

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

COPYRIGHTED IN 1938 BY WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, NEW YORK. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 23, 1879, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 147. Issued Weekly 35 Cents a Copy—\$15.00 Per Year NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1938 William B. Dana Co., Publishers, William cor. Spruce Sts., N. Y. City NO. 3831.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY
Chartered 1866
George V. McLaughlin
President
NEW YORK BROOKLYN
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BANK OF NEW YORK

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS INC.
★
Prospectus available from local dealers

Canadian Securities
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO TORONTO


The FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
NEW YORK BOSTON
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

United States Government Securities

Brown Harriman & Co.
Incorporated
63 Wall Street, New York
Telephone: BOWling Green 9-5000
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO WASHINGTON
Representatives in other leading Cities

Hallgarten & Co.
Established 1850
NEW YORK
Chicago London

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK

The New York Trust Company
Capital Funds . . \$37,500,000

100 BROADWAY
40TH ST. & MADISON AVE.
FIFTH AVE. & 57TH ST.
NEW YORK

European Representative's Office:
8 KING WILLIAM STREET
LONDON, E. C. 4

*
*Member of the Federal Reserve System,
the New York Clearing House Association
and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

City of Philadelphia
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Bonds

Moncure Biddle & Co.
PHILADELPHIA


HOMER & CO., INC.
40 Exchange Place, New York

Service to Banks and Dealers since 1888

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

CARL M. LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
London Paris Amsterdam Berlin

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

64th ANNUAL STATEMENT
Year Ending October 31st, 1938

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1938, after providing for	
Dominion and Provincial Taxes.....	\$ 316,155.98
Staff Pension and Guarantee Funds.....	90,535.65
and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made.....	961,342.79
Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum.....	700,000.00
	<hr/>
Written off Bank Premises.....	\$ 100,000.00
Reserved for contingencies.....	150,000.00
	<hr/>
	250,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$ 11,342.79
Profit and Loss Balance 30th October 1937.....	638,032.72
	<hr/>
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1938.....	\$ 649,375.51

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities

Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 5,572,813.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government.....	\$ 1,835,563.01
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments.....	8,439,504.99
Deposits by the public not bearing interest.....	36,084,302.09
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	95,203,906.69
	<hr/>
	141,563,276.78
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada.....	\$ 1,392,296.53
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	1,984,676.60
	<hr/>
	3,376,973.13
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	\$150,514,062.91
Capital Paid Up.....	967,468.18
Reserve Fund.....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	8,000,000.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account.....	176,611.61
	<hr/>
	649,375.51
	<hr/>
	15,825,987.12
	<hr/>
	\$187,307,518.21

Assets

Gold held in Canada.....	\$ 766.13
Subsidiary Coin held in Canada.....	353,205.24
Notes of Bank of Canada.....	5,150,278.00
Deposits with Bank of Canada.....	9,398,018.81
Notes of other Chartered Banks Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian.....	431,195.00
	<hr/>
	71,007.78
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation.....	\$ 15,414,470.96
Cheques on other Banks.....	289,516.10
Deposits with and balances due by other Chartered Banks in Canada.....	7,765,289.59
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	622,687.81
	<hr/>
	2,809,896.19
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,901,860.45
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value.....	\$16,048,031.09
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value.....	33,458,273.53
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value.....	5,071,147.84
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	49,648.67
	<hr/>
	54,627,101.13
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	\$ 5,454,381.82
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	6,354,077.60
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	7,857,618.62
	<hr/>
	19,666,078.04
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for.....	58,274,754.89
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	265,543.55
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	220,639.07
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off.....	344,337.06
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra.....	5,946,044.33
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	967,468.18
	<hr/>
	93,691.51
	<hr/>
	\$167,307,518.21

A. E. PHIPPS, President. H. T. JAFFRAY, General Manager.

Dividends



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: November 21, 1938
The Board of Directors has declared this day a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the outstanding Debenture Stock and a dividend of \$1.12½ a share on the outstanding Preferred Stock—\$4.50 Cumulative, both payable January 25, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1939; also a "year-end" dividend for the year 1938 of \$1.50 a share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable December 14, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 29, 1938.

W. F. RASKOB, Secretary

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.



The Directors have declared from the Accumulated Surplus of the Company a final dividend for the year 1938 of Fifty Cents (\$.50) per share on the Common Stock and the Preferred Stock, payable December 21, 1938, to stockholders of record of both of these classes of stock at the close of business on December 1, 1938. Checks will be mailed.

H. C. ALLAN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, November 18, 1938.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY Dividend No. 34

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 21, 1938
A quarterly dividend amounting to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share on the \$6 Cumulative Preference Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 3, 1939, to all holders of said \$6 Cumulative Preference Stock, at the close of business, December 2, 1938. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY Dividend No. 32

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 21, 1938
A quarterly dividend amounting to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share on the \$5 Cumulative Preference Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 3, 1939, to all holders of said \$5 Cumulative Preference Stock at the close of business, December 2, 1938. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

CHICAGO ILLINOIS
The Board of Directors of Louisville Gas and Electric Company (Delaware), at a meeting held on November 18, 1938, declared a quarterly dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per share on the Class A Common Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending November 30, 1938, payable by check December 24, 1938, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30, 1938.

J. J. MCKENNA, Treasurer.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. Two Rector Street, New York, N. Y. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

A dividend of 75 cents per share on the Preferred Stock (\$6) and a dividend of 62½ cents per share on the \$5 Preferred Stock of American Power & Light Company were declared on November 22, 1938 for payment January 2, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1938. These amounts are one-half of the quarterly dividend rates of \$1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock (\$6) and \$1.25 per share on the \$5 Preferred Stock.

D. W. JACK, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

The Directors of International Harvester Company declared a quarterly dividend of forty cents (40c.) per share on the common stock payable January 16, 1939 to all holders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1938.

SANFORD B. WHITE, Secretary

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the Company's capital stock, payable December 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 2, 1938.

H. F. J. KNOBLOCH, Treasurer.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

25 Broadway
New York, N. Y., November 23, 1938.
DIVIDEND NO. 122.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of \$50. per share, payable December 22, 1938, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M., on December 6, 1938.

D. B. HENNESSY, Secretary.

Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers & Brokers

DETROIT

INVESTMENT HOLDINGS ANALYZED.

Charles A. Parcels & Co.

Members of Detroit Stock Exchange
PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

BIRMINGHAM

MARX & CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SOUTHERN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

ST. LOUIS

STIX & CO.
SAINT LOUIS
809 OLIVE ST.

Members St. Louis Stock Exchange

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN CORPORATION SECURITIES

Teletype—Milwaukee 92

EDGAR, RICKER & CO.

750 North Water Street
Milwaukee Wis.

HARTFORD

Specialists in Connecticut Securities

PUTNAM & CO.

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

THIS MAN CAN RENDER VALUABLE SERVICE TO:

An active underwriting firm, a large financial institution, a publicly owned corporation, or a leading publication, &c.

He is a thoroughly experienced financial advertising executive and public relations counsel with wide contacts among security houses and newspaper men in New York and other cities.

A fluent writer, an idea man, an indefatigable worker, a good salesman with a personality that wins confidence: this advertiser can function successfully with almost any organization that is sound and set up for progress.

Address Box No. H-5

THE FINANCIAL CHRONICLE
25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Vol. 147

NOVEMBER 26, 1938

No. 3831.

CONTENTS

Editorials	PAGE
The Financial Situation.....	3204
Good for Twenty or Thirty Years.....	3216
More Light Wanted on American Foreign Policy.....	3218
Comment and Review	
The Business Man's Book Shelf.....	3220
Week on the European Stock Exchanges.....	3208
Foreign Political and Economic Situation.....	3209
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment.....	3213 & 3254
Course of the Bond Market.....	3219
Indications of Business Activity.....	3221
Week on the New York Stock Exchange.....	3206
Week on the New York Curb Exchange.....	3253
News	
Current Events and Discussions.....	3234
Bank and Trust Company Items.....	3252
General Corporation and Investment News.....	3300
Dry Goods Trade.....	3337
State and Municipal Department.....	3338
Stocks and Bonds	
Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations.....	3254 & 3267
Bonds Called and Sinking Fund Notices.....	3259
Dividends Declared.....	3260
Auction Sales.....	3259
New York Stock Exchange—Stock Quotations.....	3268
New York Stock Exchange—Bond Quotations.....	3268 & 3278
New York Curb Exchange—Stock Quotations.....	3284
New York Curb Exchange—Bond Quotations.....	3288
Other Exchanges—Stock and Bond Quotations.....	3290
Canadian Markets—Stock and Bond Quotations.....	3294
Over-the-Counter Securities—Stock & Bond Quotations.....	3297
Reports	
Foreign Bank Statements.....	3212
Course of Bank Clearings.....	3254
Federal Reserve Bank Statements.....	3234 & 3265
General Corporation and Investment News.....	3300
Commodities	
The Commercial Markets and the Crops.....	3327
Cotton.....	3330
Breadstuffs.....	3335

Published Every Saturday Morning by the WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, 25 Spruce Street, New York City.

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

The Financial Situation

NO ONE can longer seriously doubt that national defense will play a large part, perhaps a controlling part, in the program of the Administration this winter. A good deal will doubtless still be heard of monopoly, the farmer and what is known as our agricultural problem, social security, the rights of labor, reform, recovery, and the other catchwords which, one after the other, singly or otherwise, have been the rallying cries of the politicians in recent years, but clearly the subject of national defense has now been thrust forward, partly by the course of international events, and partly by our political leaders, in a way that promises a dominant role for this topic. The President some weeks ago let it be known that he was withholding definite plans for the budget pending conclusions as to the needs of a defense program: Since that time the now well-publicized conversations with utility executives concerning the construction of certain facilities thought by the Administration to be essential to adequate national defense, and the resulting agreements, have been made known to the general public. Only the other day the Secretary of the Treasury said that it is "fairly obvious" that the whole subject of taxation was being re-studied in the light of defense requirements. The full program envisaged by the powers that be, or now under preparation by them, doubtless will come to light within the next month or six weeks, and there can be little question that it will form a sort of hub within which the policies and the programs of the Administration will be made to revolve.

The state of affairs being what it is the world over, no sensible man is likely to argue with the Administration about the necessity of being certain that our defenses are adequate to any reasonable or realistic appraisal of our needs, or to begrudge the expense of making them so—assuming that they are not ade-

quate at the present moment. Yet the trend of things in Washington seems to call for a clear warning of the danger of both official and popular hysteria on

this subject. Candor compels the admission that it is difficult at this time to look forward to an era of good feeling throughout the world, in which sweet reasonableness can be counted upon to rule international dealings. The time has hardly come for abandonment of hope, but a frank and full facing of the facts is necessary. Yet it is not to be forgotten that the controversies which most seriously threaten peace touch us, for the most part, very lightly or not at all, or that between us and Europe and East Asia lie wide oceans. The armament requirements of the British Empire and of France, for example, are plainly very different from ours. It would be unfortunate indeed if in the heat of controversy or of natural resentment over some of the things now going on in various parts of the earth these simple truths were overlooked, or if the popular mind should presently half-accept the absurd notion that real recovery would be promoted by a vast program of armament.

The Nature of Real Security

This aspect of the defense situation presents a very real threat at the present moment against which we must guard ourselves with the utmost alertness and care, but there are other phases of this whole matter equally as important, although not so obvious. The conception of the nature of national security which prevails in official circles appears to be much too nearly that of the professional militarist. Even the largest and best naval and air

Precisely!

"Economic life as we have known it has been, in large measure, an unconscious thing in the sense that no mind or no group of minds has seen the whole picture, and certainly no one mind or group of minds has directed the whole picture. Intelligence runs through it, but it is the intelligence of individuals or organizations seeking their own particular wages or their own particular profits, seeing their own sources of supply, seeing their own markets, but not seeing with any great clearness the movements of the system as a whole.

