 26.3% 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 tons, 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 10c. 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 3d. higher per cwt. Hog prices at Chicago were unchanged from previous finals, with sales ranging from \$8.25 to \$9.15. Receipts at the principal Western markets totaled 50,200 head against 37,200 head for the same day last year.

On the 8th 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

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 20c. 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 3d lower. Today futures closed 5 to 3 points net lower. This market ruled heavy during most of the session.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September	7.57	H	7.40	7.57	---	---
October	7.62	O	7.52	7.67	7.67	7.62
December	7.77	L	7.72	7.87	7.85	7.82
January	7.85	.	7.80	7.95	7.95	7.92

Pork—(Export), mess, \$26.37½ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, \$23.25 (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: quiet. Pickled hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f.—4 to 6 lbs., 14½c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 13¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12¼c. Skinned, loose, c. a. f.—14 to 16 lbs., 22¼c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 19c. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 16¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 16¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 16¾c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 12¾c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 12½c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 11½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 11¾c. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: 25½ to 26¼c. Cheese: State, held '37, 19 to 21c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs—29 to 26¾c.

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,—.03¼ Pacific Coast—.02¾ to .02⅞. Corn: crude, west, tanks, nearby—.07 nominal bid. Olive: denatured, spot, drums—9.3 bid. Soy bean: crude, tanks, west—.05 to .05¼; L. C. L. N. Y.—7.0 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees—9½ offered. Lard: prime—.09; extra winter strained—8¾. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light filtered—no quotation. Turpentine: 27½ to 29½. Rosins: \$4.90 to \$7.67.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 231 contracts. Crude, S. E., 6¾c. Prices closed as follows

September	7.79@	January	7.78@	7.80
October	7.74@	February	7.80@	n
November	7.74@	March	7.86@	n
December	7.78@	April	7.86@	n

Rubber—On the 6th inst. futures closed 10 to 18 points net lower. After opening up higher on stronger cables from London, commission house liquidation moved prices down slowly all during the session today (Tuesday). Spot, standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the outside market also declined to 16 3/16c., off ½c. Although the volume appeared 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 345 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 16 3/16c. Prices at the opening call were 1 point higher to 1 point lower. 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 11 points lower, with December selling at 16.25c., 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 liquidation 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 16.19c., respectively. Sales to that time totaled 2,000 tons. Prices on the London and Singapore exchanges declined 1-16 to ¼d. Local closing: Sept., 15.78; Dec., 15.94; Jan., 15.96; March, 16.06; May, 16.17; July, 16.25.

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 Continent. 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 7th 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: 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 totaled 35,000 pieces, with August light native cows selling at 11¼c. 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 10.62c. 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., 15s. 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 Havana-redelivery 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, amounted 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

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 3d 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 8.30c. 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 8.30c.

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 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 8c. level, or under, for contracts and to 8.10c. 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, 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 8.20c., 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 very 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. Outside 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 very unfavorable. 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:

Sept. 3 to Sept. 9—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland.....	8.22	Hol.	8.10	8.18	8.19	8.08

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 $\frac{3}{8}$, 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 $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton at the 10 markets on Sept. 8.

	$\frac{3}{8}$ Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. & Longer		$\frac{3}{8}$ Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. & Longer
White—				Spotted—			
Mid. Fair.....	.62 on	.82 on	.98 on	Good Mid.....	.11 on	.25 on	.39 on
St. Good Mid.....	.56 on	.76 on	.92 on	St. Mid.....	.08 off	.07 on	.21 on
Good Mid.....	.50 on	.70 on	.86 on	Mid.....	.64 off	.49 off	.35 off
St. Mid.....	.32 on	.52 on	.69 on	St. Low Mid.....	1.44 off	1.39 off	1.34 off
Mid.....	.19 on	.33 on	.33 on	*Low Mid.....	2.19 off	2.14 off	2.12 off
St. Low Mid.....	.58 off	.42 off	.29 off	Tinged—			
Low Mid.....	1.33 off	1.26 off	1.21 off	Good Mid.....	.51 off	.41 off	.28 off
St. Good Ord.....	2.09 off	2.04 off	2.01 off	St. Mid.....	.73 off	.63 off	.51 off
*Good Ord.....	2.76 off	2.69 off	2.66 off	*Mid.....	1.43 off	1.37 off	1.33 off
Extra White—				*St. Low Mid.....	2.24 off	2.12 off	2.09 off
Good Mid.....	.50 on	.70 on	.86 on	*Low Mid.....	2.71 off	2.66 off	2.64 off
St. Mid.....	.32 on	.52 on	.69 on	Yel. Stained—			
Mid.....	.19 on	.33 on	.33 on	Good Mid.....	1.23 off	1.16 off	1.09 off
St. Low Mid.....	.58 off	.42 off	.29 off	*St. Mid.....	1.67 off	1.62 off	1.58 off
Low Mid.....	1.33 off	1.26 off	1.21 off	*Mid.....	2.33 off	2.28 off	2.26 off
St. Good Ord.....	2.09 off	2.04 off	2.01 off	Gray—			
*Good Ord.....	2.76 off	2.69 off	2.66 off	Good Mid.....	.63 off	.51 off	.41 off
				St. Mid.....	.84 off	.72 off	.62 off
				*Mid.....	1.36 off	1.30 off	1.24 off

*Not deliverable on future contract.

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:

1938.....	8.08c.	1930.....	11.20c.	1922.....	22.00c.	1914.....	13.25c.
1937.....	9.37c.	1929.....	19.35c.	1921.....	19.80c.	1913.....	13.25c.
1936.....	12.50c.	1928.....	19.50c.	1920.....	31.75c.	1912.....	11.75c.
1935.....	10.85c.	1927.....	23.60c.	1919.....	29.10c.	1911.....	12.00c.
1934.....	13.40c.	1926.....	18.60c.	1918.....	36.45c.	1910.....	14.00c.
1933.....	8.85c.	1925.....	23.55c.	1917.....	21.20c.	1909.....	12.65c.
1932.....	8.10c.	1924.....	24.50c.	1916.....	15.35c.	1908.....	9.40c.
1931.....	6.90c.	1923.....	28.95c.	1915.....	10.20c.	1907.....	13.25c.

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.

	Spot Market Closed	Futures Market Closed	SALES		
			Spot	Contr't	Total
Saturday.....	Quiet, 11 pts. dec.	Barely steady..	---	---	---
Monday.....	---	HOLI DAY.	---	---	---
Tuesday.....	Quiet, 12 pts. dec.	Barely steady..	---	---	---
Wednesday.....	Steady, 8 pts. adv.	Steady.....	---	---	---
Thursday.....	Steady, 1 pt. adv.	Barely steady..	---	---	---
Friday.....	Steady, 11 pts. dec.	Barely steady..	1,005	---	1,005
Total week.....	---	---	1,005	---	1,005
Since Aug. 1.....	---	---	4.69	---	4.690

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

	Saturday Sept. 3	Monday Sept. 5	Tuesday Sept. 6	Wednesday Sept. 7	Thursday Sept. 8	Friday Sept. 9
Sept. (1938)						
Range.....			7.95	8.03n	8.04n	7.93n
Closing.....	8.05n					
Oct. —						
Range.....	8.10-8.22		7.98-8.09	7.98-8.13	8.05-8.12	7.96-8.06
Closing.....	8.10		7.98	8.06	8.07	7.96
Nov. —						
Range.....			8.00n	8.08n	8.09n	7.97n
Closing.....	8.12n					
Dec. —						
Range.....	8.15-8.25		8.03-8.14	8.02-8.18	8.08-8.17	7.99-8.10
Closing.....	8.15-8.16		8.03-8.04	8.11-8.12	8.11	7.99
Jan. (1939)						
Range.....	8.15-8.20		8.00-8.11	8.02-8.13	8.06-8.15	7.99-8.07
Closing.....	8.15		8.00	8.10	9.08	7.97
Feb. —						
Range.....		HOLI DAY.				
Closing.....	8.13n		7.98n	8.09n	8.08n	7.96n
Mar. —						
Range.....	8.11-8.24		7.97-8.09	7.97-8.11	8.05-8.14	7.95-8.05
Closing.....	8.11-8.12		7.97	8.08	8.08	7.95
April —						
Range.....			7.96n	8.07n	8.07n	7.94n
Closing.....	8.11n					
May —						
Range.....	8.11-8.22		7.96-8.08	7.96-8.13	8.04-8.13	7.93-8.04
Closing.....	8.11		7.96	8.06-8.07	8.07	7.93-7.94
June —						
Range.....			7.95n	8.06n	8.07n	7.93n
Closing.....	8.11n					
July —						
Range.....	8.10-8.21		7.95-8.07	7.96-8.13	8.04-8.13	7.83-8.04
Closing.....	8.10-8.12		7.95	8.06-8.07	8.07-8.08	7.94
Aug. —						
Range.....						
Closing.....						

n Nominal.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets—Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Table with columns: Week Ended Sept. 9, Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on— (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday). Rows list cities like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Montgomery, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, Fort Worth.

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns: Date (Oct. 1938 to August), Closing Quotations (Saturday to Friday). Includes spot and options data.

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 Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on conditions as of Sept. 1, 1938. This is a decrease of 163,000 bales from the forecast as of Aug. 1 and compares with 18,946,000 bales in 1937, 12,399,000 bales 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 year (1926-36) average. It is estimated that 1.7% of the acreage in cotton on July 1 has been, or will be, 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%. Increased production over that indicated Aug. 1 is shown in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee. These increases, however, are more than offset by decreases in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Minor increases are shown in Arizona and California. 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 10 year period 1927-36. In Virginia yields have been reduced more by weevils than in any previous year; and in the Carolinas and Georgia the loss from these insects will be more than average. In the central portion of the cotton belt weevil damage is about average, while in Texas and Oklahoma less than average loss is in prospect. All States report heavier weevil damage this year than last. Significant infestation of leaf worms occurred much earlier than usual in the central and western parts of the belt. Both leaf worms and boll worms have been particularly active and damaging in Texas. The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies. The final outturn of cotton will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

COTTON REPORT AS OF SEPT. 1, 1938

Large table with multiple columns: State, 1938 Acreage (Total, Abandonment), Sept. 1 Condition, Yield per Acre (1927-1937, Indicated), Production (1937, 1938, 1938 Crop). Rows list states like Missouri, Virginia, No. Caro., So. Caro., Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, N. Mexico, Arizona, California, and All other.

* Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. a Georgia Sea Island, Florida Sea Island, and Arizona Egyptian included in State and United States totals. b Short-time average. c Old Mexico, not included in California 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. 1—The 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. Table with columns: State, Running Bales (1938, 1937, 1936). Rows list United States and various states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, All other States.

* Includes 157,865 bales of the crop of 1938 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1937-38, compared with 142,983 and 41,130 bales of the crops of 1937 and 1936. The statistics in this report include 11,193 round bales for 1938; 24,360 for 1937 and 9,311 for 1936. Included in the above are 477 bales of American-Egyptian and 78 bales of Sea-Island for 1938. The statistics for 1938 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States Cotton consumed during the month of July, 1938, amounted to 449,511 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, was 1,266,983 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 9,641,201 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 21,916,166. The total imports for the month of July, 1938, were 25,047 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 195,706 bales.

World Statistics The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various sources was 36,305,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 475 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States), for the year ending July 31, 1937, was 30,820,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 149,000,000.

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.

Table with columns: State/City, Rain Days, Rainfall Inches, Thermometer (High, Low, Mean). Rows list Texas and Florida locations.

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table with columns: State/City, Height (Sept. 9, 1938, Sept. 10, 1937). Rows list New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport, Vicksburg.

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table with columns for Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for New Contract, October (1938), December, January (1939), March, May, July, October, December, January (1940).

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.

Wheat—On the 3d inst. prices closed 1/4c. higher to 1/4c. 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.

On the 6th inst. prices closed 1 7/8c. to 2 1/4c. net lower. Tumbles of 2 1/4c. in Chicago wheat prices today to the lowest levels in six years resulted largely from reports of lessened war tension in Europe.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 7/8c. 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.

On the 8th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 1 1/8c. net lower. The market ruled heavy today in sympathy with the weakness of the Winnipeg market.

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 1 1/8c. to 1 3/4c. higher. Renewal of alarming European war talk, together with lively export purchasing in Canada, did much to force Chicago wheat values upward 2c. maximum today.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

Table with columns for No. 2 red, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 77 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 3/4, 76 3/4.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for September, December, March, May, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 62 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 65 3/4.

Table with columns for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made, and rows for September, December, March, May.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for October, December, May, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 59 1/2, 59 1/2, 62 1/2.

Corn—On the 3d inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 5/8c. 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.

On the 8th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. 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.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

Table with columns for No. 2 yellow, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 65 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for September, December, March, May, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 50 1/2, 48 1/2, 50 1/2, 50 1/2.

Table with columns for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made, and rows for September, December, March, May.

Oats—On the 3d inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. up. This market appeared to be at a standstill, trading being extremely light. On the 6th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. net lower.

On the 8th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. net higher. Light rural offerings and uneasiness regarding frost possibilities influenced a firmer oat market. Today prices closed 1/4c. to 3/8c. net higher.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for September, December, May, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2.

Table with columns for Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made, and rows for September, December, May.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for October, December, May, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for 28 3/4, 28 3/4, 28 3/4.

Rye—On the 3d inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. up. A holiday atmosphere prevailed, with very few inclined to trade in a substantial way.

the 6th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 1/8c. 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 5/8c. to 3/4c. net higher. The firmness of this grain was attributed largely to the strength displayed in the wheat markets.

On the 8th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. net lower. This heaviness of rye was largely in sympathy with the downward course of wheat values. Today prices closed 1/2c. to 1/4c. net higher. The same factors that influenced the higher wheat markets had their bullish effect on rye values and resulted in considerable buying of rye, especially for short account.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for month (September, December, May), price (40 1/2, 41 1/2, 43 1/2), and day of week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for month (October, December, May), price (37, 37 1/2, 40 1/2), and day of week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for month (October, December, May), price (33 1/2, 33 1/2, 35 1/2), and day of week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

Closing quotations were as follows:

Table listing prices for Flour (Spring oats, Rye flour patents, etc.) and Grain (Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.).

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.

Large table showing Receipts at various ports (Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, etc.) for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley from 1935 to 1938.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 3, 1938, follow:

Table showing total receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Sept. 3, 1938, compared to the same week in 1933 and 1937.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 3, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing exports from various ports (New York, Albany, New Orleans, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1938, is as below:

Table showing exports for week and since July 1 to various destinations (United Kingdom, Continent, etc.) for Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Sept. 3, were as follows:

Table showing grain stocks (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley) in bushels for various locations (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.).

Note—Bonded grain not included above; Oats—On Lakes, 86,000 bushels; total—86,000 bushels, against none in 1937.

Table showing Canadian exports (Lake, bay, river & seab'd) for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley, comparing 1938 with 1937.

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:

Table showing world's shipment of wheat and corn by week (Sept. 2, 1938) and since July 1, 1938 and 1937.

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.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are given below:

Table showing bushels of loans made by various states (Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, etc.).

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.

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 sections, in general, the period was characterized by abnormal warmth over much the greater portion of the country. Rainfall was spotted, except that large midwestern areas had substantial to heavy falls.

The weekly mean temperatures were below normal from the Lake region eastward, and especially in the interior of the Northeast where the week was 5 to 7 deg. cooler than normal, with frost in exposed places. Temperatures were relatively low also in central and southern Rocky Mountain sections. Elsewhere they averaged above normal, the plus departures being especially marked over a wide north-south midwestern belt and also from the northern Plains westward nearly to the Pacific Ocean. In some northwestern sections the temperature averaged up to 10 deg. above normal.

This table and supplementary reports show that substantial to heavy rains occurred over a large midwestern area, including principally southern Minnesota, parts of Iowa, much of Missouri, northwestern Texas, extreme western Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Rocky Mountain area from southern Wyoming southward to and including New Mexico. In this area most stations reported weekly totals ranging from about an inch up to 5 inches. The heaviest fall reported was 5.1 inches at Tekamah, Nebr., but a number of stations had 4 inches or more. In most other sections of the country rainfall was moderate to light, though there was as much as 2 inches locally on the north Pacific coast and up to 1 inch at a few points in the Eastern States.

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. The States and parts of States receiving the greatest benefits were as follows: Minnesota (except the extreme northwest), Iowa, southeastern South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, north-central and northwestern Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, eastern Utah, the southern half of Wyoming, and parts of Missouri. In the northwestern Great Plains there were beneficial, local showers, but the area was largely missed by the rains. Moisture is still needed in most of Arkansas and much of Texas.

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. There was considerable damage by heavy rains locally in some central Rocky Mountain sections.

Small Grains—In the later districts threshing made good progress under favorable weather conditions. In the eastern Winter Wheat Belt considerable plowing was accomplished, although this work has been retarded by dry ground in Ohio. West of the Mississippi River conditions for seeding have been improved greatly by the recent rains, except in the northern Plains where it is still too dry for plowing and seeding. In Nebraska, Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas the soil is 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 hard for seeding.

Corn—The corn crop is maturing rapidly with an increasing amount becoming safe from frost. East of the Mississippi River condition continues favorable, except for some firing of late fields in the eastern Ohio Valley and for some deterioration in the dryer central and south-central parts of Illinois; 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 become safe from frost.

In the Great Plains rains have come too late to be of material benefit. In Minnesota the corn is maturing fast, but needs a couple of weeks more before it will be safe from frost. In Iowa, also, maturity was rapid, too 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% will be safe from frost on Sept. 1, and with normal weather about 45% will be safe by the 15th, and about three-fourths by the end of the month.

Cotton—Abnormally warm weather and light to moderate rainfall were generally prevalent in the Cotton Belt, resulting in good progress toward maturity and rapid opening of bolls. Picking and ginning advanced favorably.

In Texas harvest is now generally well to the north and is nearing completion in the southern half of the State; cotton is largely good in the south, but very spotted in the north with plants fruiting poorly and shedding considerably; the late planted, especially, is making mostly poor development. In Oklahoma progress is poor to fair in the south and east, but mostly good elsewhere, though there is considerable premature opening; picking and ginning made good progress.

In Arkansas the weather has persisted 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 favorable. In the eastern belt progress is mostly fair, but condition varies considerably. There are reports of premature opening and shedding in northern Georgia, but in South Carolina local showers were helpful. In North Carolina the condition of cotton varies considerably, ranging from poor to fairly good.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

North Carolina—Raleigh: Rains near close favored late corn, sweet potatoes, gardens, and pastures and softened soil for fall plowing. Progress of cotton fair; condition poor to fair; picking slow, with heavy shedding. Curing tobacco nearly done, except in northwest.

South Carolina—Columbia: Local rains in north revived pastures, late truck, and gardens, but much late corn suffered irreparable damage. General rains still needed. Cotton continued rapid opening; picking made good advance; ginning fair progress; some heavy shedding; premature opening checked in most areas. Considerable fodder and hay fired by dry, hot weather.

Georgia—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 badly fired in north. Digging sweet potatoes favored. Pastures deteriorating. Local rains helpful, but mostly too hot and dry for minor crops and vegetables.

Florida—Jacksonville: Warm; normal rainfall. Condition and progress of cotton fair; picking good progress; ginning slow. Sweet potatoes maturing and being dug. Truck seed beds fair; fields being prepared for fall truck. Ranges rather dry. Citrus groves fair, but need rain; fruit good size; some beginning to color. Some strawberries set out.

Alabama—Montgomery: Uneven, light to moderate rains. Cotton picking good advance; opening rapidly; condition fairly good to good. Favorable 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 north, not so favorable elsewhere; early planted cotton mostly open in south and opening rapidly elsewhere; progress of picking fair to good; ginning fair advance. Progress of late-planted corn poor in dry areas and mostly fair elsewhere; much forage saved. Miscellaneous crops fair to good.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Warm, with scattered showers latter half. Condition of cotton good; opening rapidly; picking and ginning good advance; heavy rains locally damaging to staple; mostly favorable for checking weevil. Good progress harvesting rice, corn, and sweet potatoes, and fair progress making hay. Fall planting begun locally.

Texas—Houston: Cool in extreme west, normal or above elsewhere; good rain general in Panhandle; light and scattered elsewhere. Rapid progress preparing land for winter-wheat seeding in north, but ground too dry in some west-central areas. Late corn about matured and being gathered; mostly in good condition. Cotton opening rapidly most districts and picking and ginning now general well to northward and nearing end in south; condition good in south and spotted in north where considerable shedding and fruiting poorly, due to dry weather; early cotton

in that area mostly fair to good condition, but late planted mostly poor. Truck deteriorated in north and ranges dried rapidly. Elsewhere progress and condition good. In extreme north range and citrus improved greatly and soil prepared for fall seeding. Rice harvest made good progress. Cattle generally good.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton rather poor to fairly good on most lowlands, due to warm, dry weather; mostly favorable for checking weevil; bolls opening very rapidly; picking excellent advance; blooming stopped and foliage cleaned by worms or brown in many localities; still bolting in some central, east, and northeast areas; little top crops elsewhere; progress in hills poor to badly deteriorated. Progress of late corn poor. Mostly unfavorable for meadows, pastures, sweet potatoes, and truck.

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-to-school 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 in their cautious buying attitude, pending 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 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 yarns continued fairly active, with both weaving and knitting mills adding to their commitments. August yarn deliveries 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 considerably 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 broadcloths 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 80s, 6¼ to 6¾c.; 39-inch 72-76s, 6c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 5 to 5½c.; 38½-inch 64-60s, 4¾c.; 38½-inch 60-48s, 3¾ to 4c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics continued at a slow pace, partly owing to holiday influences and partly 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 materials. 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, a 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 3.55c., heavies at 4.85c.

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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 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 \$4,280,000 3 1/2%, due from 1941 to 1954 incl., and \$1,720,000 3 1/4%, 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, Ill., 3% water revenue certificates of indebtedness, due from 1955 to 1958 incl., purchased by Halsey, Stuart & Co., 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 New York and others, as 3 1/2%, 3 1/4% and 3 1/8%, at a price of par, a net interest cost of about 3.56%. The bankers made formal public offering of only \$2,000,000 bonds, consisting of \$1,850,000 3 1/2% due serially from 1939 to 1962 incl., and \$150,000 3 1/8%, maturing in 1962. Priced to yield from 1.50% to 3.50%, accrate and maturity.

4,000,000 Cleveland, Ohio, refunding bonds, including \$2,327,000 3 1/4%, \$1,003,000 2 3/4%, and \$670,000 2 1/4%, all due annually from 1944 to 1963 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 coupon rate and maturity.

3,165,685 Minneapolis, Minn., bonds purchased by a group headed by Phelps, Penn & Co., of New York, which took \$2,779,207 as 1.80s, at 100.017, a basis of about 1.795%, and \$386,478 as 1 1/4s, 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 are \$1,355,000 3s, due from 1941 to 1958 incl., and \$900,000 2 3/4s, maturing from 1959 to 1963 incl., were awarded jointly to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo, and Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago, at 100.045, a net interest cost of about 2.83%.

1,609,000 Hillsborough County, Fla., 4 1/2% highway refunding bonds were publicly offered by a group composed of R. E. Crummer & Co., Miami; D. B. 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., 1 1/4% bonds, maturing annually from 1939 to 1948 incl., awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, and associates, at 101.376, a basis of about 1.23%. Publicly 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 from 1939 to 1958 incl., taken by Lazard Freres & Co. of New York and associates, as 1 1/8s, 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 reference purposes:

Table with columns: Page, Name, Int. Rate, Amount, Report. Lists various municipal bonds and their outcomes.

x Rate of interest was optional with the bidder. a Re-offered on Sept. 7. b Sold on 10-day option. c Amount of issue was reduced to \$130,000 and new offering 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 2 3/4% 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:

Table comparing securities placed in August from 1933 to 1938. Columns include year and amounts for various categories like Perm. loans, Temp. loans, etc.

Total: 1938: 123,553,871; 1937: 97,330,352; 1936: 73,105,527; 1935: 196,382,316; 1934: 235,196,331

* 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:

Table showing aggregates for August and 8 months for years 1938 to 1915. Columns: Month of August, For the 8 Months, August, For the 8 Months.

We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of August:

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price, Basis. Lists various municipal bonds and their details.

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
1074	Pass Christian, Miss	4 1/2		10,000		
1235	Pawtucket, R. I.	3	1948-1957	7499,000		
1071	Pensacola, Fla.	1-3	1939-1944	7150,000	100.49	1.96
1524	Peru School City, Ind.	3	1940-1952	122,428		
1524	Peru, Ind.	3		220,000	101.50	
1376	Peru, Ausable, Saranac, &c., S. D.					
No. 1, N. Y.						
1373	Pillager Ind. S. D. 1, Minn.	3	1939-1948	156,700	100.55	2.57
1369	Pima County, Ariz. (2 issues)	2 1/2	1939-1943	10,000	100	3.00
1369	Pima County, Ariz. (2 issues)	2 1/2	1939-1943	443,000	100.27	2.57
1081	Pine Tree S. D. 7, Tex.	3	1939-1942	40,000	101.23	2.57
1080	Plymouth, Pa.	3 1/2	1939-1942	418,000	100.61	3.25
1526	Port Austin S. D. 1, Mich.		1-5 yrs	14,000		
1075	Portsmouth, N. H. (2 issues)	1 1/2	1940-1948	35,000	101.12	1.27
1378	Poseau, Okla. (4 issues)	3		40,000		
1235	Poth Ind. S. D., Tex.	4	1939-1964	14,000	100	4.00
1533	Potter County, Tex.	3 1/2		165,000		
1080	Providence, R. I.	1 1/2	1939-1958	1,100,000	100.11	1.74
927	Quay County, N. Mex.			120,000		
1523	Ramsey, Ill.	4		5,000		
1374	Randolph, Neb.	3 1/2		11,500		
1228	Rapides Parish, La.	3 1/2-3 3/4	1940-1963	351,815	100.10	3.72
1074	Renville Co. S. D. 63, Minn.	3		35,000		
1226	Rockford Twp., Ill.	3 1/2	1939-1948	258,000	100.349	1.69
929	Rock Hill, S. C.	3 1/2	1943-1962	60,000	100.771	3.19
1376	Rome S. D., N. Y.	3-9.00		10,000	100.34	
1226	Roxana, Ill.			36,000		
1072	Ruston S. D. No. 1, La.	3 3/4-4		200,000	100.24	
924	Sac County, Iowa	2 1/2	1941-1963	250,000	101.14	2.04
1070	Sacramento County, Calif.		1941-1963	4,500	100.42	
1230	St. Clair S. D., Mich.	1 1/2	1940-1943	42,000	100.08	1.48
1525	St. Helena Parish S. D. 4, La.	3 1/2	1940-1958	45,000		
1531	St. Henry S. D., Ohio	3	1941-1962	45,000	102.31	
927	St. Joseph, Mo.	2-2 1/2	1943-1955	7127,000	100.01	2.15
1524	St. Joseph County, Ind.	1 1/2		245,000	100.25	
1379	Sanborn Co., S. Dak. (2 iss.)	3 1/2-3 3/4	1939-1958	260,000	100	
1235	Santa Fe S. D. 2, Tex.	4	1939-1958	745,000	100	4.00
1376	Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (3 iss.)	1-4.0	1939-1948	100,000	100.08	1.38
1376	Saratoga County, N. Y.	1-3.0	1939-1948	100,000	100.11	1.28
1375	Sayreville S. D., N. J.	4	1940-1961	106,000		
1071	Schram City, Ill.	5		8,000		
930	Schulenburg S. D., Tex.	4	1939-1966	228,000		
924	Scott County, Ky.	3 1/2	1939-1958	200,000		
1230	Scott Co. S. D. 24, Minn.	2 1/2	1940-1952	415,000	101	2.10
1528	Scottsbluff, Neb.			725,000		
1376	Sheby, N. C.	2 1/2-3	1941 1951	30,000	100.09	2.82
1080	Shelkshimny S. D., Pa.	4 1/2	1938-1963	50,000	107	
1534	Shorewood Hills S. D., Wis.	2 1/2	1953	753,000	100.33	2.22
1522	Solans Co., Calif.	3 1/2		4,500	100.42	
1228	Somerville, Mass.	3 1/2	1939-1948	120,000	101.13	1.53
930	South Boston, Va.	3 1/2	1943-1952	30,000	100.51	2.69
1234	South Greensburg S. D., Pa.	3 1/2	1940-1963	24,000	100.39	2.72
1529	Spring Valley, N. Y.	3	1939-1944	412,000	100.64	2.96
930	Stevens Point, Wis.	3 1/2		165,000		
1076	Stillwater, N. Y.	2 1/2	1941-1969	44,000	100.41	2.71
1227	Stockett School Twp., Ind.	3 1/2	1939-1947	8,000	100.24	3.70
1230	Stoddard Co. S. D. No. 8, Mo.	3 1/2		30,000		
1070	Stratford, Conn.	1 1/2	1939-1952	98,000	100.07	1.74
1227	Strawberry Point S. D., Iowa	3 1/2	1946-1950	415,235	105.84	
1370	Streator, Ill.	3 1/2		231,000		
1527	Sullivan Co., Mo.	2 1/2	1940-1949	75,000	103.52	1.85
1379	Sumner S. D. 24, S. C.	3 1/2	1939-1958	140,000	101.59	3.10
1524	Sumner, Iowa			15,000	100.17	
1370	Sycamore H. S. D., Ill.	3	1941-1953	4,000		
1235	Taft Ind. S. D., Tex.	2 1/2-3	1939-1948	110,000		
1368	Talladega, Ala.	4	1941-1964	63,000	95.65	
1071	Tamplee S. D. 29, Ill.			20,000		
1372	Taunton, Mass.	1 1/2	1939-1948	68,000	100.13	1.72
930	Taylor Co., Wis.	3	1942	50,000	106.28	1.21
1533	Taylor Public S. D. Nos. 9-13 and 9-J, Tex.	3 1/2	1940-1948	10,000	100.13	3.49
1370	Thomasville, Ga.			107,000		
1081	Three Lakes Ind. S. D., Tex.	3 1/2	1939-1948	3,000	100	3.50
1233	Tikard Water Dist., Ore.	3 1/2-3 3/4	'45-'65	40,000	100.25	
1377	Toledo, Ohio	2 1/2	1940-1943	31,263	100.69	2.46
1529	Trenton, Remsen, &c. S. D. 1, N. Y.	1-1.70	1939-1944	12,000	100.11	1.65
1528	Troy H. S. D., Mont.	3 1/2		28,000		
1373	Truman, Minn.	2 1/2	1948-1955	50,000	100.40	2.45
1225	Tulane Co., Calif.	2 1/2	1940-1959	65,000	100.26	2.73
1369	Tulare Co., Calif.	3	1941-1961	119,000	100.02	2.99
1376	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	2	1939-1948	25,000	100.11	1.98
1077	University of North Carolina	3 1/2-4	1940-1959	178,000	100.34	3.39
1078	Union Rural S. D., Ohio	3	1939-1963	50,000	100.84	2.92
1378	Uniontown, Pa.	3 1/2	1939-1968	330,000	100.56	3.21
1378	Uniontown, Pa.	2 1/2	1939-1948	50,000	100.85	2.62
1232	Utica, N. Y. (4 issues)	1-1.10	1939-1948	385,776	100.13	1.06
1235	Valde Co., Tex.	4	1941-1951	35,500	100	4.00
1531	Valley Twp. S. D., Ohio	4 1/2	1939-1958	166,000	104.22	3.90
1070	Venture Co., Calif.	3 1/2		33,500		
1072	Vermillion Parish S. D., La.	3 1/2	1941-1958	115,000	100.02	
1072	Vermillion Parish S. D., La.	3-3.948		100,000	100.02	
1072	Vermillion Parish S. D., La.	4-4.109		85,000	100.02	
1524	Vevay, Ind.		1941-1954	7,000		
1524	Vevay School Town, Ind.	2 1/2	1940-1952	13,000	100.27	2.21
927	Virginia, Minn.	3	1940-1948	4450,000	100	3.00
1532	Wagoner, Okla.	3 1/2	1941-1953	25,000		
1232	Wake Co., N. C.	2 1/2-3	1941-1958	267,000	100.05	2.93
1371	Webster Co., Ky.	4 1/2	20 yrs.	40,000		
924	Washington, Ind.	2 1/2	1939-1944	100,000	100.33	2.14
1372	Waterville, Maine	3	1963	750,000	104.11	2.77
1379	Wasta Ind. S. D., S. Dak.	5	1958	10,000	100	5.00
1380	Wausau, Wis. (2 issues)	2	1943-1957	750,000	100.25	1.98
1233	Waurika, Okla. (2 issues)	3-3 3/4		11,000		
1226	Watkinsville, Ga.	4	1944-1968	25,000	105	3.60
1534	Webster Ind. S. D., Tex.	2 1/2-2 3/4	'39-'50	160,000	100.20	
1375	West Caldwell, N. J.	3	1939-1947	9,000	101.11	2.76
1523	West Frankfort S. D. 68, Ill.	4	1941-1957	55,000		
1532	West Hazelton, Pa.	4 1/2	1940-1959	20,000	106.29	3.76
1227	West Frankfort H. S. D. 108, Ill.	4 1/2	20 yrs.	287,000	101	
1075	Westwood, N. J. (5 issues)	3 1/2	1939-1948	31,600	100.27	2.94
1522	Weston, Conn.	3 1/2	1939-1948	30,000	100.39	1.42
1236	West Virginia (State of)	1 1/2-2	1939-1963	500,000	100	1.98
1234	West View, Pa.	2 1/2	1940-1954	15,000	100.53	2.43
929	West View S. D., Pa.	2 1/2	1940-1949	125,000	101.14	2.04
1230	Wheatland Co. S. D. 21, Mont.	2 1/2		79,000		
1528	Whitefish S. D. 44, Mont.	3 1/2	1939-1958	70,048	100	3.37
1227	Wichita, Kan.	2	1939-1948	18,000	101.93	1.60
1072	Williamstown, Ky.	4	1942-1951	235,000		
1235	Wills Point, Tex.	5	1943-1955	724,000		
926	Winchendon, Mass.	1	1940-1941	10,000	100.13	0.95
1372	Winchendon, Mass.	0.75	1939-1940	10,000	100.13	
930	Windsor S. D., Vt.	2 1/2	1940-1957	157,000	100.03	2.24
1234	Winfield Twp. S. D., Pa.	3	1939-1946	20,000	102.13	2.50
1231	Winfred H. S. D., Mont.	4	20 yrs.	30,000	100	4.00
1235	Winnier, S. Dak.	4	1941-1957	24,000	100	4.00
1378	Winton, N. C.	5	1941-1959	25,500	100.10	4.99
1228	Worcester, Mass. (5 issues)	1 1/2	1939-1948	1,422,000	101.37	1.23
1524	Worth Co., Iowa	1 1/2	1939-1945	6,500	100.27	1.68
1082	Wyalsburg, W. Va.	1 1/2	1939-1944	24,000	103.82	1.89
1082	Yakima Co. S. D. 89, Wash.	3 1/2	5-10 yrs.	45,000	100	3.50
1380	Yakima Co. S. D. 123, Wash.	3 1/2	10 years	4,000	100	3.50
1532	Yeadon S. D., Pa.	2 1/2	1939-1963	150,000	100.40	2.21
1531	Youngstown, Ohio	2 1/2	1946-1952	7230,000	100.68	2.68