"In general, it is not the function of government under the present system to produce goods or to perform economic services. The actual direction of industry, the decision whether more wheat shall be planted and less corn, or more shoes shall be produced and less hats, is made by the State or by collective society, but is left to the choice of independent producers. These independent producers make their decisions with reference to the state of the markets. The up-and-down movements of prices and wages determine whether more or less of a given thing shall be produced. If prices are rising in a given industry and falling in another, the tendency is for labor and capital to flow from the industry where prices are falling to the industry where prices are rising. The tendency is, moreover, for consumers to consume less of those goods the prices of which are rising, and to consume more of those goods the prices of which are falling. Over-supply of any given commodity, accompanied by falling prices, thus tends to correct itself, since production declines and consumption increases, whereas the shortage of supply of another commodity, accompanied by rising prices, likewise tends to correct itself through an increase of production and a curtailment of consumption.

"The success of this system depends upon its flexibility and the quickness with which readjustments can be made, and this, in turn, depends largely upon the extent to which it is competitive and free from unified conscious control. If a government of a collective system undertakes to regulate the business of a country as a whole and to guide and control production, there is required a central brain of such vast power that no human being who has yet lived, or can be expected to live, can supply it.

"Government, greatly strengthened by war and the disturbed state of the world since the war, has suppressed many individual liberties and has revived atavistic economic policies tolerable only in a state of war, and applied them to a great world economic life which had grown up under economic freedom in an atmosphere of peace.

"The growth of these atavistic policies brought on the great depression and has intensified the great depression. Instead of finding our remedy in a relaxing of the strangling effect of atavistic governmental economic policies—foreign trade restrictions, price-fixing and currency debasement were stock-in-trade of mediaeval and early modern government—we have sought to escape from the depression by an intensification of these governmental policies."

How comforting it would be to be able to say that the economist of the Chase National Bank, in calling attention to these quondam commonplaces even to a Johns Hopkins University audience, was carrying coals to Newcastle!

fleets, and the largest, best-equipped and best-trained armies fall short of providing the maximum of national security even from the technical viewpoint of waging successful war, since success depends

also as much upon a sound financial and economic system and upon the willingness of the rank and file to subject themselves to self-discipline and to undertake the arduous and continuing effort necessary to make the productive mechanism operate effectively; and no nation is ever fully secure which wages unnecessary wars.

It is well, therefore, while the subject of national defense and national security is so much to the fore, to reexamine some of the policies of the Administration which ordinarily are not thought of in this connection, and to see if they do not have an important bearing upon national security. The question that comes first to mind is this: Is the Administration doing all that lies within its power to safeguard us against being drawn into controversies and possible conflicts over other people's affairs? This is no matter to be left for consideration until the actual outbreak of war. If it is so left we may then find ourselves with commitments, explicit or implicit, or in a position as a result of words previously spoken or acts previously done, such that it will be difficult to remain aloof.

Situations of this sort may develop in many different ways, and it is the duty of forward looking statesmen so to conduct the affairs of their country that they will not presently find themselves in "awkward" positions. Such positions may arise from "protests", from too ready expressions of "personal viewpoints" by officials in places of responsibility, from "conversations" which leave definite impressions, and other like causes as well as from positive commitments; and an ever-present hazard in circumstances such as those now existing is impulsive, not to say hysterical, popular feeling or emotion.

Silence Is Sometimes Golden

It is for this reason that the more or less formal utterances of the President on more than one occasion during the past few years have caused a feeling of uneasiness. The same has been true upon occasion with statements of the Secretary of State. Doubtless a good deal that has been said by some of the dictators of Europe and by representatives of our democracy has been said largely for "home consumption," and were it not for the danger of inciting public feeling, possibly much of it could on that ground be forgiven. The anti-Semitic barbarism of Germany, particularly in recent weeks, without question was abhorrent to the President as it was to every decent man and woman in the United States. What the President has had to say on the subject was equally without doubt only an echo of what was in almost every man's mind. Yet it may be seriously questioned whether, as long as he is the Executive head of the nation, he should have had anything to say on the subject. Discreet silence would, in our view, have been the wiser course. The first and most fundamental principle of national security in a situation such as now exists in the world is that of attending strictly to one's own knitting. It would be tragedy indeed if this, the most vital of all the lessons taught by the World War, should be so soon forgotten.

Real Preparedness

Turn next to national defense, more specifically and directly speaking. Policies of recovery through squandering, reform through shackling, and pacification through subsidy and coddling have already

gone a long way toward crippling some of the vital arms of national defense, namely, a strong fiscal situation, a vigorous and self-dependent industry and agriculture, and an industrious and self-controlled labor force. Prolongation of the depression thus caused has also resulted in relative deterioration and diminution in capital equipment and in the supply of technically trained labor, all of which likewise has a most direct and vital bearing upon national defense. Whatever additions to or improvements of our combat equipment and our fortifications are really indicated, our own special circumstances being given full weight, must of course be provided, but there will always be a fault in our armor as long as these other conditions are permitted to continue. If we are to give national security first place in our attention this winter, let us do so with intelligence and understanding, and not merely stage an orgy of armament construction.

On June 30, 1916, the national debt was less than \$1,250,000,000. When the smoke of battle had cleared away it stood at more than \$25,000,000,000. Were we obliged to enter a major war tomorrow, we should have to start with a public debt of more than \$38,500,000,000, exclusive of several billions of contingent obligations. The present schedule of expenditures will carry it substantially higher by the end of the current fiscal year. Unless some radical changes are made in this course very promptly, it will be several billions higher still by June 30, 1940. All this is on the basis of continued peace. There is no reason to suppose that participation in a major world war would be less expensive than was the case in 1917-18. What would the Treasury do if it were called upon to raise some twenty-odd additional billions during the next eighteen months? If it be argued that war expenditures would in all probability make unnecessary some of the outlays now being made or planned, and that therefore the load would not be so great as is here indicated, let it be recalled that precisely that was said of any substantial recovery in peace times and yet Treasury disbursements showed no corresponding decline in 1936 or 1937. Any government which hopes to prosecute a major war successfully on any basis other than complete conscription of all business and all citizens must begin in a sound fiscal condition, and any government which undertakes to prosecute a major war with the government undertaking to take over and manage all business is foredoomed to failure and defeat.

Unfortunately, no accurate statistical measure of the situation as to effective capital equipment is available, but it is a fact of common knowledge that nearly ten years have now elapsed since the normal rate of replacements, enlargements, and improvements in plant has been in effect, so far as industry at large is concerned. It would appear more or less certain that capital equipment has not of late years kept pace with growth in population. Precisely in what degree old plants could be brought effectively into operation in case of emergency it would be difficult to say. Certain it is that the plant does not exist with which to take full advantage of the discoveries and inventions of science during the past ten years even as they apply to peace time needs. It would not be surprising if the capital equipment of the nation is now smaller rather than larger than it was ten years ago. Here is

situation not particularly comforting if one must fear the necessity of facing a real international emergency, nor is it one to be cured by the construction of certain "strategic" steam generating electric plants.

The Human Equation

Then there is the whole question of the productivity and the manageability of labor, to say nothing of obvious shortages of trained men in various industries. Despite the fact that a large army of wage earners was being supported with public funds, real shortages of labor developed in strategic points in industry before the end of 1936, and others threatened, with the consequent development of industrial "bottle-necks" which in war time would prove exceedingly embarrassing. What is more, the politicians for their own purposes have now for so long a time been preaching the doctrine of shorter and shorter hours of work and in other ways have so coddled the average wage earner that it would require considerable optimism to expect the psychological stimulation of a war to impel men back to work, as would be necessary if the business system of the country were called upon to function on a war basis. The degree in which the doctrine that the way to plenty lies along the route of less effort has been so deeply inculcated in many minds, and the necessity of arduous toil from those who by inclination do not wish to work, seriously threatens the economic welfare of the country.

And the banks. They are now heavily overloaded with government obligations acquired at exceedingly high prices. The outbreak of a major war involving this country and foreshadowing the issue of further vast amounts of Treasury obligations could hardly fail to cause so sharp a decline in the price of government obligations as to place large numbers of banks in a state of at least technical insolvency, yet where else could the Treasury look for a market for such amounts of its obligations? If the banks actually absorbed government obligations in such amounts, how could they meet the normal loan demands certain to be made upon them in time of war without total disregard of all prudence in capital-deposit relationships? Without a smoothly functioning credit system the conduct of a modern war on a capitalistic basis would be virtually impossible.

Many other illustrations might easily be cited, but enough has been said to demonstrate the fallacy of supposing that adequate national defense and dependable national security are to be found simply by increasing the size of the navy, the air forces or the army, or by equipping these branches adequately. A great deal more is involved, and the things which are most intimately involved are precisely those things which have for years past been most neglected or worst abused, and from this situation no relief is apparently being considered in official circles. The first task of the Administration, if it wishes to promote real national security, is to give business a chance to get solidly on its feet.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

FRESH emphasis is accorded the accumulation of idle credit resources in the banking statements that were issued late yesterday. With gold pouring into the country, and Treasury expenditures heavy from its general fund with the 12 Federal

Reserve banks, member bank balances advanced \$91,712,000 in the week ended Nov. 23. Excess reserve deposits of the member banks over legal requirements advanced comparably, or by \$90,000,000 to an aggregate of \$3,350,000,000. The latter figure establishes an all-time record, as the previous record of \$3,304,000,000, established in December, 1935, now is exceeded. The advance is the more instructive in the light of the fact that conditions have changed since 1935, for reserve requirements now are higher. Moreover, the Treasury currently holds large supplies of gold for which it has not yet reimbursed itself, and such holdings, together with the still-swollen general fund of the Treasury with the Reserve banks, offer the potentiality of excess reserves in far greater amounts than even now are recorded. Unless some change in policy occurs at an early date, it would seem that excess reserves easily may mount over the \$4,000,000,000 level early next year, when the return flow of currency from circulation takes place. It is unlikely, on the other hand, that higher figures than now prevail will exert much more pressure for credit expansion. The fact is still that no such expansion is occurring, for the New York City reporting member bank condition statement reflects another decline in business loans, this time by \$12,000,000 to \$1,408,000,000. Brokers' loans on security collateral are down for the weekly period by \$8,000,000 to \$568,000,000.

Additions to the monetary gold stocks in the week to Nov. 23 amounted to \$78,000,000, raising the stocks to another record at \$14,240,000,000. The Treasury deposited \$88,500,000 gold certificates with the regional institutions, raising the Federal Reserve gold certificate holdings to \$11,492,201,000. With currency in circulation showing its usual autumn increase, other cash of the regional banks receded modestly, and total reserves of the 12 banks were up only \$82,686,000 to \$11,865,396,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased \$16,649,000 to \$4,362,465,000. Total deposits with the regional banks increased \$59,526,000 to \$9,855,170,000, with the account variation consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by \$91,712,000 to \$8,818,335,000; a decline of the Treasury general account balance by \$69,260,000 to \$474,316,000; an increase of foreign bank deposits by \$9,233,000 to \$212,081,000, and an increase of other deposits by \$27,841,000 to \$350,438,000. The reserve ratio increased to 83.5% from 83.3%. Discounts by the regional banks were up \$56,000 to \$6,603,000. Industrial advances dropped \$218,000 to \$15,199,000, while commitments to make such advances fell \$10,000 to \$14,335,000. Open market holdings of bankers' bills were motionless at \$545,000, and holdings of United States Government securities were similarly stable at \$2,564,015,000.

The New York Stock Market

STOCK trading was quiet this week in the New York market, with price changes small and irregular. Business was interrupted on Thursday for the traditional observance of Thanksgiving Day, and the holiday doubtless occasioned some diminution of activity in other sessions as well. There was also an obvious tendency to await fresh developments in both the national and international spheres. The net result was a series of dull sessions, which left the market as a whole precisely where

it was a week earlier. Many of the industrial stocks managed to close yesterday with small gains over the levels prevalent a week earlier. Scattering advances also appeared among some utility and railroad shares. Movements were mostly fractional, however, and a definite trend was lacking. The modest advances of one session usually were canceled by the small recessions of the next, and this see-saw variation failed to affect stocks to any great degree. Turnover was small, moreover, and reached the 1,000,000-share level only on Tuesday.

Year-end dividend announcements now are appearing, and some buying of industrial shares was stimulated by the distributions. The market was affected adversely, on the other hand, by selling to establish tax losses. There were a few incidents which stimulated certain groups of securities. Airplane manufacturing stocks remained in good demand, owing to the heavy buying for military purposes. Local traction securities were persistently in demand, as New York City authorities are believed to be moving rapidly toward unification through purchase of the private transit systems. As a general rule, however, the market clearly indicated a desire on the part of traders and investors to ascertain more about broad trends. The course of trade naturally is highly important in this respect, but the indications remain confused and uncertain. A degree of nervousness exists as to the course of national legislation, mainly because modifications of Roosevelt "reforms" are highly necessary but may be resisted by Administration forces when Congress meets at the start of the year. The foreign picture still is most unsatisfactory, as evidenced by another large-scale flight of European capital toward the United States.

In the listed bond market the same uncertain and idle conditions prevailed. Dealings in United States Treasury issues were exceptionally small, and the market drifted slightly lower as institutional and other buyers awaited the terms of the December financing. Highest grade corporate bonds were better maintained. In the speculative sections of the bond market, railroad issues were inclined to give ground, while New York City traction bonds did well. The foreign group was neglected and lower. Commodity markets were weak last Monday, and in most items only a portion of the loss was regained in subsequent sessions. Some of the metal stocks were affected adversely by price concessions in zinc and a weak tone in copper. Foreign exchange variations proved most perturbing, for sterling was weak and required support from the British equalization fund. French francs also fell, as the confederation of labor in that country voted a general strike in opposition to Premier Daladier's modification of Left Front measures.

On the New York Stock Exchange 53 stocks touched new high levels for the year while three stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 35 stocks touched new high levels and 10 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 437,080 shares; on Monday they were 942,720 shares; on Tuesday, 880,430 shares; on Wednesday, 1,001,770 shares; Thursday was Thanksgiving Day and a holiday on the various Exchanges; on Friday, 808,710

shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 109,505 shares; on Monday, 225,965 shares; on Tuesday, 234,315 shares; on Wednesday, 246,100 shares, and on Friday, 188,500 shares. Higher fractional changes were recorded on Saturday last as the stock market came in for recovery of a very modest nature. Relieved of the selling pressure of the past week, the tendency of equities was toward greater stability, and most groups attained this end. Sales transactions, however, suffered a reduction of more than half of the total reached at the previous short session. A cautious attitude was reflected in trading on Monday, with selling pressure kept at a minimum and the general trend of prices mostly irregular. In a few groups, such as the aviation and steel stocks, a firm tone predominated on the strength of the Nation's rearmament program. The unfavorable position of the pound sterling had a disturbing effect on stock prices on Tuesday, and from the first hour heaviness featured trading. At times weak efforts were made to stimulate prices, but stocks continued to sell off and closed a trifle above the day's low figures. Firmness was a feature of trading on Wednesday, and major shares were lifted from fractions to above one point, with a proportionate increase in sales turnover. Attention chiefly centered around the low-priced issues, with aircraft stocks subject to some pressure, while steel and copper shares showed progress. Traction stocks displayed an improved position, and chemicals moved along nicely, but oils reacted unfavorably. Thursday, yesterday, Thanksgiving Day, was a holiday in this country. After an irregular start the market gained strength, and leading issues at the close were up from fractions to one point. The airplane, traction and low-priced issues attracted investors for the most part, while steel, rail and utility shares received only passing notice. General Electric closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}$ against $43\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $30\frac{3}{8}$ against 31; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 7 against 7; Public Service of N. J. at $32\frac{1}{4}$ against 33; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $90\frac{1}{2}$ against $90\frac{3}{8}$; International Harvester at $60\frac{1}{2}$ against $61\frac{3}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $73\frac{1}{4}$ against 73; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $49\frac{3}{4}$ against $49\frac{3}{8}$; Woolworth at 51 against 51, and American Tel. & Tel. at $147\frac{7}{8}$ against $147\frac{3}{8}$. Western Union closed yesterday at $25\frac{3}{8}$ against $25\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 186 against $182\frac{1}{2}$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $144\frac{3}{4}$ against $144\frac{3}{8}$; National Cash Register at $25\frac{3}{8}$ against $24\frac{3}{8}$; National Dairy Products at 13 against $13\frac{3}{8}$; National Biscuit at $25\frac{3}{4}$ against $25\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 32 against $32\frac{3}{8}$; Continental Can at $38\frac{7}{8}$ against $38\frac{3}{4}$; Eastman Kodak at $179\frac{1}{2}$ against 179; Standard Brands at $7\frac{1}{8}$ against $7\frac{1}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $115\frac{1}{2}$ against $116\frac{3}{4}$; Lorillard at $19\frac{3}{4}$ against $19\frac{3}{4}$; Canada Dry at 18 against $16\frac{3}{4}$; Schenley Distillers at 20 against $20\frac{1}{4}$, and National Distillers at $27\frac{3}{4}$ against $27\frac{1}{8}$.

The steel stocks are fractionally lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $65\frac{5}{8}$ against $65\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $88\frac{3}{4}$ against $89\frac{1}{2}$; Bethlehem Steel at $73\frac{3}{8}$ against $72\frac{3}{4}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $51\frac{1}{8}$ against $51\frac{1}{4}$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 4 against $4\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $49\frac{1}{2}$ against $49\frac{1}{4}$; Chrysler at $81\frac{3}{8}$

against $80\frac{1}{2}$, and Hupp Motors at $25\frac{1}{8}$ against $21\frac{1}{8}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $33\frac{3}{8}$ against $32\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $23\frac{1}{8}$ against $23\frac{1}{2}$, and United States Rubber at 50 against $49\frac{3}{4}$. The railroad shares closed off this week with most changes of a fractional nature. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $20\frac{5}{8}$ against $21\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $38\frac{5}{8}$ against $38\frac{7}{8}$; New York Central at $18\frac{5}{8}$ against $18\frac{3}{4}$; Union Pacific at 93 against $95\frac{1}{4}$; Southern Pacific at $18\frac{1}{2}$ against $18\frac{3}{4}$; Southern Railway at 18 against $18\frac{3}{8}$, and Northern Pacific at $11\frac{5}{8}$ against 12. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $51\frac{7}{8}$ against $52\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $14\frac{7}{8}$ against $14\frac{5}{8}$, and Atlantic Refining at 23 against $22\frac{3}{4}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $34\frac{3}{4}$ against $34\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $51\frac{5}{8}$ against $52\frac{1}{4}$, and Phelps Dodge at $43\frac{3}{8}$ against $42\frac{3}{8}$.

Trade and industrial reports of the week reflected little more than maintenance of business activity at levels established in preceding weeks. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 61.9% of capacity against 62.6% last week, 53.7% a month ago, and 31.0% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Nov. 19 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,270,296,000 kilowatt hours against 2,209,324,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week, and 2,224,213,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $61\frac{1}{2}$ c. as against 64c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $47\frac{5}{8}$ c. as against $47\frac{7}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $25\frac{5}{8}$ c. as against $25\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.08c. as against 9.30c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.90c. as against 15.93c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $20\frac{1}{8}$ pence per ounce as against $19\frac{7}{8}$ pence per ounce on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.63 $\frac{13}{16}$ as against \$4.70 $\frac{3}{16}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as against 2.63 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

DOWNWARD variations of stock prices again were the rule this week on securities exchanges in the leading European financial centers, continuing a movement that now has been in progress for some weeks. The uncertain political atmosphere in Europe apparently occasioned the mild selling on the London, Paris and Berlin markets. Buyers were reluctant everywhere, and the net result was

an irregular downward drift in dull sessions. London obviously felt perturbed about the weakness of sterling exchange, which seems to be rather more emphatic than seasonal influences might suggest. The price of gold in the London market went to an all-time record Thursday, which means that sterling devaluation also was at fresh extremes. This development was especially puzzling in view of heavy transfers of capital from France, some of which doubtless remained in London, although New York now appears to be the haven for most European fugitive capital. The French market was depressed by the mounting opposition to the Daladier decrees, which are intended to restore French economic health. With sit-down strikes increasing and the threat of a general strike now on the horizon, funds left France in great amounts this week. The Paris Bourse suffered the consequences. In the Berlin market the general tone was soft, with intervention by the banks necessary on occasion to prevent the movement from proceeding too far. European trade and industrial reports had little influence on the markets, for there was little change in such respects.

Although a new account was opened on the London Stock Exchange, Monday, trading was quiet and tendencies were irregular. Gilt-edged issues and most industrial stocks drifted lower, while mining stocks also lost ground. In contrast with the trend of British securities, Anglo-American trading favorites were firm. The session on Tuesday again was dull, with lower prices the rule. The few changes among gilt-edged issues were downward, and the main tendency of British industrial stocks and gold mining issues also was lower. International issues also settled, owing to unfavorable overnight reports from New York. After an uncertain opening, Wednesday, prices improved modestly on the London market, and at the end levels were about on a parity with the previous close. There were more small losses than gains in gilt-edged stocks and industrial issues, however, and demand for mining shares also was modest. Trans-Atlantic securities improved. The situation was not greatly changed on Thursday, as demand for gilt-edged issues still was lacking, while home industrial stocks hovered around previous levels. Some inquiry was noted, however, for gold, copper, oil and rubber securities. International issues reflected good inquiry. British funds were steady in a dull session yesterday, while small and irregular changes appeared in industrial stocks and international issues.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was quiet in the opening business session of the week, with early strength counteracted in part by late weakness. Net changes were small for the session. Rentes that are guaranteed against exchange fluctuations gained slightly, and most French equities closed at slightly better levels. International issues were in better demand than French securities. Energetic measures by the Daladier regime against sit-down strikers encouraged the Bourse, Tuesday, and demand was reported for rentes and French equities. While the domestic issues improved, international securities drifted lower. Liquidation of rentes and French equities was resumed Wednesday at Paris, owing to mounting opposition to the decrees promulgated by Premier Daladier two weeks ago, and the threat of a general strike. Rentes dropped fractionally, and larger losses were recorded in French

bank, utility and industrial stocks. International issues were well maintained. On Thursday the Bank of France reported the expected huge addition to the franc value of the gold stocks, based on the computation of the metal at 170 francs to the pound sterling. The better apparent position made possible a reduction of the bank rate to 2 1/2% from 3 %, but the Bourse nevertheless reflected a gloomy view of affairs. Rentes and French equities drifted downward, while international securities were well maintained. Only small and unimportant changes were effected yesterday in an idle market. Further developments in the strike situation were awaited.

Nervous conditions prevailed on the Berlin Boerse, Monday, owing to the international reaction to the wave of anti-Semitism sweeping the Reich. The opening was steady, but selling later in the day lowered quotations of leading stocks one to three points. Fixed-income issues were quiet and also lower. The real tendency was obscured on Tuesday by intervention on the part of the leading Berlin banks. The support rendered the market kept quotations close to previous figures, and there were no important changes. In a quiet session on Wednesday, banking support again was prominent, and it resulted in small gains among the prominent stocks. The fixed-income section was neglected and drifted idly lower. Some public support finally was attracted Thursday, and modest gains were the rule in that session. The Franco-German non-aggression pact aided the advance, which took in both equities and fixed-interest securities. Declines were the rule in a dull session yesterday at Berlin.