Total bond sales for August (397 municipalities, covering 471 separate issues) \$65,687,881

a Subject to call in and during the earlier years and to mature in the later year.
 b Not including \$54,605,090 temporary loans or funds obtained by States and municipalities from agencies of the Federal Government.
 c Refunding bonds.

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
924	Bath Twp., Center S. D. 5, Iowa	1 1/2	1940-1943	84,000	100.12	1.71
1376	Bowman, N. Dak.	5	1940-1952	24,000	100	5.00

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
930	Cowlitz County, Wash.	4		125,500	100.32	
1079	Emanus S. D., Pa. (June)	2 1/2	1939-1948	30,000		
929	Fairview Con. S. D. 2, Okla.	3 1/2	1943-1949	6,500		
925	Great Barrington, Mass.	1	1939-1943	10,000	100.53	0.82
924	Kansas City, Kan.	2	1939-1948	45,367	102.17	1.60
1233	Mansfield, Ohio			9,000		
1076	Minoa, N. Y.	2 1/2	1939-1953	15,000	100	2.75
925	Preston, Ida. (June)		1-20 yrs.	87,000		
927	Rumson, N. J.	3 1/2	1939-1948	6,215	100	3.50
927	Rumson, N. J.	3	1939-1948	2,970	100	3.00
1079	Salem, Ore.	2 1/2-2 3/4	1939-1958	50,000	100.13	
926	Walker Twp., Mich.	4 1/2	1940-1949	50,000	99	4.68
1533	Watertown, S. Dak. (May)	2 1/2	1940-1948	68,000	100.55	2.65
926	Webster, Mass.	2 1/2	1939-1948	50,000	100.68	2.12
930	Wharton County, Tex.	1 1/2	1939-1943	75,000	100.01	1.62
927	Wilmington, Minn.		1941-1950	20,000		
927	Yazoo City, Miss.			740,000		

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

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
1236	Amos, Que.	5	1958-1962	\$40,000	100.05	
1672	Canada (Dominion of)			\$25,000,000		
1534	Cobden, Ont.	4	20 years	22,000		
1082	Creston, B. C.	5		56,000	100	5.00
1982	Fredericton, N. B.	3 1/2	1958	40,000	99.13	3.56
1534	Greater Vancouver W. D., B. C.	4	1939-1963	650,000		
1236	Joliette, Que.</					

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:

	Total	Mortgage per Family:
Net local debt (estimated).....	\$2,904,109,000	\$921
Net funded State debt.....	506,955,000	177
Share of Federal debt.....	8,574,170,000	2,719
Total.....	\$12,039,234,000	3,817

"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 will have to be paid in the next generation or two; it cannot be repudiated, 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 public debt is no different from private debt, and that public debt is private debt—the child discovers his very cradle is mortgaged.

"Citizens' action on behalf of their children's birthright is imperative, lest the burden grow even larger," Mr. Franklin warned. "A first step in that direction is greater participation in local affairs to the end that waste in public expenditures be eliminated."

New York State—Creation of Bureau of Commerce Urged—The 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 other States" in industrial development, in spite of great strides in the fields of progressive labor, social welfare, farm and school legislation, the commissioner reminded that common interests of agriculture, labor, commerce and industry make the problem one of mutual concern.

"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 established in these other fields."

"Specifically, I recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Commerce in one of the existing state departments, the duty of which will be to ascertain all pertinent facts about the advantages and disadvantages of this State for the various lines of industry, and to ascertain if industries are moving out of the State, and, if so, why; also, why industries are not locating in this State, if that be a fact, and to find out if New York establishments are losing business to out-of-state business houses, and, if so, why."

"With the facts before them, the Legislature and the Governor can then formulate a program designed to continue the unquestioned supremacy of this State."

The commissioner declared that there were indications and available data tending to establish that New York State is lagging industrially in the face of unquestioned advances in virtually every other field.

The other bids were as follows:

Names of Other Bidders—	Price	Bid
	Premium	Interest
John Nuveen & Co., and Kennedy, Spence & Co., Inc.....	\$133.99	2.90%
Mackey, Dunn & Co., Inc., by The Valley National Bank of Phoenix.....	5581.80	3 3/4%
Blyth & Co., Inc.; Boettcher & Co.; Refsnes, Ely, Beck & Co.....	2525.10	3%

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 C. Irwin, City Clerk, that he will receive the bids for the bonds, not the City 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 premium of \$4.661. Dated Sept. 8, 1938. Due on or about Feb. 27, 1939. No other bid was received, it is stated.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—PALMDALE SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 13, by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$12,500 issue of Palmdale School District bonds. Interest 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 1953 incl. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasury. The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of interest offered for the bonds bid for. Bids will be received for all or any portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder submits a proposal to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the bonds bid for. All bonds sold to a bidder bidding for a portion of said bonds shall bear the same rate of interest, and bids for varying rates of interest for the same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected. Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors. A certified or cashier's check for a sum not less than 3% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany every bid.

Palmdale School District has been acting as a school district under the laws of the State of California continuously since July 1, 1901.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property in said school district for the year 1937 is \$927,935.00, and the amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding is \$19,000.

Palmdale School District includes an area of approximately 76.15 square miles, and the estimated population of said school district is 1840.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif.—REDLANDS SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of Redlands High School District bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1522—was awarded to Weedon & Co. of San Francisco, as 4 3/4%, paying a premium of \$3,371.00, equal to 113.484, a basis of about 3.40%. Dated March 1, 1927. 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 Weedon & 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 1.20s, tendered by the Bancamerica Co. of San Francisco, and associates.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—BOND ELECTION—We are informed by David A. Barry, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that an election will be held on Sept. 27 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of the following not to exceed 6% semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$13,178,000: \$4,200,000 sewer; \$3,828,000 courthouse construction; \$2,800,000 school buildings; \$900,000 recreation facilities; \$700,000 municipal 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 ballot on the proposed issuance of \$24,480,000 in bonds for the acquisition 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 Sep. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1939 to 1958, and \$6,000, 1959 to 1963. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

An issue of \$88,000 Redwood City Elementary School District bonds was purchased on the same date by Blyth & Co., Inc., and Lawson, Levy & Williams, both of San Francisco, jointly, as 3 3/8%, 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. (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 Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$165,000 Santa Rosa Junior College District bonds. Interest rate is not to 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 Chairman 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 4% semi-ann. building bonds were purchased at par by Bosworth, Chenute, Loughridge & Co. of Denver. Denom. \$1,000. Due from 1939 to 1943 incl.

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-to-14 vote, the taxpayers approved an \$85,000 bond issue to finance 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.

A second bond issue, authorized by a 143-to-32 vote, would provide \$22,000 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 before the PWA.

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 project.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1 (P. O. Litchfield), Conn.—BOND SALE—Putnam & Co. of Hartford purchased on Sept. 7 an issue of \$200,000 1 1/4% school bonds at a price of 101.095, a basis of about 1.64%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (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 Sharon, 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 shall be obligatory upon the towns and inhabitants thereof according to their tenor and purport.

Financial Statement

Grand lists of the towns.....	\$17,003,670
Highway bonds of the towns.....	245,000
Total debt (incl. this issue and highway bonds).....	599,603
Debt ratio (incl. highway bonds *).....	3.52%
Debt ratio (excl. highway bonds).....	2.08%

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

DOTHAN, Ala.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED—It is stated by I. P. Scarborough, City Clerk, that the sale of the three issues of bonds aggregating \$105,000, which had been scheduled for Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1522—was postponed to Sept. 13. The issues are divided as follows: \$16,000 electric improvement, series E 1 bonds. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1, 1941 to 1956.

42,000 water, series W6 bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1955, and \$2,000, 1956 to 1968.

50,000 sanitary and storm sewerage, series SSS2 bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1947, and \$2,000, 1948 to 1968.

Interest rate is not to exceed 4 1/2%, payable M. & S. Denom. \$1,000. All bonds are being issued pursuant to the Municipal Bond Code of Alabama. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York.

DOTHAN, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 a. m. on Sept. 13, by I. P. Scarborough, City Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$138,000 4 1/4% coupon semi-annual school, series 9 bonds. 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 \$5,000 in 1961 to 1968. Principal and interest payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. The bonds are general obligations of the City, and are issued 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 \$63,000 4% semi-ann. school of 1935 bonds purchased by J. Mills Thornton of Montgomery, and the Merchants National Bank of Mobile, jointly, at a price of 95.65, as noted here on Aug. 27—V. 147, p. 1368—are due as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1955; \$3,000, 1956; \$4,000, 1957 to 1963, and \$2,000 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 \$35,000 in bonds, divided as follows: \$19,000 library, and \$16,000 city hall.

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 grant of \$13,500.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ark.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Oct. 11 in order to have the voters pass on the 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 is now reported by G. Mackenzie, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that the \$443,000 coupon school bonds sold on Aug. 22 as 2 3/4%, at a price of 100.27, a basis of about 2.71%, as noted in our issue of Aug. 27—V. 147, p. 1369—were purchased by a syndicate composed of Chas. A. Hinsch & Co. of Cincinnati, Baum, Bernheimer & Co. of Kansas City, A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago, Pohl & Co., Seasongood & Mayer, both of Cincinnati, and Kirby L. Vidrine & Co. of Phoenix, Ariz.

* State of Connecticut has agreed to pay to the towns in annual instalments three-fourths or seven-eighths of the cost of highway construction for which such bonds were issued.

Towns:	1937 List	1936 List
Sharon.....	89%	96%
Salisbury.....	72%	96%
North Canaan.....	90%	98%
Canaan.....	97%	99%
Cornwall.....		99%
Kent.....	89%	99%

NORWICH, Conn.—BOND OFFERING—Alexander Jordan, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$604,000 coupon bonds, divided as follows: \$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 follows: \$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 1944 to 1947 incl. and \$4,000 from 1948 to 1958 incl.

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 to date of delivery. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. These bonds will be valid general obligations of the city and all its taxable property will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem 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 & Dodge of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will accompany the bonds when delivered without charge to the purchaser. The original opinion and complete transcript of proceedings covering all details required in the proper issuance of these bonds will be filed with The First National Bank of Boston, where they may be inspected. Delivery of bonds will be made about Oct. 3, 1938, at the First National Bank of Boston, against payment in Boston funds.