European Diplomacy

CONSEQUENCES of the Munich compact reached farther this week into the diplomatic relations of the leading European Powers, and there are no indications as yet of the extent to which still more alterations may be made in the post-war scheme of things. The affairs of the Danube area have been in turmoil for several months as a result of the sharp increase of German power and prestige. It now appears that Berlin inclines steadily toward the assumption of ever-greater influence in Western Europe, as well. On the very eve of a visit to Paris by the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, announcement was made in the French capital of a Franco-German agreement along the general line of the Chamberlain-Hitler declaration that there is no occasion for war between the countries. The British authorities unquestionably were apprised of the impending understanding, and they voiced warm approval when the announcement was made, Wednesday. It still remains true, however, that a more suitable occasion might have been selected for the announcement. Some European diplomatic observers now tend to the opinion that the Reich is achieving at least a degree of success in its assumed aim of driving a wedge between Great Britain and France. On the other hand, the Paris conversations that started late Wednesday have the specific purpose of increasing Anglo-French cooperation.

The new pact between France and Germany is of the non-aggression variety, and may conceivably inaugurate a new era in the relations of the signatories. It has been under consideration ever since Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Chancellor

Adolf Hitler terminated their Munich discussions with a declaration of friendliness. When credentials were presented at Berlin, Tuesday, by the new French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, the opportunity was grasped by Herr Hitler to suggest again that progress be made toward a Franco-German understanding. The impression created in Paris was so favorable that no further time was lost in completing the draft of the pact. As announced in Paris, the treaty pledges non-aggression and respect for mutual frontiers as now established. The treaty will be signed within a few days, and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is to visit Paris for this purpose. It is understood that relations of either country with other Powers will remain unaltered. On the German side this will unquestionably be the case, for there is no occasion to modify the "Rome-Berlin" axis, or the understanding of the Reich with Japan. Whether the French alliances with Russia and Poland will remain fully without revision in the light of the rapprochement between Berlin and Paris remains to be seen. The new agreement, moreover, is sure to create additional internal troubles for Premier Edouard Daladier, who already is beset with intense opposition, on the basis of his economic program.

Only a few hours after the Paris-Berlin accord was announced Prime Minister Chamberlain and Lord Halifax arrived from London to continue the long series of international conversations between France and England which usually are conducted in London. In view of the respective declarations of friendship with Germany made by Great Britain and France, it was assumed that the talks would relate rather to other questions than the usual one of mutual preparations for defense against possible German war measures. There is, moreover, immense ground to be covered with respect to the changed situation of Europe as a whole, and especially the area down the Danube where German influence now is paramount. The Spanish question undoubtedly was discussed intimately, Thursday and yesterday, by Premier Daladier and his distinguished guests. General policy in the Mediterranean region also can be assumed to have played a large part in the conversations. The more important talks ended late Thursday, however, with only the usual laconic statement available as to results. "Principal questions in which the two countries have a common concern" were discussed, it appears, and among these were matters of national defense and of diplomatic action. The statement added that the Ministers found a "complete identity of ideas on the general orientation of the policy of the two countries, inspired by the same care for the preservation and consolidation of peace." In French diplomatic circles rumors were current that the British and French Ministers had agreed privately not to broach at this time the question of colonies for Germany or of belligerent rights for the Spanish insurgents. The British statesmen left Paris early yesterday for their return journey to London.

Danube Region

READJUSTMENTS of all sorts still are in progress in the great region down the Danube River, as a consequence of the sudden growth of German influence which resulted from the Munich pact and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia

What is said to be the last of the Reich-Czech rearrangements was announced by Berlin last Monday. In a border rectification the Czech regime surrendered 106 villages to Germany, and the latter country in turn gave back 27 communities, the total of peoples involved in these exchanges being approximately equal. Far more significant was a program for construction and maintenance by Germany of a system of canals across Czechoslovakia, and another for a great motor highway connecting Breslau and Vienna, which will have extraterritorial privileges. The motor speedway clearly will be of enormous military value to the Reich, while its commercial advantages are obvious, since transportation distances between important points in the enlarged Reich will be cut decidedly. These arrangements confirm the impression given by previous Czech moves, which suggest that Prague now signs on the dotted line whenever Berlin makes any demand. The transportation corridor through Czechoslovakia gave particular satisfaction to the German authorities, it was indicated in Berlin reports, as Prime Minister Chamberlain is said to have refused this concession in his various conversations with Chancellor Hitler in Germany during September.

Although German-Czech relations now appear to be adjusted entirely to the satisfaction of the Nazi regime in Berlin, there are many points farther along down the Danube where unrest exists. The eastern tip of Czechoslovakia, where the autonomous State of Ruthenia has been set up, represents one of the uncertain areas. German influence sufficed to prevent the transfer of the region to Hungarian sovereignty, as demanded by the Poles and Hungarians so that they could have a common frontier. There were vague reports of fighting within Ruthenia, over the last week-end, and the real extent of what the Hungarians called a "revolt," and the Czechs called "unrest," still is uncertain. The Hungarian occupation of areas ceded by Czechoslovakia now has been completed, of course, but new problems have been occasioned within Hungary. Bela Imredy, the Hungarian Premier, found a good part of his parliamentary support alienated, on both internal and foreign grounds, and the small country faces a political crisis. The new state of affairs in the Danubian area apparently caused apprehension also in Rumanian and Yugoslavian circles. King Carol of Rumania visited London late last week with the obvious and admitted aim of securing aid from Great Britain in trade and financial matters, to resist German Nazi influences and encroachments. But King Carol turned away from London empty-handed, and early this week went to Paris, where he seems to have had no more success than in London. The Rumanian monarch finally proceeded to Berlin, doubtless to make the best bargain possible with the intolerant Nazis. Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, arrived in London, Monday, on the same sort of exploratory journey, but also received little apparent encouragement.

Racial Superstition

SERIOUS repercussions on many aspects of world affairs are the inevitable result of the heightened persecution of German Jews, which stems from the assassination of a German diplomatic official in Paris by a half-crazed Polish youth. The wave of horror and indignation in the United States,

Great Britain and a few other countries failed to deter the fanatical Nazis, this week, and may even have increased their determination to subject Semitics to the foulest indignities. Measures aimed at the "liquidation" of German Jewry were promulgated with methodical persistence within the Reich, and appeals from other countries for a gentler and more humane treatment of the unfortunates were rejected curtly. Meanwhile, it became increasingly evident that relations of the English-speaking peoples with the Reich are going steadily from bad to worse. Diplomatic relations of the United States with Germany have been all but severed. The British Government is said in London dispatches to have found it necessary to suspend negotiations with Berlin for further steps in the Chamberlain appeasement plan. Numerous proposals were made for settlement of the unfortunate victims of Nazi fanaticism in sparsely settled areas of the world, but most of them do more credit to the good intentions of their propounders than to the intelligence brought to bear on this difficult problem. Little need be said, of course, regarding the complete lack of a sociological basis for the racial theories that dominate the German Nazi mentality and that slowly are spreading in Italy, Poland, the Danubian areas and some other sections of the world.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany are suffering sadly from the incidents in Germany and objections on this side of the Atlantic that are rather more officious than seems advisable. The American recall of Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson from Berlin for report and consultation on the German internal problem was countered late last week by a German recall of Ambassador Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff to report on what the Germans called the "singular attitude" of President Roosevelt and the American public. No comment was available in Washington on the German diplomatic step, but it is clear that official Washington was not exactly disconcerted by the measure. The British Government took the more realistic attitude of avoiding any direct official actions antagonistic to the German Government, but of taking into earnest consideration ameliorative possibilities in behalf of the victims. In a parliamentary debate on Monday, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain indicated that the British Government is ready to throw open to German Jewish settlement important areas of Tanganyika and other African territory, as well as upland portions of British Guiana, and perhaps some fruitful regions in other colonies. Here in the United States a semi-official suggestion appeared for settlement of some of the Semitics in Alaska. The problem of financing such huge migratory waves received only tentative consideration, and hardly anything was said of the hardships likely to be encountered by a sedentary people suddenly projected into what are now virtual wildernesses. More sensible than the current proposals of resettlement are intimations that Great Britain will not curtail immigration into Palestine.

German Nazis viewed with the utmost truculence the foreign reactions to their persecution of Jews, and they made it fairly clear that they intend to complete the theft of property holdings of their victims. The assessment of 1,000,000,000 marks levied on all German Jews as a "fine" for the mad action of the Polish Jew, Herschel Grynszpan, apparently

proved somewhat puzzling from the administrative angle. It was finally announced officially on Wednesday, however, that this theft will be carried out through a requirement that all Jews pay 20% of their wealth in four instalments of 5% each, payable Dec. 15, 1938, and Feb. 15, May 15 and Aug. 15, 1939. Jews of foreign nationality in the Reich were exempted from this decree. Spokesmen for Chancellor Adolf Hitler, from whose personal idiosyncrasy the persecution takes its rise, declared that they were highly pleased with the efforts in other lands to find homes for the German victims of their hatred. They declared also that when the Jews leave the Reich they will not be permitted to take any of their possessions. On this basis the conviction deepened in informed financial circles in London and New York that a desperate need for funds is one of the motives underlying the Nazi persecution of Jews. There are signs, indeed, that the apparent readiness of other countries to provide for German Jews is stimulating Nazi threats against the unfortunates. One semi-official German publication suggested on Tuesday that German Jews be stripped of their livelihood, forced into criminal pursuits and then exterminated by "fire and sword." This lurid plan doubtless was put forward for external consumption, to stimulate emigration schemes that might provide the opportunity for a 100% levy on the expatriates.

French Program

OPPPOSITION grew steadily this week, in France, to the program adopted by Premier Edouard Daladier under the decree powers granted to him by the French Parliament. The program consists mainly of financial measures and modification of the "reforms" carried out in 1936 by the Left Front regime of Leon Blum. Working hours are increased modestly by the Daladier measures, while taxes are revised, and steps taken to reduce the number of civil employees, all to the end that French governmental finances may be straightened out and impediments to French economic recovery modified. No sooner were these sensible decrees announced than sit-down strikes again started in some of the principal industrial areas of France. The powerful French labor organization, known as the General Confederation of Labor, decided on Tuesday to order a general strike of its members, in answer to the "challenge" presented by the decrees. As the week progressed sporadic sit-down strikes began to take on the characteristic of a national menace, and it became clear that France faces another crisis. The flight of capital from the country was accelerated under these circumstances. Also contributing to the difficulties faced by Premier Daladier was a critical attitude in various French quarters to the rapprochement with Chancellor Hitler's Germany, announced just before the heads of the British Government arrived in Paris, Wednesday.

Spanish Rebellion

ONLY sporadic fighting was reported this week in Spain, indicating that both loyalists and insurgents now are settling down to winter occupation of the trenches held at this time. General Francisco Franco and his insurgent cohorts made another attempt early in the week to dislodge the loyalists from their advanced positions near the

Segre River, and in this they succeeded. There were no other noteworthy military engagements. Much concern was expressed in Spanish circles about possible moves by British, French, German and Italian leaders to dictate a peace that would divide Spain between the opposing factions. The loyalists issued a manifesto, Tuesday, declaring that an "imposed peace" would not be acceptable. Insurgent circles had little to say on this important matter. From border points it was reported over the last week-end that an important loyalist munitions plant near Barcelona had been wrecked in an explosion and fire, which took several hundred lives. Insurgents called more men to the colors, thus confirming again their desperate need for additional recruits. The loyalists admitted candidly, for their part, that they lack sufficient food supplies. The Barcelona regime holds the industrialized 40% of Spanish territory, with 55% of the population, whereas insurgents hold the agricultural 60% of territory, with 45% of the people. Moreover, many of the people in loyalist Spain are refugees who fled before insurgent armies and who need not only food but clothes and housing. These circumstances were admitted frankly by former Premier Martinez Barrio, late last week.