Financial Statement, Sept. 1, 1938

Grand list of the City, 1937, excluding exempt property.....	\$29,573,911.00
Total bonded debt.....	2,213,300.00
Gas and electric bonds included in total debt.....	466,000.00
Water bonds included in total debt.....	1,349,000.00
Water notes, not included in total debt.....	70,000.00
Other notes payable.....	290,561.40
Sinking funds for other than self-supporting debt.....	None
Grand list of the town, 1937, excluding exempt property.....	39,703,804.00
Total bonded debt.....	374,000.00
Water bonds.....	None
Sinking funds.....	None
Notes and town orders payable.....	530,500.00
1937 tax levy (city) \$309,781.51—Uncollected, \$15,398.60. 1936 tax levy (city) \$311,347.54—Uncollected, \$6,364.49. 1935 tax levy (city) \$330,029.36—Uncollected, \$5,822.22. 1937 tax levy (town) \$833,779.88—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) on Sept. 16 for the purchase of \$120,000 1 1/2% incinerator bonds, due \$12,000 each year from 1939 to 1948 incl. Interest A. & O.

FLORIDA BONDS

Clyde C. Pierce Corporation
Barnett National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE — FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

FORT PIERCE, Fla.—BOND ELECTION—We understand that an election will be held on Sept. 27 to vote on \$181,000 bonds, divided as follows: \$88,000 bridge, and \$93,000 gas plant bonds.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 20 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of various civic improvement bond issues aggregating \$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. \$500. Dated May 1, 1938. Due \$3,500 from May 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the Chase National Bank in New York. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York, will be furnished.

SANFORD, Fla.—REPORT ON PROGRESS OF REFUNDING PLAN—While approximately 95% of the creditors of the city have already accepted refunding bonds, a small minority have not assented to the debt readjustment 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 Bondholder's Protective Committee, to secure the consent of the holders of the 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 former Bondholders' Protective Committee have authorized him to say 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.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 27 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 ELECTION—On Sept. 28 the voters will ballot on the proposed issuance of a total of \$167,200 in various municipal improvement bonds.

BUCHANAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Buchanan), Ga.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees that the \$20,000 building bonds sold recently at a price of 101.00, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1523—were purchased by Johnson, Lane, Space & Co. of Atlanta, as 4s, 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 3 1/2% 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), Ga.—BOND ELECTION—It is stated by T. Lawson, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, that an election will be held on Sept. 24 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of \$21,000 in school bonds.

PINEHURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vienna), Ga.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Roy B. Friedman, Attorney for the District, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Oct. 3 for the purchase 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 1960. These bonds are being offered subject to validation.

TIPTON, Ga.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk-Treasurer that \$87,000 improvement bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 31, have been sold.

IDAHO

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Preston), Idaho—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by C. L. Swenson, County Clerk, that he received sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Sept. 10 (to-day), for the purchase of a \$55,000 issue of 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 on an annual amortization plan. Bids will be submitted specifying (a) the 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. None of the bonds shall be sold for less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office.

GEM COUNTY (P. O. Emmett), Idaho—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed that the \$37,500 coupon court house and jail bonds purchased on Aug. 8 by Sudler, Wegener & Co. of Boise, as 2 1/2s, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1071—were awarded for a premium of \$17.50, equal to 100.04. The unsuccessful bids were as follows: Richards & Blum, Inc., Spokane—1940 to 1945, 3%; 1946 to 1948, 2 1/2%; premium, \$106.75. Edward L. Burton & Co., Salt Lake City—2 3/4%, premium \$112.50. State of Idaho, Department of Public Investments, Boise—4%, no premium. First Security Bank of Idaho, Boise—3%, no premium.

MOSCOW, Idaho—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election will be held on Sept. 13 in order to vote on the proposed issuance of \$40,000 sewage plant bonds.

ILLINOIS

BARTONVILLE, Ill.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held Sept. 28 on the question of issuing \$61,000 general obligation sewer bonds.

BELVIDERE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND SALE—The District Clerk reports the sale of the \$65,000 school construction bonds which were authorized at the Aug. 2 election.

BOONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57 (P. O. Belvidere), Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$65,000 school construction bonds was awarded on Aug. 12 to Bartlett, Knight & Co. of Chicago, as 2s, at a price of 100.57.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—BOND ELECTION—On Sept. 30 the voters will consider an issue of \$66,000 city hall building bonds.

DECATUR, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—At the Sept. 2 election the voters authorized an issue of \$880,000 sewer bonds by a count of 6,110 to 749, according to Jerome J. Heger, City Clerk.

FLAT ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—The \$10,000 school construction bond issue authorized at the March 12 election has been sold.

FORRESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$22,000 school bonds was sold to the H. O. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago, subject to outcome of election on Sept. 6.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—PRICE PAID—The \$280,000 3 3/4% water revenue bonds sold jointly to Ballman & Main, of Chicago, and Vieth, Duncan & Wood, of Davenport—V. 147, p. 1523—were purchased by the bankers at par plus a premium of \$14,210, equal to 105.07, a basis of about 2.79%.

JOLIET SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$5,000 4% park bonds sold to the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, at a price of 100.46—V. 147, p. 1523—are dated Aug. 15, 1937 and mature Aug. 15, 1953. Coupon, registerable as to principal only, in \$1,000 denoms. Interest (P. & A. 15).

LAKE ZURICH, Ill.—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, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—At the election on Aug. 20 the voters authorized issues of \$150,000 high school and \$95,000 grade school bonds.

LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27, Ill.—BOND OFFERING—The District Secretary will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$95,000 school bonds.

MAPLE PARK HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—Paul W. Stone, Superintendent of Schools, reports approval of an issue of \$12,000 3 1/2% school construction bonds by the voters on Sept. 2. They will mature in five years.

MILO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Henry), Ill.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$20,000 road improvement bonds was approved by the voters at a recent election.

OREGON, Ill.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$130,000 water and sewer revenue 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, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$30,000 construction bonds carried at the election on Aug. 22.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill.—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, Ill.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$55,000 4% building fund bonds offered Aug. 31—V. 147, p. 1370—was awarded to Barcus, Kindred & Co. and the H. C. Speer & Sons Co., both of Chicago, jointly, at par. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due Jan. 1, 1958; optional Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1948 incl.; \$4,000 from 1949 to 1954 incl. and \$5,000 from 1955 to 1957 incl.

WILL COUNTY (P. O. Joliet), Ill.—BOND ELECTION—At an election on Sept. 27 the voters will be asked to approve an issue of \$450,000 court house construction bonds.

WILLOW BRANCH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Monticello), Ill.—BONDS APPROVED—An issue of \$35,000 road construction bonds was approved by a vote of 188 to 144 at a recent election.

INDIANA

ALBION TOWNSHIP (P. O. Albion), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$37,000 school building bonds offered Sept. 2—V. 147, p. 1370—were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson of Indianapolis as 2 3/8s, at par plus a premium of \$317.30, equal to 100.85, a basis of about 2.09%. Sale consisted of:

\$20,000 school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 June 30 and Dec. 30 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

17,000 civil building bonds. Denom. \$850. Due \$1,700 on Dec. 30 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

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 for the purchase of \$23,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest city hall bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$1,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1950 incl. and \$1,000, Jan. 1, 1951. Bidder to name a single rate of interest expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal 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, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

CARR TOWNSHIP (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Trustee Bernard Kleehammer will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 30 for the purchase of \$7,500 not to exceed 5% interest school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on

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 out of unlimited ad valorem taxes. The township reports an assessed valuation of \$377,125 and there are at present no outstanding obligations.

GRIFITH SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Carl E. Stromquist, Treasurer Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$37,000 4% school building bonds. Dated Aug. 20, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$2,000 July 20, 1942; \$2,000 Jan. 20 and July 20 from 1943 to 1950 incl.; \$1,000 Jan. 20 and July 20 in 1951, and \$1,000 Jan. 20, 1952. A certified check for 2% of the amount of the bid must accompany each proposal. Interest J. & J. 20. Legal opinion of Davis, Pantzer, Baltzell & Sparks of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

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 2s, 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. 1 and July 1, 1942; \$10,000 Jan. 1 in 1944, 1945 and 1948; \$15,000 on Jan. 1 from 1949 to 1952 incl.; \$10,000 Jan. 1, 1953; and \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1956 to 1959 incl. Other bids included the following:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Pnelps, Fenn & Co., First National Bank of Chicago, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Smith, Barney & Co.

In addition to the foregoing the following other bids were submitted:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
F. S. Moseley & Co.	2%	\$690.00
Northern Trust Co. of Chicago	2%	149.00
Lazard Freres & Co.	2%	147.40
Blyth & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	2,339.00
City Securities Corp.	2 1/4%	1,618.50

LOGANSPOUT SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$200,000 school building bonds offered Sept. 1—V. 147, p. 1371—was awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 2 1/8s, at par plus a premium of \$3,208, equal to 101.604, a basis of about 2.08%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938, and due as follows: \$6,000 Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1956 incl. and \$8,000 Feb. 1, 1957. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Cities Securities Corp., Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis and National Bank Logansport	2 1/2%	\$526.00
Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., and Bartlett, Knight & Co., Chicago	2 1/4%	578.00
Northern Trust Co., Chicago	2 1/2%	2,852.00
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	2 1/2%	1,554.00
Lazard Freres & Co., Chicago	2 1/4%	358.00
The First National Bank of Chicago	2 1/4%	3,096.00
John Nuveen & Co. and The Illinois Co. of Chicago	2 1/4%	876.75
Central Securities Corp., Fort Wayne	2 3/4%	2,274.50
Kenneth S. Johnson, Indianapolis	2 1/2%	3,375.00

PARKE COUNTY (P. O. Rockville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—C. V. Lamb, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. 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 follows: \$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%. Interest J. & J. 15. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. No conditional bids will be considered and the bonds will be ready for delivery within 10 days after the award. Approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the county, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property.

PERU, Ind.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$220,000 3 1/4% (not 3%) sewage disposal plant bonds sold to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis, at 101.50—V. 147, p. 1524—are dated Sept. 1, 1938, in \$1,000 denoms. and mature serially from 1941 to 1959 incl. Callable after Sept. 1, 1949. Interest M. & S. 1

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$220,000 poor relief bonds offered Sept. 8—V. 147, p. 1227—was awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as 1 1/4s, at 100.28, a basis of about 1.70%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due \$11,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

VERMILION COUNTY (P. O. Newport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—C. B. Cooper, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Sept. 16 for the purchase of \$115,000 not to exceed 6% interest series A advancement fund bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$5,000 June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1946 incl.; \$5,000 June 1 and \$6,000 Dec. 1, 1947, and \$6,000 June 1 and Dec. 1 in 1948 and 1949. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest payable J. & D. Bidding form to be obtained from the County Auditor. The bonds are issued pursuant to Chapter 117, Acts of 1935, to provide relief funds to the county's townships 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 furnish at its own expense the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis. Delivery of bonds will be made in about 10 days after the sale.

VERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P.O. Portville), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$11,000 school building bonds offered Sept. 2—V. 147, p. 1227—were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson of Indianapolis, as 2s, at par plus a premium of \$37.10, equal to 100.33, a basis of about 1.91%. Dated July 5, 1938. Due \$1,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. and \$1,000 Jan. 1, 1945. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp.	2%	\$36.00
Raffensperger, Hughes & Co.	2%	16.56
Ross T. Ewert	2 1/4%	77.00
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/4%	58.30
City Securities Co.	2 1/4%	58.00
McNurien & Huncilman	2 1/2%	56.10
A. S. Huyck & Co.	2 1/2%	13.00

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Roll), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$31,900 school building bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1371—were awarded to McNurien & Huncilman of Indianapolis, as 2 1/4s, 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 of 100.79 for 2 1/4s was made by Kenneth S. Johnson, of Indianapolis.

ZIONSVILLE, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$10,000 construction and drainage bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1371—were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson, of Indianapolis, as 2 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$82.80, 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:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
McNurien & Huncilman	2 1/4%	\$63.50
Raffensperger, Hughes & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	27.57
City Securities Corp.	2 1/2%	68.00
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/4%	33.00
Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp.	2 1/4%	14.00
A. S. Huyck & Co.	3%	60.00

IOWA

ALTOONA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Altoona), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of school addition bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1371—was awarded to the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines as 2 1/8s, paying a premium of \$155.00, equal to 100.77, it is stated.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY (P. O. Waterloo), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of funding bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1371—was awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of Chicago, as 2 1/8s, 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 Secretary, that he will receive bids until 2 p. 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 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 \$4,000 from 1947 to 1949 incl. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that a special election will be held on Sept. 26 to have the voters pass on the issuance of not to exceed \$1,800,000 in bonds, the proceeds of which would be used in conjunction with Public Works Administration grants for various school construction projects.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago is offering for public subscription \$35,000 3 1/4% 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 ELECTION—At an election scheduled for Sept. 23 the voters will pass on the issuance of \$200,000 in court house construction bonds, to be used in conjunction with a Public Works Administration grant, according to report.

GRANGER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Granger), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of gymnasium bonds offered for sale on Sept. 1—V. 147, p. 1072—was awarded to the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines as 2 1/8s, paying a premium of \$150, equal to 101, a basis of about 2.39%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from 1940 to 1955.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Premium	Int. Rate
Shaw, McDermott & Sparks	\$300	2 1/4%
Brenton State Bank	100	2 1/4%
White Phillips Co.	280	2 1/4%
Wells, Duncan & Wood	330	2 1/4%
Polk Peterson Co.	56	2 1/2%
Jackley & Co.	90	2 1/2%
W. D. Hanna Co.	128	2 1/2%
Carleton D. Beh Co.	145	2 1/2%

GRAND JUNCTION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grand Junction), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by F. O. Van Pelt, District Secretary, that he will receive bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 12, for the purchase of a \$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—It is stated by J. K. Coddington, President of the Board of Directors, that he will receive sealed and oral bids until 1 p. 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 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Aug. 27—V. 147, p. 1371—was awarded jointly to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines, as 1 1/8s, at a price of 100.10, according to the County Treasurer.

LINN COUNTY (P. O. Cedar Rapids), Iowa—CERTIFICATES SOLD—An issue of \$100,000 secondary road certificates was offered for sale on Sept. 8 and was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Cedar Rapids at 1%, reports the County Treasurer.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marshaltown), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by L. B. Tucker, County Treasurer, that he will receive bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 20, for the purchase of a \$35,000 issue of poor 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 bonds, is required.

PALO ALTO COUNTY (P. O. Emmetsburg), Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that bids will 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—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$15,000 secondary road certificates purchased by Jackley & Co. of Des Moines, at 1 1/2%, plus a premium of \$15.00, as noted here on Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1524—are due on Dec. 31, 1939.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Rate Bid	Premium
Security State Bank, Mt. Ayr	1 1/2%	\$12.00
First State Bank, Diagonal	1 3/4%	Par
Carleton D. Beh Co., Des Moines	2 1/4%	Par

SIoux CITY, Iowa—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 1:30 p. m. on Sept. 20 by C. A. Carlson, City Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of \$128,000 funding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on July 1 as follows: \$8,000 in 1940; \$10,000, 1941 and 1942; \$15,000, 1943 to 1946, and \$20,000 in 1947 and 1948. Prin. and Int. (J. & J.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. These bonds are general 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 principal. All sealed bids will be fully protected as no sealed bids will be opened until after all oral bids are received. No oral bids will be considered after the sealed bids have been opened. Bidders should specify the semi-annual interest rate and any award or awards will be made on the most favorable bid or bids of not less than par and accrued interest, specifying 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 certified check for 2%.