Sino-Japanese War

IN THE undeclared war which Japan forced upon China, a military stalemate existed this week, save for Chinese guerrilla activities which are making it necessary for the invaders to conquer all over again areas which they claimed as their own early in the war. Fighting in western China continued, but the defenders have established lines far in the interior which the Japanese aggressors apparently are finding it difficult to storm. The Canton region, given up so easily as to occasion charges that "silver bullets" were used to corrupt the Chinese command of the city, likewise reported unchanged lines. But fresh developments are anticipated around Canton, since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is said to have dispatched some of his trained reserves for an attempt to recapture that point. The determination of the Chinese to continue their resistance to the invaders was illustrated by the precipitate burning of the city of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, when the Japanese were reported nearing that center. This action apparently was too hasty, for the invading troops still are some distance from Hunan. The burning of Changsha was costly, moreover, as 2,000 bodies were found in the smoking ruins. Summary punishment was visited upon the Chinese officials responsible for this blunder. Meanwhile, Chinese guerrilla fighters operated on an ever-greater scale in the vast area "occupied" by the invaders in more than 16 months of warfare. Near Shanghai, guerrilla forces to the number of 200,000 were reported to be making the Japanese occupation difficult, and the same measures were being employed in other regions.

International aspects of the situation were unchanged, this week, notwithstanding a Japanese reply to the note sent by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Oct. 6, charging interference with American business and urging Japanese observance of the Nine-Power Treaty. The Tokio Government finally deigned to answer the representations late last week, and the note amounted to a simple rejection

of the Washington arguments and claims. The usual Japanese statements were made that Tokio has no intention to discriminate against American interests or enterprises in China, these declarations having about as much weight as the continual protestations that no Chinese territory is desired by Japan. Much emphasis was placed in the note on the "new situation" in the Far East, and Japan managed to make it quite clear that this means disregard in Tokio of the pledges and commitments of the Nine-Power Treaty. "Any attempt to apply to conditions of today and tomorrow the inapplicable ideas of the past would neither contribute toward the establishment of real peace in East Asia nor solve immediate issues," the Japanese note said. In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated briefly, Tuesday, that the note was not responsive to the position taken by the United States Government. United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is reported to have indicated to the Tokio Government the dissatisfaction felt in Washington with respect to the long-delayed Japanese response to the protest of Oct. 6.

Lima Conference

WITH Secretary of State Cordell Hull as their leader, United States delegates to the Eighth International Conference of American States sailed from New York, yesterday, to attend the sessions in Lima, Peru, which are to start Dec. 9. In making his final preparations for his departure from Washington, Mr. Hull declared last Wednesday that the gathering will result in both tangible and intangible benefits. The close personal contacts of officials from the 21 American republics will provide the basis for better mutual understandings, he said. This, in turn, will lead to greater friendliness and more effective cooperation in economic, social and political spheres. In his general comments, Mr. Hull apparently made no reference to the wave of propaganda for increased armaments that is sweeping over all the Americas. But other State Department authorities took due care to continue the pressure for additions to armed forces. Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle Jr. declared in a radio broadcast, last Sunday, that the New World from Canada to Cape Horn stands ready to defend from any outside attack the peace that prevails in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Berle is among the delegates from the United States to the Lima gathering. There were indications in various Latin American countries that the urgings from Washington for enlarged defense forces are being heeded. Within the United States, meanwhile, arrangements were being rushed for the greatest and most expensive peace-time military establishments in the history of the Nation, with the reasons for these activities still somewhat obscure.

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Nov. 23 showed a loss of £2,530,000 in note circulation, which reduced the total outstanding to £476,057,000, compared with £480,373,603 a year ago. Bullion holdings registered a slight gain of £6,135 and the net increase in reserves, therefore, was £2,536,000. Public deposits declined £3,317,000 while other deposits increased £2,695,627. The latter consists of bankers accounts which expanded £2,763,000 and other ac-

counts which fell off £67,380. The reserve proportion rose to 32.4% from 30.7% a week ago; a year ago it was 43.5%. Government securities decreased £3,435,000 and other securities rose £320,932. Of the latter amount, £220,539 was a loss in discounts and advances and £541,471 an increase in securities. The bank rate remains unchanged at 2%. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Nov. 23, 1938	Nov. 25, 1937	Nov. 27, 1936	Nov. 27, 1935	Nov. 28, 1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	476,057,000	480,373,603	445,566,964	401,345,467	379,686,948
Public deposits.....	31,732,000	35,358,323	12,055,477	19,707,107	27,692,954
Other deposits.....	127,218,658	119,946,014	139,298,263	127,423,010	127,259,599
Bankers' accounts.....	92,248,660	83,598,447	97,604,111	90,887,211	89,135,832
Other accounts.....	34,969,998	36,347,567	41,694,152	36,535,799	38,133,767
Govt. securities.....	91,801,164	76,153,165	78,160,120	85,544,999	80,361,413
Other securities.....	33,312,534	29,468,921	27,211,001	22,320,057	19,428,281
Disct. & advances.....	12,184,249	8,601,306	6,803,132	9,499,737	9,155,732
Securities.....	21,128,287	20,867,617	20,407,869	12,820,320	10,272,549
Reserve notes & coin.....	51,622,000	67,486,947	63,799,579	57,093,718	72,994,087
Coin and bullion.....	327,680,723	327,860,548	249,366,543	198,439,185	192,681,035
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	32.4%	43.5%	42.15%	38.80%	47.10%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated Nov. 23 showed a contraction in note circulation of 215,900,000 marks, which reduced the total outstanding to 6,992,896,000 marks, compared with 4,644,700,000 marks a year ago. A decrease also appeared in bills of exchange and checks of 144,000,000 marks and in advances of 700,000 marks, while the items of reserves in foreign currency, investments and other daily maturing obligations registered increases of 200,000 marks, 100,000 marks and 93,700,000 marks, respectively. The Bank's total gold holdings remain unchanged at 70,773,000 marks. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation remained at 1.1%, compared with 1.63% the corresponding period last year. Following are the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Nov. 23, 1938	Nov. 23, 1937	Nov. 23, 1936
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Assets—				
Gold and bullion.....	No change	70,773,000	70,253,000	65,607,000
Of which depos. abr'd.....	No change	10,580,000	20,125,000	28,272,000
Res'v in for'n currency.....	+200,000	6,217,000	5,863,000	5,236,000
Bills of exch. & checks.....	-144,000,000	6,611,700,000	4,798,677,000	4,354,242,000
Silver and other coin.....		a170,341,000	228,960,000	206,670,000
Advances.....	-700,000	26,207,000	30,995,000	33,364,000
Investments.....	+100,000	847,997,000	397,347,000	521,735,000
Other assets.....		a1334,813,000	808,441,000	675,635,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation.....	-215,900,000	6,992,896,000	4,644,700,000	4,247,660,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig.....	+93,700,000	1,042,365,000	729,892,000	712,556,000
Other liabilities.....		a408,696,000	322,967,000	278,692,000
Propor'n of gold & for'n curr. to note circul'n.....		1.1%	1.63%	1.67%

a Figures of Nov. 15, 1938.

Bank of France Statement

THE statement of the Bank of France for the week ended Nov. 17 reflects the new valuation of its gold holdings provided for in the decrees of Nov. 13. In accordance therewith the Bank's bullion is now valued in terms of the monetary unit at 1 franc per 27.6 milligrams gold 9/10 fine; the former rate was 1 franc per 43 milligrams. On the new base the Bank now holds 87,264,284,579 francs gold compared with 55,808,329,303 francs a week ago, and calculated at the old rate. The gold stock therefore rose in value from Nov. 10 to Nov. 17, 31,455,955,276 francs, almost entirely due to the revaluation process. Recalculating the Nov. 10 figure according to the new valuation, shows gold holdings of about 86,947,848,462 francs or 31,139,519,159 francs more than appeared in the statement of that date, calculated at the rate then in force. The actual gain in gold held by the Bank, during the week was therefore about 316,436,117 francs, in terms of the new value.

The "profit" to the State therefore aggregated 31,139,519,159 francs. Temporary advances to the State decreased in the week, 27,506,000,000 francs which accounts for the employment of that amount of the "gold profit"; the balance of 3,633,519,159 francs presumably was left on deposit to the credit of the State. Creditor current accounts, in which are included all deposits with the Bank, rose 10,797,000,000 francs. As an offset to the rise in deposits, notes in circulation fell off 1,423,000,000 francs. As a result of these various operations there was a rise of 19.02% in the proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities bringing the proportion up to 60.13% from 41.11% on Nov. 10; a year ago it was 53.16%.

On Nov. 24 the Bank reduced its discount rate from 3% to 2½%; the 3% rate had been in effect since Sept. 27, last, when it was raised from 2½%. Changes in other items in the Bank's return, during the week were as follows: Credit balances abroad rose 126,000,000 francs; French commercial bills discounted decreased 727,000,000 francs; advances against securities fell off 33,000,000 francs; and bills bought abroad showed no change. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Nov. 17, 1938	Nov. 18, 1937	Nov. 20, 1936
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings.....	+31455,955,276	87,264,284,579	58,932,022,187	64,358,742,140
Credit bals. abroad.....	+126,000,000	138,012,825	18,015,106	7,315,045
a French commercial bills discounted.....	-727,000,000	11,806,358,279	9,228,830,082	7,187,805,141
b Bills bought abrd.....	-----	750,881,385	947,127,889	1,460,568,761
Adv. against secur.	-33,000,000	3,971,261,133	3,814,509,955	3,448,910,211
Note circulation.....	-1,423,000,000	107,348,895,350	89,989,039,450	85,758,856,865
Credit current acct.	+10797,000,000	37,784,936,985	20,668,493,601	14,777,483,967
c Temp. advs. with-out inf. to State.....	-27,506,000,000	20,627,649,244	26,918,460,497	12,302,601,962
Proportion of gold on hand to sight liab.	+19.02%	60.13%	53.26%	64.02%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest bearing loans to the State.

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.6 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc.) under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the Statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to that date and from June 29, 1937, valuation had been at the rate, 43 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, the value was 49 mg. per franc; and before Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were ¾%, as against ¾% on Friday of last week, and ¾% for three-months bills, as against ¾% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was ½%. At Paris the open market rate was lowered on Nov. 25 from 3½% to 3%, while in Switzerland the rate remains at 1%.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Bank of France on November 24 lowered its discount rate from 3% to 2½%. The 3% rate had been in effect since Sept. 27, 1938 at which time it was raised from 2½%. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 25	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 25	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Argentina.....	3½	Mar. 1 1936	---	Holland.....	2	Dec. 2 1936	2½
Batavia.....	4	July 1 1935	4½	Hungary.....	4	Aug. 24 1935	4½
Belgium.....	2½	Oct. 26 1938	3	India.....	3	Nov. 29 1935	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	Lithuania.....	5½	July 1 1936	6
Czechoslo-va-kia.....	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Morocco.....	6½	May 25 1935	4½
Danzig.....	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Norway.....	3½	Jan. 5 1938	4
Denmark.....	4	Oct. 19 1936	3½	Poland.....	4½	Dec. 17 1937	5
Eire.....	3	June 30 1932	3½	Portugal.....	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
England.....	2	June 30 1932	2½	Rumania.....	4½	Dec. 7 1934	6
Estonia.....	5	Sept. 25 1934	5½	South Africa.....	3½	May 15 1933	4½
Finland.....	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	Spain.....	5	July 10 1935	5
France.....	2½	Nov. 24 1938	3	Sweden.....	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Germany.....	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Switzerland.....	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2
Greece.....	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Yugoslavia.....	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½

New York Money Market

NO VARIATION can be reported in the New York money market this week from the quiet conditions that long have prevailed. Bankers' bills and commercial paper were turned over modestly, at rates carried over from previous weeks. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of \$100,000,000 discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at an average of 0.026%, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans held at 1% on the New York Stock Exchange, and time loans were continued at 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% for four and six months' datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. The only transactions reported were occasional renewals at rates previously reported. Rates continued nominal at 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been moderately active this week. Paper has been in fair supply and the demand has been good. Rates are unchanged at ⅝@¾% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been extremely quiet this week. Prime bills are scarce and buying interest has been down to the minimum due in part to the holiday. 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 \$545,000.

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 Nov. 25	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING and the entire foreign exchange market present the same predominating features as a week ago. Sterling pressure at the present juncture is due almost entirely to uneasiness abroad aroused by the German persecution of the Jews. In only a minor degree does the pressure arise from commercial causes. The range for sterling this week has been between \$4.63 9-16 and \$4.70 ½ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between

\$4.69 3-16 and \$4.73 11-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.63 11-16 and \$4.70 3-16, compared with a range of between \$4.69¼ and \$4.73 13-16 a week ago.

The fact that on the political side it seems within the range of possibility that Mr. Chamberlain will be severely rebuked and his Cabinet position endangered is militating against strength in sterling. Declining industrial activity is also an adverse factor. The weak position of the French franc is not helpful to the pound, but undoubtedly the troubled political situation in Europe, now greatly accentuated by the persecutions in Germany, is the outstanding cause of pressure on the pound.

The sense of relief and satisfaction felt in London at the conclusion of the Anglo-American trade agreement hardly suffices to offset the pressure from other causes.

In trading in New York on Tuesday and Friday sterling moved down to a five-year low and almost to the low of \$4.61 reached toward the end of September during the German-Czech crisis. Gold in London moved up at the same time to the extremely high level of 149s. 2d. on Wednesday, and 149s. 10½d. on Friday. Friday's price of 149.10½d. was a new high and exceeded the all-time high of 149s. 4d. reached on March 6, 1935.

Throughout the week both the British and the American exchange equalization funds were active in the market to check the downward trend of the pound. The American fund bought considerable quantities of sterling, which involves ultimate claims upon the gold of the British fund. The flow of gold from London to New York has decreased substantially during the past month, but most of the gold taken in London from day to day is nevertheless intended for shipment to New York, while the American equalization fund establishes claims on the British gold whenever it supports the pound.

Despite the reduced movement of the metal from London to New York, the American gold holdings are steadily increasing and apparently approaching the \$15,000,000,000 mark. In this connection it should be noted that the \$12,000,000,000 mark was reached in May, 1937. In July last, the \$13,000,000,000 level was passed, and in September, United States gold holdings increased to \$14,000,000,000. As of Nov. 18 they stand at \$14,176,641,608.

There is little or no gold now being hoarded in London by private interests, as compared with the intense activity of this character which had continued since September, 1931. Foreign interests still hoard gold in London, but the demand abroad now seems to have turned chiefly to United States currency.

From September, 1931, until the Munich conference partition of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain from month to month retained the greater part of its gold imports, despite the heavy takings by gold hoarders which were deposited in the vaults of the London houses. British gold imports in October amounted to £29,446,680 and for the 10 months of 1938 totaled £228,196,213 against £270,862,855 during the corresponding period of 1937. Last month's exports of the metal were £73,521,540, against £14,626,553 in October of last year. For the 10-month period exports of gold aggregated £256,859,892 for 1938, as against £198,203,303 in 1937. Ten-months exports of gold to the United States amounted to £178,589,875 for 1938, compared with £168,551,802 in 1937.

Britain's trade balance, a factor adverse to sterling, continues heavy although in October it was cut down by £12,000,000. The adverse balance for the month was £31,029,000, compared with £43,284,000 in October, 1937. For the first 10 months of this year the adverse balance was £328,687,000, against £340,439,000 a year before.

British trade and industrial activity have been definitely declining throughout the past year. Industrial activity in Great Britain, based on the quarterly averages for 1930 as 100, was 4.3% less for the third quarter of 1938 than that of the preceding quarter and 10.5% less than that during the third quarter of 1937. The index number for the third quarter of 1938 stood at 116.5 and was the lowest index figure since the third quarter of 1935. Decreases are recorded in the third quarter as compared with a year earlier in eight of 10 groups, the largest being iron and steel, with a fall of 36%, the nonferrous metal trades with a drop of 16½%, and textiles with a loss of 11½%.

With the outward movement of funds from London, the money market is beginning to show a slightly firmer tendency, although call money against bills continued unchanged at ½%. Two-months bills are 13-16% against 9-16% last week. Three- and four-months bills are ¾%, against 9-16% and 19-32%, respectively, last week. Six-months bills are ⅞%, against ¾%.

All the gold on offer in the London open market during the week was taken for unknown destination, believed to be largely for private account and for shipment to New York. On Saturday last, there was on offer £799,000, on Monday £257,000, on Tuesday £636,000, on Wednesday £230,000, on Thursday £1,071,000, and on Friday £881,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Nov. 23, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, NOV. 17-NOV. 23, INCLUSIVE

Imports	Exports
\$17,758,000 from England	None
2,791,000 from Canada	
1,107,000 from India	
730,000 from Holland	
\$22,386,000 Total	

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: \$3,561,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$749,000 of gold was received at San Francisco, of which \$637,000 came from China and \$112,000 from Australia.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, no report was issued. On Friday \$1,222,000 of gold was received from England. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange, while relatively steady, continues to rule at a discount in terms of New York. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of ⅞% and a discount of ⅝%.

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

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS			
Saturday, Nov. 19.....	178.70	Wednesday, Nov. 23.....	178.63
Monday, Nov. 21.....	178.72	Thursday, Nov. 24.....	178.72
Tuesday, Nov. 22.....	178.69	Friday, Nov. 25.....	178.68

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE			
Saturday, Nov. 19....	147s. 11d.	Wednesday, Nov. 23....	149s. 2d.
Monday, Nov. 21....	147s. 11½d.	Thursday, Nov. 24....	149s. 9d.
Tuesday, Nov. 22....	148s. 9d.	Friday, Nov. 25....	149s. 10½d.

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

Saturday, Nov. 19	----- \$35.00	Wednesday, Nov. 23	----- \$35.00
Monday, Nov. 21	----- 35.00	Thursday, Nov. 24	----- Holiday
Tuesday, Nov. 22	----- 35.00	Friday, Nov. 25	----- 35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was down from previous close in limited trading. Bankers' sight was \$4.69 13-16@ \$4.70 1/8; cable transfers \$4.69 7/8@ \$4.70 3-16. On Monday the pound moved lower. The range was \$4.68 15-16@ \$4.69 7-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.69 @ \$4.69 1/2 for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was under severe pressure. The range was \$4.66 1/8 @ \$4.67 13-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.66 1/4 @ \$4.67 15-16 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the pound was easier. Bankers' sight was \$4.66 1/4 @ \$4.66 15-16; cable transfers \$4.66 3/8 @ \$4.67 1-16. On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, there was no market in New York. On Friday the pound broke to a new low. The range was \$4.63 9-16 @ \$4.64 13-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.63 11-16 @ \$4.64 7/8 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.63 11-16 for demand and \$4.63 13-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.63 1/2, 60-day bills at \$4.62 9-16; 90-day bills at \$4.62 1/4; documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.62 9-16, and seven-day grain bills at \$4.63 3/8. Cotton and grain for payment finished at \$4.63 1/2.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French foreign exchange and fiscal situation cannot be said to show any improvement. After Nov. 1 there seemed to have been some restoration of confidence in the rehabilitation program of Premier Daladier and his Finance Minister, M. Reynaud and an encouraging repatriation of French funds. The return to the franc was particularly marked until Nov. 14 and 15, when a sharp reversal occurred. It was estimated that more than 2,000,000,000 francs (approximately \$53,000,000) was repatriated between Nov. 1 and Nov. 15.

Since then the labor group has displayed strong opposition to M. Daladier's recovery decrees, in which they have been aided by the Communist faction and the Socialist Left. Widespread strikes developed and the French stabilization fund has been obliged to support the declining franc. Measured in terms of the dollar, the franc is easy, due in part to the sterling-dollar relationship, but also to the failure to maintain confidence in the unit. It seems probable that a considerable part of the French money repatriated in the first half of the month has again taken flight.

On Nov. 24 the discount rate of the Bank of France was reduced from 3% to 2 1/2%.

The Belgian currency continues to show a tone of relative firmness as during the past several weeks. In New York the unit is ruling around 16.92, its par being 16.95.

The Polish zloty is regarded as one of the minor currencies in New York. Its par is 18.99 cents and for a considerable time it has been ruling around 18.85. The Polish business situation has been prosperous and marked by intensive industrial expansion since 1936. Poland's imports and exports have both shown expansion. Imports of machinery and raw materials increased notably. Exports likewise increased, but could not keep pace with the imports so necessary to industrial expansion. Hence an inconvenient adverse balance has developed with the advance in the Polish industrial reconstruction plans. To counteract the adverse balance the Polish auth-

orities plan to continue the reconstruction program on a more gradual scale. Polish economic policy is developing under the pressure of two main factors, the need to provide employment for the unusually large natural increase of population and the need to maintain adequate defenses.

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

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity	Range This Week
b c France (franc)	3.92	6.63	2.59 1/4 to 2.63 1/8
Belgium (belga)	13.90	16.95	16.90 1/2 to 16.92 1/2
Italy (lira)	5.26	8.91	5.26 1/8 to 5.26 1/4
Switzerland (franc)	19.30	32.67	22.57 1/2 to 22.80
Holland (guilder)	40.20	68.06	54.33 to 54.44

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 178.68, against 178.67 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at 2.59 1/4, against 2.63 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 2.59 1/2, against 2.63 1/8. Antwerp belgas finished at 16.92 for bankers' bills, and 16.92 for cable transfers, against 16.90 and 16.90. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.06 for bankers' sight bills and at 40.06 in comparison with 40.06 1/2 and 40.06 1/2. Italian lire closed at 5.26 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26 1/4 for cable transfers, against 5.26 and 5.26 1/4. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 3.42, against 3.42; on Bucharest at 0.74, against 0.74; on Poland at 18.85, against 18.85; and on Finland at 2.05 1/2, against 2.08 1/2. Greek exchange closed at 0.85 3/8, against 0.86 1/2.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war shows mixed trends. The Scandinavian currencies are generally easier in harmony with sterling. The Holland guilder and the Swiss franc, which abandoned the tie to sterling on Sept. 26, are now moving in opposite directions. The Swiss franc, during the past week especially, has followed the downward course of sterling, while the Holland guilder has advanced strongly.

Holland has received considerable quantities of gold from London in the past few weeks and at the same time has added to her gold stocks earmarked at New York. The statement of the Bank of The Netherlands as of Nov. 21 showed total gold stocks of 1,481,000,000 guilders, unchanged from several weeks previous. The statement does not disclose the amount of gold earmarked at New York. The Bank's ratio of gold to total sight liabilities is 79.9%.