Financial Statement as of Aug. 15, 1938

Assessed value of all taxable property for 1937	\$86,402,877.00
Money and credits, additional	10,216,638.00
Estimated actual value of taxable property	141,764,550.00
Value of municipal property	6,758,824.00
Total bonded debt, including proposed bonds	3,376,000.00
Sinking funds	260,748.71
Sinking funds in process of collection	135,898.57
Unfunded debt outstanding—Contracts land purchases, due 1938 to 1951	65,000.00

BOND ELECTION—A dispatch from Sioux City to the Des Moines "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 David F. Loepf said the proposed site will be announced before 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 will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 12, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of not to exceed 3% coupon semi-ann. building bonds. Denomination not more than \$1,000, nor less than \$100. Due serially \$2,000 a year. These are the bonds authorized by a vote of 338 to 108, at the election held on Aug. 1. Principal and interest payable in West Burlington.

KANSAS

ADA RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 4 (P. O. Ada), Kan.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the District Clerk that \$18,260 school bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 25, have been sold.

BELOIT, Kan.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by P. W. Pfaff, City Clerk, that the State School Fund Commission has exercised its right to purchase at par the \$66,000 2% semi-ann. auditorium bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: \$4,000, 1939; \$6,000, 1940, and \$7,000, 1941 to 1948. Prin. and int. payable at the State Treasurer's office.

(This action by the Commission cancels the prior sale of the bonds to the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Kansas City, and the Small-Milburn Co. of Wichita, jointly, as noted in our issue of Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1524.)

WICHITA, Kan.—BONDS SOLD—A \$230,000 issue of 2½% semi-ann. sanitary sewer No. 20, series No. 444 bonds is stated to have been purchased on Sept. 6 by the First National Bank of Chicago, paying a premium of \$6,095, equal to 102.65, a basis of about 1.95%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: 12,000, 1939 to 1948, and \$11,000 from 1949 to 1958.

On the same date an issue of \$119,500 2% semi-ann. refunding, series No. 445 bonds was purchased by the Ransom-Davidson Co. of Wichita, paying a premium of \$2,676.80, equal to 102.24, a basis of about 1.57%. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$500. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$11,500 in 1939, and \$12,000 from 1940 to 1948.

Prin. and int. payable at the city's fiscal agency in Topeka. Legal approval by Bowersock, Flizzell & Rhodes of Kansas City.

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 grant of \$1,091,250, to be used in conjunction with the bond funds on this project.

KENTUCKY

BARREN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL CORP. (P. O. Glasgow), Ky.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville is offering for public investment a \$40,000 issue of 3½% coupon first mortgage bonds at various prices. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from July 1, 1939 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 102½ if called within the first 5 years, 101½ if called within the next 5 years, and at 100 if called after 10 years.

Financial Statement—Barron County Board of Education

Assessed valuation (1938)	\$5,483,150
Voted bonds	None
Mortgage bonds (other than this issue)	35,000
Mortgage bonds (this issue)	40,000
*Total bonded indebtedness	75,000

*While the above bonded indebtedness is not an obligation of the Barren County Board of Education, the retirement of this indebtedness will be accomplished by rentals paid by it from funds derived from its general tax levy. The only overlapping indebtedness is a \$60,000 5¼% General Fund Bond issue of Barren County.

The present tax levied by the Barren County Board of Education is 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 amount 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. Catletsburg), Ky.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville is offering for public subscription at prices to yield from 2.25% to 3.20%, according to maturity, a \$200,000 issue of 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. 15) payable in New York. Legal approval by Chapman & Cutler, Chicago.

Financial Statement

(As officially reported July 1, 1938)

Actual value taxable property (estimated)	\$80,000,000
Assessed valuation	27,431,072
Total bonded debt (including this issue)	982,000

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.

These bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding the floating indebtedness and are in the opinion of counsel direct obligations of Boyd County, payable from ad valorem taxes levied within the limits prescribed by law.

Boyd County has paid all maturing principal and interest promptly when due with the exception during 1937 when they were slow in the payment of principal for a short period.

CYNTHIANA, Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$20,000 water revenue bonds purchased by Stein Bros. & Boyce of Louisville, as 3s, at a price of 97.23, as noted here on Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1524—are dated Aug. 1, 1938, and mature on Aug. 1 as follows: \$500, 1939 to 1943; \$1,000, 1944 to 1953; and \$1,500, 1954 to 1958, giving a basis of about 3.29%.

Louisiana Municipal Bonds

Bought and Sold

Whitney National Bank

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 Secretary-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 on Oct. 1, 1929.
- 40,000 fifth series, dated Oct. 1, 1913, maturing Oct. 1, 1953, callable for redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the city on Oct. 1, 1929.
- 45,000 second series, dated May 1, 1907, maturing May 1, 1947, callable for redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the city on May 1, 1927.

CALCASIEU PARISH (P. O. Lake Charles), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Parish Police Jury, until 10 a. m. on Sept. 23, for the purchase of a \$250,000 issue of stock exhibit pavilion and public auditorium bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable A. & O. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denomination \$500. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$9,000 in 1939, \$10,000 in 1940 to 1942, \$11,000 in 1943 to 1946, \$12,000 in 1947 to 1949, \$13,000 in 1950 and 1951, \$14,000 in 1952 to 1954, \$15,000 in 1955 and 1956, \$16,000 in 1957 and \$17,000 in 1958. The opinion of a nationally known bond attorney will be furnished at 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 \$6,000,000 4¼% educational and charitable institutions bonds that were sold on Sept. 1, as noted in detail in our issue of Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1524.

(The official advertisement of the public offering on the above bonds appeared on page 11 of this issue.)

ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. New Orleans), La.—PAYING AGENT APPOINTED—It was announced that the Manufacturers Trust

Co. of New York is the paying agent in New York for the \$2,000,000 refunding bonds that were sold on Aug. 29, as reported in detail in our issue of Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1525.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH (P. O. Edgard), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 24 by Elmore G. Bourgeois, President of the Police Jury, for the purchase of a \$26,000 issue of coupon court house and jail construction bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable A. & O. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1939 to 1952, and \$2,000, 1953 to 1958. These bonds were authorized on Sept. 1 and are said to be general obligations. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for payable to the above President is required.

VERNON PARISH (P. O. Leesville), La.—BOND OFFERING CANCELED—It is stated by V. O. Craft, Secretary of the Police Jury, that the sale of the \$90,000 court house and jail bonds, which had been scheduled for Sept. 15, as reported in our issue of Aug. 20—V. 147, p. 1228—has been canceled as the election authorizing the bonds was annulled.

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. 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 multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable 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 Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank where they may be inspected. These bonds 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—	1938	1937	1936
Assessed val. (incl. motor vehicles)	\$9,944,022	\$9,799,154	\$9,685,429
Tax rate	\$30.80	\$32.80	\$28.10
Tax levy	\$297,028	\$313,933	\$272,986
Uncollected taxes	240,339	206	None
Tax titles held, \$1,675.	No tax title loans.		
Total bonded debt			\$143,000
Present issue			80,000
Less water debt			\$223,000
			None

Net debt..... \$223,000
Population, 1935, 6,473.

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.

Other bids:

Bidder—	Discount
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.	0.17%
National Shawmut Bank	0.26%
Washburn & Co.	0.28%

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 coupon street bonds offered on Sept. 8 were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as is, at a price of 100.168, a basis of about 0.94%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$40,000 each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are general obligations 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, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Other bids included the following:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
First Boston Corp.	—1%	100.149
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	—1%	100.137
Newton, Abbe & Co.	—1%	100.113
R. L. Day & Co. and Estabrook & Co., jointly	—1%	100.069

Financial Statement, Sept. 1, 1938

Assessed valuation, 1937, including motor vehicle excise	\$177,928,700.00
Total bonded debt, not including present issue	9,730,500.00
Water bonds, included in total debt	759,500.00
Sinking funds, other than water	2,157,737.58
Water sinking funds	45,679.53
Population, 1935, 118,075.	

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:

Bidder—	Discount
Cape Ann National Bank, Gloucester	0.08%
Merchants National Bank of Salem	0.08%
Beverly National Bank	0.09%
Naumkeag Trust Co. of Salem	0.095%

HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$250,000 tax anticipation notes offered Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1525—were awarded to the Third National Bank & Trust Co. of Springfield, at 0.10% discount, plus a premium of \$8. Dated Sept. 8, 1938 and due Nov. 4, 1938. Other bids:

Bidder—	Discount
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. (Plus \$3 premium)	0.10%
Merchants National Bank, Boston (Plus \$2 premium)	0.10%
First National Bank, Boston	0.12%
Washburn & Co.	0.12%

LEXINGTON, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$183,000 coupon sewer and drainage bonds offered Sept. 6, were awarded to Tyler & Co. of Boston, as 1½s, 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 Sept. 1, 1938. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
R. L. Day & Co.	—1½%	100.29
Lexington Trust Co.	—1½%	100.17
Estabrook & Co.	—1½%	100.03
Smith, Barney & Co.	—1½%	101.44
Newton, Abbe & Co.	—1½%	101.14
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	—1½%	100.84
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	—1½%	100.70
First Boston Corp.	—1½%	100.40

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Shirley R. Crosse, Town Treasurer, will receive bids until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 15 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 ¼ 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. Damren of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser.

Financial Statement

Year—	1935	1937	1938
Tax levy	\$236,611.84	\$220,529.26	\$217,371.55
Uncollected Sept. 1, 1938	None	4,928.70	33,767.47

1938 assessed valuation, \$7,667,640. Population, 2,073. Tax rate, 1938, \$29.00. Tax titles Sept. 1, 1938, \$7,828.24. Borrowed against tax titles, none. Bonds outstanding as of Sept. 1, 1938, excluding present issue, \$518,000.

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 1½s, 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 1940 to 1942 incl. and \$3,000 from 1943 to 1948 incl. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Tyler & Co.	—1½%	100.40
Newton, Abbe & Co.	—1½%	100.20
Lee Higginson Corp.	—2%	100.70

SAUGUS, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$359,000 coupon sewerage bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1525—were awarded to a group composed of Goldman, Sachs & Co., Tyler & Co. and Kennedy, Spence & Co., both of Boston, as 2 3/4's, at a price of 102.124, a basis of about 2.57%.

Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Bond, Judge & Co., and C. F. Childs & Co., jointly-----2 3/4% 101.17
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.-----2 3/4% 100.149

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$1,810,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1525—were awarded to a syndicate composed of R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co. and Lee Higginson Corp., all of Boston, as 1 1/2's and 2's, at 100.119, a net interest cost of 1.66%.

\$410,000 2% sewer, due Sept. 1 as follows: \$14,000 from 1939 to 1958 incl. and \$13,000 from 1959 to 1968 incl.
800,000 1 1/2% trade school, due \$40,000 each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl.
600,000 1 1/2% municipal relief, due \$60,000 each Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl.

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 1 3/4% was named for the issues of \$800,000 and \$600,000:

The First Boston Corp. Boston, Lazard Freres & Co., Inc. and Graham, Parsons & Co.-----101.019
Brown Harriman & Co., Boston, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.-----100.7699
Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., Harris Trust & Savings Bank, The Northern Trust Co. and Washburn & Co.-----100.6599
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., N. Y., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., H. C. Wainwright & Co. and Bond, Judge & Co., Inc.-----100.336

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 1 1/2's, a basis of about 1.46%. Due \$2,000 annually. Other bids:

Tyler & Co.-----1 3/4% 100.31
Newton, Abbe & Co.-----1 3/4% 100.212
Jackson & Curtis-----2% 100.19

of \$44,000 school bonds offered Sept. 1—V. 147, p. 1373—was awarded as 2 3/4's to Crouse & Co. of Detroit. Dated June 1, 1938, and due June 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1940, \$8,000 in 1941 and \$10,000 from 1942 to 1944, incl.

MICHIGAN STORM SEWER DRAIN DISTRICTS, Mich.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT—The Bondholders Committee for Storm Sewer Drain Districts in Michigan is advising holders of certificates of deposit for Campbell Road and Red Run Improvement Drain District bonds that pursuant to Article IV of the deposit agreement, dated Nov. 1, 1932, the committee has adopted a plan for the liquidation of interest on the above bonds deposited with it, which interest has fallen due or will fall due to and including April 1, 1939. Copies of this plan have been lodged with the committee's depositories.

OSCODA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BONDS APPROVED—On Aug. 29 the voters authorized an issue of \$17,000 gymnasium building bonds.

OWENDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—At an election on Aug. 24 the voters approved an issue of \$12,000 gymnasium-auditorium bonds.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.—BOND ELECTION—An issue of \$528,000 city-county building bonds will be considered by the voters on Sept. 29.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich.—BOND SALE—\$35,000 3% special assessment pavement bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1527—were awarded to the State Bank of South Haven, at par plus a premium of \$1,637.10, equal to 104.67, a basis of about 2.10%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938 and due Aug. 15, as follows: \$3,000, 1939; \$4,000, 140; \$3,000, 1941; \$4,000, 1952; \$3,000, 1943; \$4,000, 1944; \$3,000, 1945; \$4,000, 1946; \$3,000 in 1947, and \$4,000 in 1948. Second high bid for 104.41 was submitted by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago.

MINNESOTA

STEPHEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stephen), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by M. J. Fjeild, Clerk of the Board of Education, that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Sept. 16, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 3 3/4% coupon semi-ann. auditorium 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 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 in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River. This action 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 of \$2,500,000 5 3/4% 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, the voters defeated the issuance of \$25,000 in construction bonds.

JACKSON, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—A \$96,966.13 issue of 2 3/4% special street improvement and street intersection bonds was sold on Sept. 6 to the First National Bank of Memphis, for a premium of \$675. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$6,966.13 in 1939; \$9,000 from 1940 to 1943; \$10,000, 1944, and \$11,000, 1945 to 1948.

The second best bid was an offer of \$650 premium, submitted by Scharff & Jones, Inc. of New Orleans.

MERIGOLD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$22,000 4% school bonds have been purchased by the Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co. 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 opinion of Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

Cray, McFawn & Petter

DETROIT

Telephone Cherry 6828

A.T.T. Tel. DET 540-541

GRAND RAPIDS

Telephone 9-8255

A.T.T. Tel. Grps. 7

MICHIGAN

ATLAS TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Goodrich), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Wells C. Reid, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$16,000 not to exceed 4% interest school bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000 and \$600. Due \$3,200 on June 15 from 1939 to 1943 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (annually on June 15) payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Education. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to the order of the Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The school district is authorized and required by law to levy 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 Constitution. 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. of Detroit took up the option to purchase an issue of \$42,000 water supply system revenue bonds—V. 147, p. 1372. The sale, contingent upon receipt of a Public Works Administration grant, was made at a price of 98 for the bonds to bear interest as follows: \$21,000 4s, due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1943 incl. and \$3,000 from 1944 to 1948 incl.; \$21,000 as 5s, to mature \$4,000 from 1949 to 1952 incl. and \$5,000 in 1953.

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 school building bonds, to mature serially from 1939 to 1943 incl.