A recent dispatch from Basle to the London "Financial News" stated that Denmark is arranging for a 3 1/2% loan of 25,000,000 Swiss francs, which has been taken over by two leading Swiss banks for their own account. Of the loan 5,000,000 francs are being placed abroad and the rest will be offered to the Swiss public at 99 1/2%. The proceeds of the new loan will be utilized to repay the Kingdom of Denmark 5% 1928 loan issued in Swedish crowns and Dutch guilders.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.43, against 54.37 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.43, against 54.37; and commercial sight bills at 54.38, against 54.32. Swiss francs closed at 22.76 3/4 for checks and at 22.76 3/4 for cable transfers, against 22.59 1/2 and 22.59 1/2. Copenhagen checks finished at 20.70 and cable transfers at 20.70, against 21.00 and 21.00. Checks on Sweden closed at

23.89 and cable transfers at 23.89, against 24.23 and 24.23; while checks on Norway finished at 23.29½ and cable transfers at 23.29½, against 23.63 and 23.63.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is steady, due in most cases to strict exchange control. Argentine currency shows an easier undertone as it moves in harmony with sterling. Between Nov. 15 and Nov. 24 the official Argentine peso ranged from 31.39 on Nov. 18 to a low of 31.10 on Nov. 24. In the same period the free peso showed a range of between a high of 23.20 on Nov. 18 and a low of 22.75 on Nov. 23. The statement of the Central Bank of Argentina as of Nov. 15 discloses a strong position, with gold at home totaling 1,224,417,645 pesos, in addition to which the statement shows gold at home (extension of the foreign exchange fund) and gold abroad and foreign exchange totaling 101,818,409 pesos. Official estimates of the new Argentine wheat crop are placed at 290,000,000 bushels, the largest crop in 10 years and fully 50,000,000 bushels above the five-year 1926-30 average. This great crop will greatly strengthen Argentina's financial position.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 30.93 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.35 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 30.93, against 31.35. The unofficial or free market close was 22.50@22.60, against 23.00@23.03. 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 20⅞, against 21⅞.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is strongly inclined to move with sterling, to which these units are allied either legally, as in the case of India, or through exchange control, as in the case of the Japanese yen. Japan continues to send gold to the United States, while the yen is pegged to sterling at the rate of 1s. 2d. per yen. Aside from the influence of the relationship of these currencies to sterling, they show an undertone of weakness as a result of the long demoralization of trade in the Far East.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.05, against 27.41 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 29.02@29 3-16, against 29 7-16@29½; Shanghai at 16 1-16@16¼, against 15⅞@16¼; Manila at 49.90, against 49.90; Singapore at 54.10, against 54.85; Bombay at 34.66, against 35.11; and Calcutta at 34.66, against 35.11.

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...	£ 327,680,723	£ 327,860,548	£ 249,366,543	£ 198,439,185	£ 192,681,035
France...	295,811,134	310,168,538	391,871,164	552,200,103	665,810,462
Germany b...	3,006,950	2,506,400	1,875,000	3,354,150	2,876,950
Spain...	33,637,000	87,323,000	87,323,110	90,314,000	90,660,000
Italy...	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	42,575,000	66,158,000
Netherlands	123,418,000	118,720,000	47,491,000	51,853,000	73,410,000
Nat. Belg...	97,055,000	95,533,000	105,691,000	98,216,000	72,072,000
Switzerland	114,910,000	77,645,000	81,882,000	46,719,000	69,482,000
Sweden...	32,832,000	26,065,000	24,274,000	21,604,000	15,732,000
Denmark...	6,536,000	6,547,000	6,553,000	6,555,000	7,396,000
Norway...	8,205,000	6,602,000	6,603,000	6,602,000	6,580,000
Total week	1,098,353,807	1,084,202,486	1,045,504,817	1,118,431,438	1,252,858,447
Prev. week	1,095,503,785	1,078,434,200	1,044,440,420	1,153,544,210	1,254,176,040

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 £528,700. c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report since Aug. 1, 1936.

The value of gold held by the Bank of France is presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate, 27.6 mg. gold, .9 fine, equals one franc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937, gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were 49 mg. to the franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, 65.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holdings (7.9881 gr. gold 11-12ths fine equals £1 sterling), the sterling equivalent of 295 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; when there were 43 mg. gold to the franc, the rate was about 190 francs to the £1; when there were 49 mg. francs per £1; when 65.5 mg., about 125 francs equaled £1.

Good for Twenty or Thirty Years

"I am convinced," said Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, speaking at a meeting of supervisors and administrative employees of that organization in this city on Nov. 16, "that there is work enough in America to keep 2,000,000 people busy twenty or thirty years. There is housing to be built to replace shacks unfit for human habitation, an enormous program of soil conservation and of human conservation and, if our national policy demands it, the production of armaments to protect this part of the world. I am not raising the question of who shall spend the money for this work. I am not raising the question of mechanics, or how it is going to be done, or whether something is going to take the place of WPA. The important thing is that there are fine things to be done in this country." Elsewhere in his address he pointed out, as showing not only that the relief problem was permanent but that it ought to be put on a sound and efficient basis, that the increase of population should give us at the present time some 4,000,000 more unemployed than there were in 1929.

Mr. Hopkins, it will be noted, did not affirm that the WPA or some similar agency was likely to go on for another two or three decades. He took occasion, indeed, to remark that "the more people that can get their income" in one way or another from private enterprise "the better off," in his judgment, "we are, and clearly it is the business of government to do everything it can to implement the economic system to see that that is done." The obvious implication of his remarks, however, was that since unemployment relief in this country was a permanent problem, and the number of unemployed appeared to increase with the increase of population, the kind of relief that the WPA was providing was not likely to be dispensed with for some time to come. His figure of 2,000,000 persons, presumably all in need of relief, who could be kept busy for twenty or thirty years seems small, especially since the employment total is apparently not keeping pace with the growth of population, but whatever the figure, there will be no lack of opportunity for the WPA or something of the kind to function because "there are fine things to be done in this country" on which relief workers can be employed.

There can be no doubt that there are plenty of "fine things" to be done, and that they would not all be accomplished even if every employable person on relief were to work hard at them for the next twenty or thirty years. As long as the human mind takes stock in the idea of progress, there will always be something considerable to be done to make life happier, healthier and more interesting. The practical question, however, is whether the WPA, now for some years under Mr. Hopkins's direction, is really making progress or likely to make progress in reducing to such a relatively nominal figure as two or three million the number of unemployed, and how long the present program can be kept going

without bankrupting the country. The outlook at the present moment, at either of these points, is not encouraging. More than five and a half years after the Roosevelt Administration got under way finds the unemployment total not far enough below the maximum to give much hope that it will be materially lowered, and this notwithstanding that in many private industries employment has held its own or even somewhat increased. The industrial and business revival of the past few months has not in all cases been accompanied by a corresponding increase in employment, the increased business being well within the ability of the previous working force to handle. Not all the Federal relief expenditures are of course to be charged to Mr. Hopkins's office, but the relief billions count heavily in the Federal budget, the Federal Government is operating persistently in the red, and State and local finances are heavily burdened by relief expenditures.

Mr. Hopkins's references to the continuance of unemployment for which some kind of government relief will be necessary, and to the "fine things to be done in this country on which relief workers can be employed," naturally raise the question whether any other characteristic activities of the New Deal are likely to be demobilized within any near future. Here again, as in the case of relief, the chances seem to be strongly in favor of continuance if the Administration can have its way. The agricultural program, to one phase of which, soil conservation, Mr. Hopkins alluded, is not only far from completion but has not even passed the experimental stage. It will take a good many years to whip or bribe farmers and consumers into unswerving support of the complicated scheme of soil conservation, crop restriction, storage of surpluses that cannot be dumped abroad, price regulation and all the rest. The Administration's grandiose power program, while well under way in the Tennessee Valley and the Columbia River area, is plainly one that would require years to complete, but on Monday Mr. Roosevelt, speaking to the workers at the Chickamauga Dam on the Tennessee River, opened up an unlimited vision by declaring that "because of the example that this work is setting you will cause equal progress not only in the Tennessee Valley but in other parts of the country—even in parts of the country where there are not rivers to put dams across." What the last part of this statement means is not very clear, but it can hardly have been encouraging to private utility companies or to those who, remembering the attitude of Congress at the last session, have hoped that plans for further Federal power projects would be dropped.

Encouragement is no greater in other directions. The railway situation is not better, but rather worse, than it was when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and there is no evidence as yet that the policy of neglect, obviously well calculated to bring about government ownership in the end, is to be changed. Mr. Hopkins, in his New York speech, voiced emphatically the opinion that old-age pensions "are going to be given as a matter of right upon reaching a certain age," that "the numbers involved are going to be large, very large, because the percentage of old people in America is growing and is going to grow for the next twenty years," and that "only the Government can tax the people for this outlay and only the Government can write the law that will

make this stick." If old-age pensions are to increase, there is no reason why unemployment insurance, which is provided for in the same Act that provides for pensions, should be discontinued. The building of a merchant marine, owned and operated or subsidized and controlled by the Federal Government, is not likely to slacken as long as the money holds out, there is no sign that the Securities and Exchange Commission is preparing to shed any of its functions or that Government control of banking is to be relaxed, and the Federal housing program, another of Mr. Hopkins's illustrations, which has been no more than begun and which contemplates long-term credits, will certainly not be suspended as long as any chance appears of carrying it on and getting back something of what has been loaned. The wage-hour law contains provisions which imply the continuance of the Act for at least seven years, the Walsh-Healey Act, which allows the Secretary of Labor to fix wages in industries that have Government contracts irrespective of any rates that may have been fixed by the Administrator of the wage-hour law, is apparently not scheduled for repeal, while if the Wagner Act is amended by the next Congress so as to remove its glaring inequities and put employees under as much obligation as it imposes upon employers, the public may well suspect that the age of miracles has returned.

What all this means is that recovery, in the generally accepted sense of that term, has ceased, for all practical purposes, to be the aim of the Administration, and that what is being worked for is a revolution camouflaged as reform. Mr. Hopkins, for example, salutes the virtues of private enterprise and expresses hope of a time when the majority of incomes will not come from Government handouts, but he must certainly be aware that the recovery which was earnestly hoped for in 1933, and which the Roosevelt Administration was widely expected to bring about, not only lags badly but that Administration policies have put weighty obstacles in its way. What has been sought is a transformation of the United States from a country of free enterprise based upon private initiative into a country in which all important enterprises, and many of minor importance as well, will operate under Government control. The fine phrases in which Mr. Roosevelt has praised private initiative and competition have been completely negated by the Federal statutes he has demanded and the administrative control which he has set up. The system is peculiar in that, while it resembles socialism in some of its features, it is in practice more fascist than socialist. It leaves most industries and businesses legally in private hands, but surrounds the owners or managers with a network of Government relations which involve heavy penalties for those who try to escape them. It does its best to break down the constitutional distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce, treats the Federal system as if it were an outgrown arrangement, and interferes with the right of the States to choose whomsoever they please to represent them in Congress.

Mr. Hopkins's reference to the "fine things" on which Government-supported labor might well be employed for twenty or thirty years has, accordingly, a significance that should not be overlooked. The Administration is not looking for recovery, for recovery means a return to a kind of prosperity which

the Administration does not wish to see. What is wanted, and what is systematically worked for, is a new social order in which the public welfare will be what Washington decrees. If such a transformation is effected, the United States will have become, to all intents and purposes, a totalitarian State. There is no reason to expect that Mr. Roosevelt will fail to do his utmost to control the next Congress as he has controlled the two preceding ones, or that he will alter in any essential respects his autocratic demands. The Messiah complex does not disappear quickly under moderate electoral rebuffs, and Congress will have to resist stoutly the political influences that will be let loose upon it if the indefinite prolongation of the New Deal revolution is to be defeated.

More Light Wanted on American Foreign Policy

The events of the past week or ten days have made somewhat clearer certain of the trends in American foreign policy, but they have also raised more questions than they have answered. Ambassador Wilson, who is an experienced diplomat, will doubtless be able to inform President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, more fully than has been possible in his dispatches, regarding the situation in Germany and the attitude of representatives of other Powers toward what is being done or planned there; and the German Ambassador, who has also been called home to report, will, it is to be hoped, succeed in making clear to the German Government the state of official and public opinion in this country as far as such opinion has manifested itself. It will be unfortunate if the German Ambassador mistakes the organized protests, resolutions, declarations of prominent people, and propaganda activities generally as indications that the American public is inclining toward war, but if he does there will be nothing that can be done about it on this side of the Atlantic except to show, by moderation and restraint, how unfounded the interpretation is.