DETROIT, Mich.—BONDS PURCHASED—The city purchased by tender a total of \$504,262 of its bonds for retirement, at prices which averaged a yield of 4.56%. The majority are callable 4 1/2's.

FRANKENMUTH, Mich.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the voters approved an issue of \$40,000 water system construction bonds.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—BOND SALE—The First National Bank and the Gladstone Savings Bank, both of the city, recently purchased an issue of \$5,000 bath house bonds as 4s, at a price of 101.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—J. N. Pool, City 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 \$27,000 of the bonds at the same terms named by the successful bidder. This issue was approved by a vote of 1,105 to 430 at the July 28 election.

The bonds will be dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Date or rates of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. They will be in coupon form, payable as to principal and interest (M. & S.) at the Peoples Savings 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 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 Time) on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$737,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest storm water sewer relief system general obligation bonds, authorized at a special election on Aug. 15. The issue is dated Sept. 1, 1938. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denom. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$26,000 from 1941 to 1959 incl., and \$27,000 from 1960 to 1968 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) 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 necessary to pay both principal and interest without limitation as to rate or amount. A certified check for \$5,000, payable to the order of the Village Treasurer, is required. Bids shall be conditioned upon the opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit, approving the legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion and of printing the bonds to be borne by the successful bidder.

HUNTINGTON WOODS, Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—H. C. Baucham, City Clerk, will receive sealed tenders until 8 p. m. on Sept. 20 of the following described issues, dated Aug. 15, 1937: Series B, C, 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 COTTELLVILLE TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Mich.—BOND SALE—The issue

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 aggregating \$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 and 1950, and \$500 from 1951 to 1954.

15,000 armory bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,500, 1940 to 1943; \$2,000, 1944; \$1,000, 1945; \$500, 1946 and 1947; \$1,000, 1948 to 1950, and \$500 from 1951 to 1955.

Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. These bonds were approved by the voters at the election held on July 6. Payable at the office of the City Clerk.

FERGUSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ferguson), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$78,000 2 3/4% semi-ann. school bonds were jointly purchased by Francis Bro. & Co. and Crago, Hitchcock & Co., both of St. Louis, paying a price of 100.292. These bonds were approved by the voters on July 7.

JEFFERSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson City), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$115,000 2 3/4% semi-annual school bonds were purchased by the Central Missouri Trust Co. of Jefferson City. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Legality approved by Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by L. E. Newton, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until Oct. 3, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of sewer bonds.

NEW HAVEN, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$15,000 3% semi-ann. sewer construction bonds were purchased by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis. Dated July 1, 1938. Legal approval by 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, p. 1527—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, F. S. Moseley & Co. of New York and the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City at a price of 100.0053, a net interest cost of about 2.17%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$149,000 as 2s, maturing on Sept. 1; \$37,000, 1943 to 1945, and \$38,000 in 1946; the remaining \$506,000 as 2 1/4's, due on Sept. 1: \$39,000, 1947 and 1948; \$40,000, 1949 and 1950; \$41,000, 1951; \$42,000, 1952 and 1953; \$43,000, 1954 and 1955; \$45,000, 1956, and \$46,000 in 1957 and 1958. The various issues are described as follows:

\$275,000 public sewers bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$17,000 in 1943 to 1955, and \$18,000 in 1956 to 1958.
24,000 traffic signals bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1943 to 1950, and \$2,000 in 1951 to 1958.
42,000 new market house bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1943 to 1948, and \$3,000 in 1949 to 1958.
53,000 stadium bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1943 to 1953, and \$4,000 in 1954 to 1958.

109,000 airport bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1943 to 1945, and \$7,000 in 1946 to 1958.

35,000 pony express memorial bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1943 to 1955, and \$3,000 in 1956 and 1958.
 12,000 new buildings at city yards bonds. Due \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1947 to 1958.
 55,000 fire houses bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1943 to 1951, and \$4,000 in 1952 to 1958.
 50,000 street construction and repair bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1943 to 1956, and \$4,000 in 1957 and 1958.
 Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000.

ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$495,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1374—was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, F. S. Moseley & Co., and the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City, as 2 3/8%, paying a price of 102.27, a basis of about 2.27%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1950 to 1954.

MONTANA

BILLINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Billings), Mont.—BOND ELECTION—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, optional after five years.

GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the offering scheduled for Oct. 10, of the \$200,000 building bonds, described in our issue of Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1527—we are informed by the District Clerk that these bonds were approved by the voters on June 8 by a count of 739 to 173.

He also furnishes the following official statement:

Financial Statement

Date of incorporation --- Our records show the district in existence as far back as 1870.

Present school 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:

Year—	Tax Levy	Collected During Year	Redemptions to Date	Total Collections to Date
1933	13	\$34,054.37	\$2,646.14	\$36,700.51
1934	13	38,807.49	2,241.86	41,049.35
1935	11.5	38,915.31	1,039.76	39,955.07
1936	9	27,749.31	646.07	28,395.38
1937	10	32,778.64	158.32	32,936.96

Receipts and expenditures report:

Year—	Receipts	Expenditures	Bal. on Hand
1932	\$85,046.76	\$108,368.41	\$44,468.08
1933	84,913.54	73,908.38	45,475.24
1934	90,709.54	89,407.25	46,777.53
1935	93,850.38	97,640.57	42,987.34
1936	79,625.03	92,652.26	29,960.11

Is your district operating on a cash basis? Yes.

Total amount of bonded indebtedness. None.

Percentage of tax collections: 1935, 97%; 1956, 95%; 1937, 93%.

Are principal and interest on all bond issues of district payable at the office of the County Treasurer only? Optional—County Treasurer or Central Hanover Bank, New York.

Has the district ever defaulted in debt payments? No.

Percentage (approx.) of total taxes of school district paid by railroads and public utilities, 15%.

Date of fiscal year, July 1 to July 1.

Date of tax sale, for 1937 taxes, July 15, 1938.

Regular meetings of Board of Trustees—Second Monday of each month.

NEBRASKA

FAIRBURY, Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Aug. 30 the voters failed to approve the issuance of the \$100,000 in municipal building bonds.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$29,838 issue of funding bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1528—was purchased by the Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, according to the Village Clerk.

HOLDREDGE, Neb.—BONDS VOTED—It 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 SALE—The \$130,000 coupon or registered jetty construction bonds, comprising \$25,000 assessment, due annually from 1939 to 1948 incl., and \$105,000 improvement, due from 1939 to 1953 incl., offered for sale on Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1528—were awarded to a group composed of C. A. Preim & Co., Newark; Schlatter, Noyes & Gardner, Inc., New York, and C. P. Dunning & Co. of Newark as 3 1/4%, for a premium of \$347.10, equal to 100.267, a basis of about 3.21%. All of the bonds are dated Aug. 1, 1938, and they mature in annual instalments on Aug. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1939 to 1941 incl.; \$3,000 from 1942 to 1949 incl., and \$9,000 from 1950 to 1953 incl. Second high bid of 100.82 for \$129,000 bonds as 3 3/8% was submitted by H. B. Boland & Co. of New York City.

FORT LEE, N. J.—NEW REFUNDING PLAN SUBMITTED TO CREDITORS OF BOROUGH AND SCHOOL DISTRICT—A new plan for refunding the outstanding indebtedness of both the borough and the school district, dated Aug. 1, 1938, is being submitted for approval of all known creditors of the two units by W. E. Wetzel of W. E. Wetzel & Co., 148 West State St., Trenton, N. J., who is the refunding agent for the borough. This represents another in the long series of attempts, all of which have proved abortive, to reestablish the debt position of the two taxing units. In urging creditor approval of the current program, which is stated to provide for the "maximum amounts of interest and principal payments which at a conservative estimate the borough can pay," the refunding agent declares that the plan can be made effective without undue delay as provided for in the so-called Municipal Bankruptcy Act. Under this statute, 5% of creditors must approve the proposal in order to bring it under jurisdiction of the Federal Court, while 66 2/3% must approve of it before the court can make the program effective. It is also pointed out that, contrary to the belief of some bondholders, the plan can be placed in operation through application to the bankruptcy proceeding even though 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 indebtedness of the borough to be surrendered in exchange for new refunding and funding bonds consists of \$3,309,200 bonds and notes, unpaid interest thereon accrued to June 1, 1938, in amount of not less than \$1,039,596, and not less than \$183,579.58 of other indebtedness. In exchange for this debt, it is proposed that the borough issue \$3,309,200 refunding bonds and \$1,223,176.21 funding bonds. The former will be dated June 1, 1938, bear interest due each June and Dec. 1 at the rate of 3 1/4% up to and including June 1, 1942, and at 4% thereafter to maturity of the obligations, which will be June 1, 1978. Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date. The funding bonds will be dated June 1, 1938, bear interest due each June and Dec. 1 at 2%, and mature June 1, 1948. 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 further amount as will reduce the balance to a multiple of \$50. The part not paid in cash will be serviced by aforementioned funding bonds in denomin. of not less than \$50. As a result of a "wash" transaction, the borough will assume liability for the interest owed on school district obligations and issue its own funding bonds in payment thereof.

The school district debt involving \$732,000 of bonds and notes will be refinanced through issuance of a similar amount of its own school refunding bonds. They will be dated June 1, 1938, bear 3 1/4% interest up to and including June 1, 1943, and 4% thereafter to maturity, on June 1, 1978. Callable at par and interest on any interest payment date.

All of the bonds to be issued by both the borough and the school district will contain the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York, and in accepting such obligations in exchange for exist-

ing securities the creditor will in no wise relinquish any of the rights inherent in the securities thus exchanged.

KEYPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS DEFEATED—At the Aug. 30 election the proposed issue of \$55,000 construction bonds was defeated by the voters.

MILFORD, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Frank J. Kehoe, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 20 for the purchase of \$25,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered sewer bonds of 1938. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. 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 Peoples Trust Co. of Bergen County, Hackensack. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. The sum 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 taxable property. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to the order of the borough, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

POHATCONG TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springtown), N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Charles Sheninger, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 14 for the purchase of \$29,150 2 1/4, 2 3/4 or 3% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. One bond for \$150, others \$500 each. Due as follows: \$6,000, 1939; \$1,000 from 1940 to 1962 incl. and \$150 in 1963. 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 the State of New Jersey. An approving opinion of Francis L. Thompson, Attorney of Phillipsburg, will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check 2% of the bonds bid for payable to the order of the district, must accompany each proposal. This is the only school district in the township and represents its first issue of indebtedness.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—SCHOOL BONDS VOTED—At a special election on Sept. 7 the voters overwhelmingly approved two school addition proposals entailing an estimated expenditure of \$462,986. Proposal number one carried by a vote of 1,487 to 253, with the count on the second measure being 1,425 to 276. The Public Works Administration has already approved a grant of 45%, or \$208,343, toward the cost of the program. Aside from this, the Board of Education will receive a further \$50,000 through sale of school property to the Borough Council, with the result that the net cost of the entire program to the school board will be reduced to approximately \$205,000. This sum will be obtained through the sale of school bonds. The favorable vote by the electorate on this latest occasion followed defeat of similar plans at three previous elections.

TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$122,000 coupon or registered paving assessment bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1231—were awarded to the Palisades Trust & Guarantee Co. of Englewood as 2 3/4% at par plus a premium of \$337.94 equal to 100.277 a basis of about 2.17%. The issue is divided as follows:

\$56,000 series A due yearly from 1939 to 1948, incl.
 \$3,000 series B due yearly from 1939 to 1943 incl.
 13,000 series G due yearly from 1939 to 1943 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:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Schlatter, Noyes & Gardner, Inc., and McBride, Miller & Co., jointly	2 3/4%	100.215
Campbell & Co., and Buckley Bros., jointly	2 3/4%	100.15
Campbell, Phelps & Co.	2 3/4%	100.01
H. B. Boland & Co.	2 1/2%	100.42
Julius A. Rippel, Inc., and VanDeventer, Spear & Co., jointly	2 1/2%	100.16
C. A. Preim & Co., and C. P. Dunning & Co., jointly	2 1/2%	100.08

NEW MEXICO

MCKINLEY COUNTY (P. O. Gallup), N. Mex.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported by J. H. Simpson, County Treasurer, that the \$125,000 3% court house and jail bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 9, have been sold to the State of New Mexico.

NEW YORK

CORNWALL (P. O. Cornwall), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Walter C. Earl, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 12 for the purchase of \$11,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered Cornwall Sewer District bonds. Dated April 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on April 1 from 1939 to 1949 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10 h of 1%. Principal and interest (A. & O.) 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 the town's taxable property 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 \$20, payable to the order of the town, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

EDMESTON, PITTSFIELD, BURLINGTON AND NEW LISBON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Edmeston), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Florence J. Chesebrough, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 16 for the purchase of \$155,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1941 to 1944 incl.; \$7,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl. and \$8,000 from 1950 to 1961 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the First National Bank, Edmeston. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the district's taxable property. A certified check for \$3,100, payable to the order of Plyd R. Thayer, District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

GOSHEN, HAMPTONBURGH, CHESTER, WALLKILL AND WAYANDA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Goshen), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—William A. Andersen, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. (eastern standard time) on Sept. 22 for the purchase of \$379,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds of 1938. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$14,000, 1941; \$15,000 from 1942 to 1956 incl. and \$20,000 from 1957 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Goshen National Bank, Goshen, or at the Chase National Bank, New York City. A certified check for \$7,580, payable to the order of the 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. Y.—BOND ELECTION—An issue of \$139,590 sewage system bonds will be considered by the voters on Sept. 12.

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 coupon or registered library construction bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1529—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, as 2s, at a price of 100.199, a basis of about 1.97%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1953 incl. Among other bids was an offer of 100.326 for 2.10s submitted by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York.

MOUNT PLEASANT (P. O. North Tarrytown), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$56,000 coupon or registered relief bonds offered Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1529—were awarded to Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc. New York, as 2 3/4% at par plus a premium of \$78.40, equal to 100.14, a basis of about 2.72%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938, and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1939 and 1940, and \$6,000 from 1941 to 1948, incl. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Premium
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.	2.90%	\$119.84
R. D. White & Co.	2.90%	92.96
Sherwood & Reichard	3%	140.00
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	3.20%	189.84
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	3.20%	151.20

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.—\$3,500,000 PROPERTY TO BE SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES—The county will conduct a public auction of \$3,500,000 worth of property on which two years' taxes were owing in 1931. This is believed to be the first tax sale ever conducted by a county in New York State and will be held in accordance with a law 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.

NEVERSINK (P. O. Neversink), N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—An issue 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 bids until 2 p. 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 \$5,000 from 1945 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the Adirondack National Bank & Trust Co., Saranac Lake, with New York 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 Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

SPENCER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spencer), N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—The proposed issuance of \$22,000 school construction bonds met with approval of the voters on Aug. 26. A grant will be obtained from the Public Works 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 a view toward submitting a bond issue for the project at a regular election.

NOTE SALE—The Director of Finance also disclosed the sale of \$373,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % interest refunding notes to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 15, 1939.

ASHTABULA TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashtabula), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$125,000 building bonds sold to the BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus, as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %s, at 101.67, a basis of about 2.61%—V. 147, p. 1530—are payable as to both principal 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 ELECTION—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 improvements.

EATON, Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$20,000 various purposes bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1377—was awarded to the Preble County National Bank, of Eaton, as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %s at par plus a premium of \$100, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 2.45%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938, and due as follows: \$500, Aug. 15, 1940; \$500, Feb. 15 and Aug. 15, 1941 to 1959, incl., and \$500, Feb. 15, 1960. The Eaton National Bank, second high bidder, offered 100.257 for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %s.

LANCASTER, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposal to issue \$390,000 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % sewerage system and treatment plant bonds will be submitted for consideration of the voters on Sept. 23. They would be dated about Oct. 1, 1938 and mature Oct. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1940 to 1949 incl. and \$16,000 from 1950 to 1964 incl.

LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$1,580,000 bridge construction bonds offered Sept. 8—V. 147, p. 1377—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Mitchell, Herrick & Co., Cleveland, Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo, Paine, Webber & Co., Cleveland, Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Illinois Co. of Chicago, and Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., of Toledo, as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %s, at a price of 101.08, a basis of about 2.40%. Dated Sept. 15, 1938 and due as follows:

\$30,000 Apr. and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1948 incl.; \$30,000 April 1 and \$35,000 Oct. 1 from 1949 to 1964 incl. Other bids:

Syndicate Head—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Blyth & Co., Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.637
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.20
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.15
Banc Ohio Securities Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.88

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Mitchell, Herrick & Co. of Cleveland and associates made public re-offering of the bonds, which are unlimited 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 \$460,000 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 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 against all of its taxable property within the limits imposed by law. Legality to be approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

MONTPELIER EXEMPTED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—NOTE SALE DETAILS—The \$140,000 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % notes sold to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus, at 102.239—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 SALE—The \$15,000 street improvement bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1233—were awarded to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus, as 2s, for a premium of \$136, equal to 100.60, a basis of about 1.79%. Dated June 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1939 to 1945 incl. and \$1,000 in 1946. The Norwood Savings Bank, second high bidder, offered to pay 100.506 for 2s.

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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %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—	Int. Rate	Premium
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	\$185
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	67
Siler, Carpenter & Roose	3%	160
Pohl & Co., Inc.	3%	190
Sufferle & Kountz	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	385

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 \$15,000 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % school addition note, dated Sept. 15, 1938 and due Oct. 1, 1938. Bonds in the same amount will be sold at a later date. The latter will be dated Oct. 1, 1938, bear 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % 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 note and bond issues were authorized at the Aug. 9 primary election.

ROOTSTOWN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Milford), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Reed H. Deming, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 26 for the purchase of \$45,000 3% school building bonds. Dated Oct. 15, 1938. Denom. \$900. Due \$900 May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1964 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Interest payable semi-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 333 to 132 at the primary election on Aug. 9.

ROSS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. Ross), Ohio—BOND SALE—Charles A. Hirsch & Co., Inc., Cincinnati, purchased \$100,000 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % school building bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$5,000 annually on Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Principal and interest (P. & A.) payable at the office of the Board of Education. This issue was authorized at the general election last November and the bonds, according to counsel to the bankers, constitute general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable property. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer & Williams 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	\$2,319,911
Total bonded debt, including this issue	103,000
Population—(Officially estimated, 1938)	2,500

	Tax Collections		Approximate Collected Percent'ge
	Current Levy	Collections, Current Levy	
1934	\$11,355.99	\$10,224.04	90%
1935	14,462.76	13,911.79	96%
1936	11,565.69	12,640.90	100.92%
1937	14,928.39	15,161.98	101.56%
1938	Figures not as yet available.		

STUEBENVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE—McDonald-Coolidge & Co. of Cleveland purchased \$500,000 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % coupon school building bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1938 and due \$10,000 each April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1964 incl. They were authorized at the primary election on Aug. 9 and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied 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 Toledo, recently purchased an issue of \$1,652,522 city hall construction bonds as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %s, at par plus a premium of \$1,652.52, equal to 101.611. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
BancOhio Securities Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.601
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.278
Sufferle & Kountz	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.033
Walter, Wood & Heimerdinger	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.999
Pohl & Co., Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.791
Prudden & Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.689
Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.16
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.009
Assel, Goetz & Moerlein, Inc.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101.116

\$50,000
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Funding 5s
Due February 15, 1952 at 2.70% basis
F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY
Richmond, Va.
Phone 8-3137 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 proposal calling for the issuance of \$195,000 in city hall and auditorium bonds.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—NOTE OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (C. S. T.) on Sept. 13 by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$27,000 issue of bond anticipation notes. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denoms. to suit purchaser. Due Sept. 15, 1939. Payable at such bank as the purchaser may designate. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$135, payable to the State Treasurer.

ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Sept. 13, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$47,000 issue of not to exceed 6% coupon semi-ann. school bonds. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due June 1, as follows: \$2,000 in 1941 to 1943, \$3,000 in 1944 to 1953, \$2,000 in 1954, and \$3,000 in 1955 to 1957. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money in New York City. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. General obligations; unlimited tax. Delivery 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 by a majority of about four to one.

NORTH DAKOTA

LANGDON CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Langdon), N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 19, by Otto Rasmussen, Clerk, of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable semi-annually.

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. Necho), N. Dak.—MATURITY—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$23,000 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % semi-ann. construction 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 of about 4.19%.

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 considered by the Commission. Enclose a certified check for at least 2% of the amount of the bid, payable to the State Treasurer.

OHIO MUNICIPALS
MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.
700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND
CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

AKRON, Ohio—BOND AND NOTE FINANCING—Don H. Ebricht, Director of Finance, reported the sale to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of \$500,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds, described as follows:
\$205,000 sewer, eight series. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$8,000 from 1939 to 1958 incl., and \$9,000 from 1959 to 1963 incl.
14,000 park improvement, fourth series. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1944 incl. and \$2,000 from 1945 to 1948 incl.
281,000 general obligation street improvement, fourth series. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$29,000 in 1939, and \$28,000 from 1940 to 1948 incl. All of the bonds are dated July 1, 1938, and in \$1,000 denoms.

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—The following is given in connection with the Sept. 14 offering of \$60,000 3% school building bonds.—V. 147, p. 1531:

Financial Statement

Total bonded indebtedness including this issue.....\$13,460,000.00
Condition of sinking fund as of Aug. 25, 1938.....1,059,514.75
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.

Table with columns: Assessed Valuation, School Rate, Total Tax Rate. Rows include 1935 for 1936, actual; 1936 for 1937, actual; 1937 for 1938, estimated; Tax Rate for 1938 Collection; Inside 10 mills; Outside limitations; Total; Tax Collection Report; Amount levied; Amount collected including delinquencies of former years; Surplus.

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 interest.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lucasville), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$38,500 3% building bonds sold to the State Teachers' Retirement Fund at 100.506—V. 147, p. 1531—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 purchase of \$2,861,680 4% bonds, divided as follows: \$257,505 park improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$15,505 in 1945 and \$22,000 from 1946 to 1956 incl. Certified check to the city for \$5,000 is required.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Henry F. Stemm, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 23 for the purchase of \$220,000 not to exceed 3% interest municipal building bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$11,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. 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 Cy 19 Long Distance 787

OKLAHOMA

ALVA, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 12 by T. W. Ketch, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$20,000 issue of park bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Due \$2,000 from 1941 to 1950 incl. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

CHEROKEE, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 13 by Mrs. B. Bontrager, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$73,200 issue of electric plant bonds. Due serially over a 15-year period. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 30.

HOWE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Howe), Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$5,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1532—was purchased by the First National Bank of Oklahoma City, according to the Clerk of the Board of Education. Due \$500 annually from 1941 to 1950 incl.

TULSA, Okla.—BOND ELECTION—It is now stated that the election will be held on Sept. 30 (not Oct. 18), to submit to the voters the proposed issuance of a total of \$2,150,000 in improvement bonds.

The following items for balloting were authorized by the City Council: Waterworks, \$600,000; 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, \$15,000; Street Department, \$317,500; Police Department, \$222,000; 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.—BOND SALE—The \$7,500 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1532—was awarded to the American Exchange Bank of Henryetta, divided as follows: \$1,000 as 2 1/4s, maturing on Sept. 1, 1941; the remaining \$6,500 as 3s, 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. 29—V. 147, p. 1378—was purchased by the State Bond Commission, as 2 1/4s, at a price of 100.12, a basis of about 2.70%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$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 bonds, divided as follows: \$150,000 utilities revenue; \$100,000 water, and \$50,000 power utilities purchase bonds.

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 Administration 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 issued.

City of Philadelphia 4% Bonds due July 1, 1947 Price: 109.741 & Interest to Net 2.75% Moncure Biddle & Co. 1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

BROCKWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$20,000 improvement bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1378—was awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of New York City, as 2 1/4s, at 100.631, a basis of about 2.69%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1942, and \$1,000 from 1943 to 1960, incl. Other bids:

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Rows include Singer, Deane & Scribner; S. K. Cunningham & Co.; Johnson & McLean, Inc.; Leach Bros., Inc.; Burr & Co., Inc.; Brockway Citizens Bank; Union Banking & Trust Co.

BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brownsville), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$20,000 school bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—was awarded to S. K. Cunningham & Co. of Pittsburgh, as 3s, for a premium of \$137, equal to 100.635, a basis of about 2.86%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1940 to 1942, incl.; \$3,000 in 1943 and 1944, and \$2,000 from 1945 to 1948, incl. Second high bid of 100.651 for 3s was entered by Moore, Leonard & Lynch of New York City.

CAMBERIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$207,000 refunding bonds offered Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1378—were awarded 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; \$40,000, 1941; \$57,000 in 1942, and \$30,000 in 1944. The only other bid was an offer of par for 2s by the Sinking Fund Commission.

CENTRE COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT (P. O. Bellefonte), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Chief Clerk Samuel J. McMullin will be received until 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 15 for the purchase of \$127,000 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/4 or 3 1/2% coupon, registerable as to principal, building bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1939 to 1946, incl., and \$7,000 in 1947. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable A. & O. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be sold subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson 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 Pennsylvania taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes.

Financial Statement (As of Aug. 12, 1938) x Assessed valuation 1938 (33% of actual) \$16,198,329.00 Gross bonded debt None Floating debt None Gross debt None Net debt None Tax anticipation notes, bank loans or other evidences of indebtedness 27,900.00 Bonds authorized but unissued (this issue) 127,000.00 Gross debt after issuance of this proposed issue 127,000.00 Net debt after issuance of this proposed issue 127,000.00 Net debt ratio after issuance of this proposed issue 00.78% Tax rate (mills) 1938 5 Amount of tax duplicate (levy) 1938 81,066.13 Population estimated 1938 47,886 Assessed value per capita 338.27 Debt burden:

Table with columns: Ratio to Assessed Valuation, Excl. This Issue, Incl. This Issue, -Per Capita- Excl. This Issue, Incl. This Issue. Rows include Net direct debt burden, Net overlapping debt burden, Total.

* The gross debt of Centre County is \$300,000 and the net debt is \$110,416.92. x Information taken from detailed study prepared by C. C. Collins & Co. of Philadelphia.

CHESTER, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Benjamin Newsome, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Sept. 27, for the purchase of \$300,000 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 3 or 3 1/4% coupon, registerable as to principal, sewer improvement bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1968, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable A. & O. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be sold subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

CHESTNUTHILL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stroudsburg), Pa.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$24,000 building bonds was approved by a vote of 126 to 119 at the election on Aug. 26.

DARLINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Darlington), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$7,500 coupon school bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to the Beaver County Trust Co. of New Brighton, as 2 1/4s, 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. Darlington), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 coupon school bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to the Beaver County Trust Co. of New Brighton, as 2 1/4s, for a premium of \$80, equal to 100.20, a basis of about 2.73%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due \$2,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1959, incl. Other bids: Bidder—Farmers National Bank of Beaver Falls 3% Par Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Phillips, Schmertz & Co., jointly 3% 100.45

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Transfer, R. D. 1), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—F. E. Reichard, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. 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 Burgrwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful 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 sold to the Union National Bank of Donora—V. 147, p. 1532—was sold as 2 1/4s, at a price of 100.025.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DOWNINGTON, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 2% funding and street improvement bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to W. H. Newbold's Son & Co. of Philadelphia, at a price of 101.95, a basis of about 1.47%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due as follows: \$2,000, 1939; \$4,000 in 1940 and 1941, and \$5,000 from 1942 to 1944, incl. Burr & Co., Inc., second high bidder, offered to pay a price of 101.51.

ELIZABETHVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—The \$26,500 not to exceed 4% interest school bonds being offered for sale on Sept. 15—V. 147, p. 1532—will be dated Oct. 1, 1938. Sealed bids should be addressed to E. G. Sheever, District Secretary. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal only. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable in Elizabethville. A certified check for 2% must accompany each proposal.

EXETER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittston, R. D. 1), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Paul K. Smith, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 21 for the purchase of \$25,000 school building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Registered as to principal only, school building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 15 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1951 incl. and \$2,000 from 1952 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M. & S. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

EXPORT, Pa.—BONDS VOTED—At the Sept. 6 election the voters approved an issue of \$25,000 school bonds by a count of 297 to 51.

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. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1951, 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, is required. The legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of issue by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

GIRARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—G. H. Covey, Secretary of the Board of School Directors, will receive sealed bids at the office of Paul B. Joslin, 1304 Erie Trust & Bldg., Erie, until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 24, for the purchase of \$7,000 not to exceed 3% interest coupon, registerable as to principal, school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1946, incl. Interest M. & S. A certified check for \$100, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Sale of the bonds is subject 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. 147, p. 1378—was awarded to Yarnall & Co. of Philadelphia, as 2 3/4s, at par plus a premium of \$571.95, equal to 101.271, a basis of about 2.64%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due 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 3/4s was submitted by Burr & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.

LOWER BURRELL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Kensington), Pa.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$28,000 school building bonds was approved by the voters on Aug. 30.

MOUNT CARMEL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Locust Gap), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Dominic Ficca, 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 736 to 689.

PATTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Turtle Creek, R. F. D.), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$57,000 coupon school bonds offered Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1378—was awarded to Johnson & McLean, Inc., of Pittsburgh as 3 3/4s. Dated Sept. 1, 1938, and due \$3,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1958 incl. The bankers reoffered the bonds from a yield of 2% for the first maturity to a price of 102 for the last three instalments.

PENBROOK, Pa.—BONDS DEFEATED—At the Aug. 30 election the voters declined to authorize an issue of \$30,000 municipal building bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA (State of)—LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED—The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs approved the bond issues listed below. Information includes name of the municipality, amount and purpose of issue and date approved.

- Nescopeck Borough, Luzerne County; \$10,000; financing a new sanitary sewer system; Aug. 29.
West View Borough, Allegheny County; \$15,000; street and sewer improvements; reconstruction of parts of municipal building; Sept. 1.
Littlestown Borough School District, Adams County; \$14,000; funding floating indebtedness; Sept. 1.
Kingsston Township, Luzerne County; \$18,000; funding floating indebtedness; Sept. 1.
Ambridge Borough, Beaver County; \$19,000; pavings streets; Sept. 1.
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 intercepting sewer bonds of 1938 offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to the Farmers & 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 and due \$1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl. Other bids: Bidder— Int. Rate Premium Johnson & McLean, Inc. 3% \$21.30 Moore, Leonard & Lynch 3% 19.65

WILLIAMSTOWN, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 4 1/2% sanitary sewer bonds offered Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1234—were awarded to the Williamstown Bank, the only bidder, at par. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1941 to 1955, inclusive.

RHODE ISLAND

BRISTOL, R. I.—NOTE OFFERING—William H. Angevine, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Sept. 12, for the purchase of \$60,000 road and sidewalk 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 OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 15, by F. W. Schepher Jr., Chairman of the Board of County Directors, for the purchase of a \$300,000 issue of Beaufort, Sheldon and St. Helena Townships general obligation coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable F. & A. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 15, as follows: \$3,000 in 1942, \$7,000 in 1943, \$10,000 in 1944, \$11,000 in 1945, \$12,000 in 1946, \$13,000 in 1947 and 1948, \$14,000 in 1949 and 1950, \$15,000 in 1951, \$16,000 in 1952, \$17,000 in 1953 and 1954, \$18,000 in 1955, \$19,000 in 1956 to 1958, \$20,000 in 1959, \$21,000 in 1960, and \$22,000 in 1961. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. The bonds will be the obligations of the above township, and the purchaser will be furnished with the approving opinion of Nathans & Sinkler of Charleston, as to their legality. The purchaser is to furnish at his own expense the printed bonds. The right to issue these bonds has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State in an opinion filed Aug. 26, 1938. Enclose a certified check for \$3,000, payable to the County Treasurer.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Columbia), S. C.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 issue of coupon improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 29—V. 147, p. 1379—was awarded to Frost, Read & Co. of Charleston, as 3 3/4s, paying a premium of \$360.00, equal to 100.90, a basis of about 3.15%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Orangeburg), S. C.—MATURITY—It is now reported that the \$23,000 school bonds purchased by Frost, Read & Co. of Charleston, as 3 3/4s, at a price of 100.265, as noted here on Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1523—are due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1939 to 1957, and \$4,000 in 1958, giving a basis of about 3.22%.

FLORENCE, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 12, by Carl Markve, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of a \$12,500 issue of 5% semi-ann. refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$500 from 1941 to 1949, and \$1,000 1950 to 1957; optional on Aug. 1, 1943.

WATERTOWN, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by B. H. Stover, City Treasurer, that he will receive sealed and oral bids until Sept. 12, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$68,000, divided as follows: \$58,000 auditorium bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1940 to 1944, and \$7,000 from 1945 to 1948. These bonds are for construction purposes. 10,000 auditorium bonds. Due on June 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1947, and \$2,000 in 1948. These bonds are issued for equipment purposes.

Bidders to name the rate of interest, not to exceed 4%, payable semi-annually. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1938. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the office of the City Treasurer. These bonds were approved by the voters on April 19. (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 \$59,000 issue of coupon high school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3.80%, payable M. & S. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denomination \$1,000. Due Sept. 15, as follows: \$3,000 in 1944 to 1946, \$5,000 in 1947 to 1949, \$6,000 in 1950 to 1954 and \$5,000 in 1955. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of one-tenth of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds and is not callable. Principal and interest payable at the Bankers Trust Co., New York. The bonds are issued under authority of Chapter 5 of the Private Acts of Tennessee for 1920, and of Ordinances of the City adopted pursuant thereto. The bonds are general obligations of the City and an unlimited tax for payment of principal and interest is authorized by law and ordinance. The approving opinion of Masslich & 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, payable to the City.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by D. C. Miller, City Comptroller, that he will receive sealed bids until 2.30 p. m. (C. S. T.), on Sept. 27, for the purchase of a \$342,000 issue of coupon public works bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable A. & O.

Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$19,000 in 1939, and \$17,000 in 1940 to 1958. The bonds are all general liability bonds, the full faith and credit of the City being pledged for the payment of 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. The bonds may be registered as to principal only and may be discharged from registration and again registered at will. The bidder will name interest rate in multiples of one-tenth or 1/4 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 unless it is a bid for all of the bonds. Split interest rates will not be considered. Comparison of bids will be by taking the aggregate of interest at the rate named and deducting therefrom the premium bid to determine the net interest cost to the City. The bonds will be sold for par or face value, plus interest to time of delivery and a premium, if any, be bid. Bids will 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. No arrangement can be made for deposit of funds, commission, brokerage fees, nor private sale. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York, will be furnished. The bonds on delivery will be accompanied by a full transcript of the passage of all ordinances, proceedings, of the Board of Commissioners making sale, Treasurer's receipt for proceeds, signature certificate and legal opinion. The City is considered by the State Banking Department of New York to fall within the provision of subdivision five (d) of Section 239 of the Banking Law of New York, as amended. Delivery will be made within 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 furnished and bidders are required to submit bids in triplicate. Enclose a certified check for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—PWA LOAN AUTHORIZED—It is stated by S. H. McKay, City Clerk, that a loan of \$1,592,000 for school purposes was approved by the Public Works Administration but no funds have been advanced as yet.

TENNESSEE, State of—BOND SALE—The \$500,000 issue of office building bonds offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1533—was awarded 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 of \$11.00. Dated July 1, 1938. Due on Jan. 1, 1939.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. was second high bidder, at 0.37%, plus \$25 premium. National City Bank bid 0.40%, while Harris Trust & Savings Bank bid 0.50%, plus \$27. The issue was purchased for investment account and will not be reoffered.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Jonesboro), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by L. M. Payne, County Chairman, until 10 a. m. (E. S. T.), on Oct. 7, for the purchase of a \$250,000 issue of 3 1/2% semi-ann. school bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1, as follows: \$10,000 in 1942, \$18,000 in 1943, \$17,000 in 1944, \$20,000 in 1945, \$30,000 in 1946 to 1949, \$25,000 in 1950 and 1951, and \$15,000 in 1952. The bonds are to be issued subject to the favorable opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago. Enclose a certified check for not less than 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Trustee.

WEAKLEY COUNTY (P. O. Dresden), Tenn.—BOND ELECTION—The County Quarterly Court is said to have called an election for Sept. 23 to submit to a vote the proposed issuance of \$400,000 in power plant bonds, to distribute TVA power.

TEXAS

EAST BERNARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Bernard), Texas.—BOND SALE—The \$44,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Sept. 1—V. 147, p. 1379—was purchased by Milton R. Underwood & Co. Houston, according to the President of the Board of Education. No other bid was received. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1963.

GALVESTON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Dickinson), Texas.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—An issue of \$160,000 3 1/2% semi-annual school bonds is being offered by R. A. W. Barrett & Co. of Houston for general investment. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1939, \$2,000 in 1940, \$3,000 in 1941, \$5,000 in 1942, \$8,000 in 1943, \$10,000 in 1944, \$12,000 in 1945, \$14,000 in 1946, and \$15,000 in 1947 to 1953. These bonds, authorized at an election held on Aug. 20, are direct obligations of the district, payable out of ad valorem taxes within the limits prescribed by law. These bonds are offered subject to waiver by the State Board of Education, the approving opinion of the Attorney General and the final approving opinion of a recognized bond attorney.

GOLIAD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Goliad), Texas.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 16, by John B. Hayes, 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 OFFERED—The Gregory-Eddleman Co. of Houston, as members of a syndicate, are offering for public subscription an issue of \$932,000 4% and 4 1/4% road bonds, at prices to yield from 1.00% to 3.70%, according to maturity. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. The \$550,000 4% bonds mature on Sept. 15 as follows: \$45,000 in 1939; \$50,000, 1940 to 1942; \$55,000, 1943 to 1945; \$60,000, 1946; \$65,000, 1947 and 1948; the remaining \$382,000 4 1/4% bonds mature on Sept. 15 as follows: \$70,000, 1949; \$75,000, 1950 and 1951; \$80,000, 1952, and \$82,000 in 1953.

The following information is furnished with the offering notice: These bonds were authorized by a vote of more than 10 for and one against, by the qualified tax paying voters in Hardin County, 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.

Financial Statement

Actual valuation	\$23,000,000.00
Assessed valuation—1938	12,200,000.00
Total county-wide debt (including this issue)	943,500.00
Sinking fund	1,745.17

Net debt-----\$941,754.83
Ratio county-wide debt to assessed value, 7.7%.

Overlapping Debt

	<i>Int. & S. F.</i>	<i>Bonds</i>
		<i>Outstanding</i>
Road dist. No. 1	\$50,613.62	\$216,000.00
Road dist. No. 2	39,921.91	202,000.00
Road dist. No. 3	35,410.36	221,000.00
Batson ISD	573.79	34,000.00
Kountze ISD	333.72	75,000.00
Saratoga ISD	2,052.00	43,500.00
Silabee ISD	1,735.38	120,500.00
Sour Lake ISD	1,633.20	58,000.00
Common school districts	140.57	14,600.00
Total	\$132,474.55	\$984,600.00
		132,474.55

Net school and road district debt-----\$852,125.45
Net county-wide debt-----941,754.83

Net overlapping debt-----\$1,793,880.28
Ratio overlapping debt to assessed 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.

HEBBRONVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hebronville), Texas—BOND OFFERING CANCELED—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by C. H. Spence, Superintendent of Schools, that the offering of the \$33,000 4% semi-ann. school bonds, which had been scheduled for Sept. 7—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.

PARIS, Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the City Secretary that the \$50,000 coupon street improvement bonds purchased on Aug. 29 by Barcus, Kindred & Co. of Chicago, as noted here on Sept. 3—V. 147, p. 1533—were sold as 4s 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 3.92%. The only other bidder was the Dallas Union Trust Co., Dallas.

POTTER COUNTY (P. O. Amarillo), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the County Judge that the \$165,000 county hospital bonds purchased by Will Simpson & Co., as 3½s, 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 aggregating \$185,000, offered for sale on Sept. 6—V. 147, p. 1533—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Ponder & Co. of Dallas, the First National Bank of St. Paul, the State Investment Co. of Fort Worth, and Kennedy, Spence & Co. of Boston, as 2½s, according to the City Clerk. The issues are as follows:

\$135,000 storm and sanitary sewer improvement. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1939, 1941 to 1943, 1945 to 1947, 1949, 1953 to 1955 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 3s, and bonds maturing in 1951 to 1963, as 2½s, was rejected, because the above bid was considered to be more advantageous to the city.

WHARTON COUNTY (P. O. Wharton), Texas—BONDS SOLD—An \$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. V. Rotan & Co. of Houston, and Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City, for a premium of \$224, equal to 100.28, a net interest cost of about 2.185% on the bonds divided as follows: \$400,000 as 2½s, maturing \$80,000 from April 10, 1939 to 1943; the remaining \$400,000 as 2s, maturing \$80,000 from April 10, 1944 to 1948. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legal approval by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The purchasers reoffered the above bonds for public subscription, the 2½% 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 statement was made public by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Sept. 2:

The RFC today announced the authorization of a loan to the City of 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 transportation 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 rehabilitation, are not yet available.

However, some indication of the refinancing basis may be seen in the fact that only \$4,300,000 is allocated for 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 \$1,681,832 current fund warrants.

The Seattle Municipal Street Ry., originally a Stone & Webster property, 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 Co. is the largest holder of railway obligations, having all of the \$8,336,000 currently outstanding original purchase bonds.

Under scheduled serial maturities, all of the original purchase bonds would have matured by the end of 1939. However, no principal payments have been made since 1929. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. having permitted the city to extend each serial maturity as it became due for a period of 10 years. This situation obtained from the start of 1930 to Sept. 1, 1937, when the city defaulted both principal and interest. No moratorium was negotiated at that time, partly because there was a small amount of principal as well as interest due at that time on publicly held obligations. The then Mayor, John F. Dore, had ordered payment of salaries in cash and the city was unable to impound funds to meet the charges, so that default resulted.

Aside from the bonds held by Puget Sound, there are outstanding several small junior issues in the total amount of \$430,428 which are publicly held. The \$1,681,832 warrants are held by banks and equipment 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 & Light Co.

SKAGIT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Mt. Vernon), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 17, by George I. Dunlap, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$6,000 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-ann. school bonds. These bonds run 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. 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 issue of coupon school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable semi-annually. Dated as of date of issuance. Denom. \$1,000. The bonds shall run for a period of 20 years, the period of time being as near as practicable equivalent to the life of the improvements to be acquired by the use of the bonds. The district reserves the right to pay or redeem the bonds or any of them at any time after 10 years from date thereof. The bonds shall be payable beginning the second year after the issuance in 18 equal instalments to include principal and interest on the outstanding bonds. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par at which such bidder will purchase the bonds; (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the State Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for 5% of amount of the bid.

SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Spokane), Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$8,000 issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Sept. 2—V. 147, p. 1235—was awarded to the State of Washington, as 3s at par, according to M. Greene, Deputy County Treasurer. Due over a 10-year period from date of issue.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidder	<i>Int. Rate</i>	<i>Premium</i>
Paine-Rice Co.	3½%	\$10.40
Richards & Blum	4%	56.00

YAKIMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 113 (P. O. Yakima), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 17 by C. D. Stephens, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$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 multiple thereof, and no bond to exceed the amount of \$500. The bonds to run for a period 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 outstanding bonds, be met by an equal annual tax levy for the payment of the bonds and interest. Payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bids must specify (1) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds; or (2) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par; (3) option, if any, of the district to redeem. Enclose a certified check for 5%.

WEST VIRGINIA

CABELL COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), W. Va.—BOND SALE—The \$849,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1380—was awarded to the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston as 0.75s, 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 \$61,000 coupon refunding bonds offered for sale on Sept. 2—V. 147, p. 1236—were awarded to Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., as 3.10s, paying a premium of \$15, equal to 100.024, a basis of about 3.095%. The bonds are divided as follows: \$12,000 series 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:

Bidder	<i>Int. Rate</i>	<i>Premium</i>
Bond Judge & Co.	3.20%	\$466.65
John Nuyven & Co.	3½%	785.60
McDougal & Condon	3½%	573.47
R. W. Bressprich & Co.	3½%	552.00
A. F. Huybrecht & Co.	3½%	476.00
Farwell Chapman & Co.	3½%	376.00
Channers Securities Co.	3½%	647.50
Paine Weber & Co.	3½%	347.70

MADISON, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of hospital improvement, series No. 72 bonds offered for sale on Sept. 8—V. 147, p. 1534—was awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as 1½s, paying a premium of \$320, equal to 100.64, a basis of about 1.63%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$5,000 from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.

PORTAGE, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$134,000 issue of school bonds offered 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 OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Fitzhugh Scott Jr., Village Clerk, until 4 p. m. on Sept. 19, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of village half bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 2½%, payable A. & O. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 Oct. 1, 1939 to 1948. Bids will 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. Principal and interest payable at the Village Treasurer's office. The village will furnish the printed bonds 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. (These are the bonds which were originally scheduled for sale on Sept. 8, the offering being postponed because the statutory procedure regulating advertisement for bids was not followed exactly.)

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of 2½% coupon semi-ann. high school equipment bonds offered for sale on Sept. 7—V. 147, p. 1082—was awarded jointly to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and the Citizens State Bank of Sheboygan, paying a price of 105.107, a basis of about 1.85%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$10,000 from 1942 to 1951 incl.

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 SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Westby), Wis.—BOND SALE—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 Milwaukee 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 at an average cost of 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 issues during the month of August were the smallest for any month this 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.

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 Municipal Board, dated June 15, 1938, it is announced that the bonds and 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, while delivery of the new instruments and the cash payments provided for will not be made prior to Sept. 20.