Meantime the proposal of a wholesale removal of the hard-pressed Jewish population of Germany to other countries is obviously meeting obstacles. Ambassador Kennedy seems to be still in the thick of the discussion of the question in England, although how far at President Roosevelt's prompting and how far at his own has not been divulged; Prime Minister Chamberlain has announced that the British colonies would be open to Jewish refugees, and several European countries have indicated a willingness to lighten somewhat their immigration restrictions for the benefit of the sufferers. This latter course seems likely to be followed to some extent by Canada and the United States, and some openings will doubtless be found in Latin America. The most liberal estimates of what can or will be done in all of these directions, however, fall far short of providing for the 700,000 or so Jews whose very existence is threatened in Germany, and Mr. Chamberlain's particular mention of British Guiana and Tanganyika as places of refuge has aroused no enthusiasm among those who realize the vast amount of work that would have to be done before either of those places, or others similarly situated, could offer either a reasonable chance of physical survival or opportunities for comfortable maintenance or economic advancement. No reliable calculation appears

to have been made of the probable cost of the proposal even if it could be carried through, and the suggestion of raising \$100,000,000 by private subscriptions, with the United States furnishing the larger part, must be classed as yet among products of the imagination.

Since Mr. Roosevelt has seemed willing to involve the United States in the Jewish controversy, there are three things in particular that the country would like to know if he has considered. The first is the fact, apparently little understood in this country, that while Great Britain and the United States have long shown a wide tolerance toward the Jews, far the larger number of Continental countries are either notoriously intolerant or are restrained by fear of Germany from giving much expression to their opposition to German policy. It can hardly have escaped notice that France, long an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, has distinctly softened its feelings of disapproval or resentment, that The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the Scandinavian countries have been very cautious about speaking out, and that from the States of Eastern and Southeastern Europe there has been no audible protest at all. Even Mr. Chamberlain, with a considerable record of British tolerance behind him, has been noticeably reserved in speaking of British sentiment.

The second item is the possibility, perhaps even a probability if certain recent expressions are regarded, that the German Government may interpose serious obstacles in the way of removing its Jewish minority, or that it may wreak even more bitter vengeance upon the Jews in the period during which arrangements for removal are being made. The suggestion of opening to the Jews African areas which were formerly German colonies, and which were taken from Germany by the Peace Conference and later put under the mandate authority of its former enemies, has been particularly galling not only because it has the appearance of a deliberate affront but also because of the clear intimation that the former colonies will not be returned. There is actually a grave possibility that, what with outside intervention in what the German Government insists is a purely domestic matter, and the proposal to colonize Jewish refugees in former German territory in Africa which Great Britain appropriated as part of the spoils of a war in which it was believed that Germany had been crushed, the desperate plight of the German Jews may be made more grievous than it is now.

The third item is still more complicated. In spite of British and French chagrin over the enforced surrender to Germany in the Czechoslovakian controversy, some British expressions of concern over the treatment of the German Jews, and proposals to colonize Jewish refugees in areas some of which were former German possessions, a treaty has just been concluded between France and Germany which seems to guarantee Germany against French interference with German plans in Eastern Europe, and promises an attempt, at least, to settle disputes between the two countries without resort to force. At the same time an understanding is reported to have been reached between the British and French Governments regarding joint plans of defense, and Mr. Chamberlain continues to pursue his policy of European "appeasement." If France

and Germany are undertaking to avoid war with one another, against whom are France and Great Britain jointly to arm to the teeth? If Mr. Chamberlain hopes to bring Chancellor Hitler into a general peace compact, why does he propose to colonize Jewish refugees in former German colonies and let it be understood that the former colonies will not be returned? What kind of a game, in short, are the three Powers playing, and what are the stakes?

Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull would have shown less than ordinary alertness if they had not taken note of these things. There are several questions, however, that call for answer. Assuming, as we should in the absence of proof to the contrary, that Ambassador Kennedy is acting under the direction or with the tacit approval of Washington, why is the American Government associating itself closely with plans for Jewish colonization that are irritating to Germany? For what ultimate purpose is this kind of Anglo-American cooperation being furthered? The commercial treaty that has just been concluded with Great Britain (a treaty framed in secret and put into effect without waiting for the approval of the Senate) may improve commercial interchange between the two countries, but is it also intended to bind the signatories together in the event of a war for which Great Britain, in spite of all its talk about peace, is nevertheless preparing? If any one thing is clearer than another in Europe, it is that Germany is for the moment master of the political situation and that no other country cares to have a quarrel with it. Is there reason for thinking that Mr. Roosevelt's appraisal of the situation is more intelligent and far-seeing than those of the heads of European States? If there is, the country should be told what he has in mind.

An effort appears to have been made to represent the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima as an occasion at which, it is hoped, the American republics will so far agree as to offer a practically united opposition to the spread of dictatorship in the Western Hemisphere, and to support that front with military and naval preparations sufficient to deter either aggression or penetration from Europe. The official presentation of the case in this country has strongly emphasized American solidarity, including Canada if it so wishes. Anything that will cultivate more friendly relations among the Latin American States and between them and the United States, or improve their economic relations, or erect an effective bulwark against European encroachment of any kind is heartily to be encouraged, and it is cordially to be hoped that the Lima Conference may turn out to have been well worth while. It should not be forgotten, however, that no amount of preparation for defense, whether national or international, can prevent the spread of under-cover Fascist propaganda, that the spread of such propaganda is aided in most Latin American countries by the lack of any firm tradition of democratic government, and that a declaration of political solidarity in pursuit of or opposition to some stated aim is itself a challenge to whatever States the declaration does not embrace. Will the American delegation at Lima, headed by Secretary Hull and speaking for President Roosevelt, try to involve the Americas still more deeply in European controversies or point the way in other and safer directions?

There is no denying the extreme complexity of the European situation of which Mr. Roosevelt has to take account. The devious and apparently contradictory courses which Great Britain and France are pursuing do not admit of an entirely satisfactory explanation. The economic condition of France, moreover, grows more precarious almost day by day. If ever a foreign policy of national aloofness or so-called "isolation" was indicated as a matter of common prudence, the time is now. Theodore Roosevelt's warning against threatening to shoot "unless you mean to shoot" has equal application to official criticisms that can do no good, dramatic suggestions of penalties that can by no possibility be given effect, or cooperation with Powers which deliberately irritate and plan to fight other Powers with which they are also trying to perfect a peace. Mr. Roosevelt's course in the European imbroglio has been disturbing. It will continue to be disturbing as long as there is a suspicion that his foreign policy is influenced by a desire to offset the rebuff which he received in the elections early this month by making himself and his Administration as prominent as possible in international affairs.

The Course of the Bond Market

Moderate declines have been the order of the week in the bond market. The average of eight United States Government issues declined 0.07 point to 112.07, while Aaa's were off 0.22 at 117.50. Second-grade issues have also lost ground, especially rails.

A mixed tone has prevailed for high-grade railroad bonds. Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947, were unchanged at 110 $\frac{3}{4}$, while Virginian 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, 1966, dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 105, and Pennsylvania 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1960, at 116 advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ point. Despite comparatively favorable traffic and earnings reports, medium-grade rail bonds have become lethargic and speculative railroad bonds have displayed vulnerability. Western Maryland 4s, 1952, were unchanged at 84; Morris & Essex 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1955, dropped 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 47; the guarantor Lackawanna RR. having recently applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a \$2,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to liquidate a New Jersey State tax bill; Pere Marquette 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1980, dropped 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 63.

Trading in utility bonds has been dull, most issues drifting idly. High grades have been relatively stable and quiet, with most interest manifested in local traction and bonds of middle grade. Among the latter, Gulf States Utilities 4s, 1966, have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ point to 108; Ohio Edison 4s, 1967, have lost $\frac{3}{8}$ at 105 $\frac{5}{8}$; New York State Electric & Gas 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1980, were up 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 101 $\frac{1}{4}$; West Texas Utilities 5s, 1957, have advanced $\frac{7}{8}$ to 99.

Industrial bond prices have exhibited mixed movements this week. On the one hand, steel issues have been stronger, the best gain being in the Otis Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1962, which have advanced 2 to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$. Oil bonds have risen fractionally. Amusement issues have been favored, the Warner Bros. 6s, 1939, rising $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. On the other hand, the Phelps Dodge 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1952, have fallen $\frac{3}{8}$ to 114 $\frac{3}{8}$. Building bonds have also receded, the largest drop being one of 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ points to 81 in Certain-teed Products 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1948.

The foreign bond market has continued dull, with a tendency towards lower levels in almost all groups. Among South American issues, it has been in particular Argentine and the defaulted Brazilian bonds which have been marked down anew, with the largest individual loser being the City of Cordoba 7s, 1957, which receded 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ points to 58 $\frac{1}{4}$. German issues have continued weak.

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

•

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

1938 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	All 120 Domestic Corp.*	120 Domestic Corporate* by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 25	112.07	100.88	117.50	110.63	99.48	81.35	86.92	106.73	111.43
24	112.07	100.88	117.50	110.63	99.48	81.35	87.07	106.73	111.43
23	112.09	100.88	117.50	110.43	99.48	81.48	87.07	106.54	111.43
22	112.16	100.88	117.50	110.43	99.48	81.61	87.07	106.54	111.43
21	112.16	101.06	117.72	110.24	99.83	81.61	87.21	106.54	111.43
19	112.14	101.06	117.72	110.24	99.83	81.61	87.07	106.54	111.43
18	112.13	1 0.88	117.72	110.04	99.83	81.61	87.21	106.54	111.43
17	112.18	101.06	117.72	110.04	99.83	81.61	87.21	106.54	111.43
16	112.25	101.06	117.72	110.04	100.00	81.87	87.35	106.54	111.84
15	112.30	101.23	117.94	110.24	100.18	82.00	87.49	106.73	112.05
14	112.40	101.23	117.94	110.04	100.18	82.13	87.49	106.54	112.05
12	112.40	101.06	117.72	109.84	100.00	81.87	87.35	106.54	111.64
11	112.53	100.88	117.50	109.84	99.83	81.61	87.21	106.36	111.43
10	112.53	100.88	117.50	109.84	99.83	81.61	87.21	106.36	111.43
9	112.45	100.88	117.50	109.44	99.48	81.09	86.64	106.17	111.43
8	112.45	100.88	117.50	109.44	99.48	81.09	86.64	106.17	111.43
7	112.45	100.88	117.50	109.44	99.48	81.09	86.64	106.17	111.43
5	112.48	100.88	117.50	109.44	99.48	80.84	86.50	105.98	111.43
4	112.55	100.35	117.29	109.24	99.48	80.84	86.50	105.98	111.23
3	112.61	100.35	117.29	109.24	99.48	80.84	86.50	105.98	111.03
2	112.62	100.35	117.29	109.24	99.31	80.96	86.50	105.79	110.83
1	112.62	100.35	117.29	109.24	99.31	80.96	86.50	105.79	110.83
Weekly—									
Oct. 25	112.68	100.18	116.86	109.24	99.14	80.71	86.36	105.60	110.83
21	112.59	99.83	116.64	109.05	98.80	80.20	85.65	105.41	110.83
14	112.58	99.48	116.64	108.46	98.80	79.95	85.52	104.85	110.83
7	112.53	99.14	116.43	108.27	98.45	79.45	85.10	104.30	110.83
Sept. 30	111.70	97.28	114.51	107.30	96.61	76.88	82.13	103.38	109.24
23	111.37	97.11	115.14	107.30	96.28	76.17	81.74	103.38	109.44
16	110.91	96.78	114.93	107.11	96.28	75.47	81.61	102.84	108.85
9	111.85	97.95	115.78	107.69	97.45	77.36	83.35	103.74	109.84
2	112.07	98.11	115.67	107.69	97.61	77.72	83.19	103.93	110.24
Aug. 26	112.36	98.80	116.00	107.88	98.28	78.70	84.01	104.30	110.83
19	112.39	98.28	115.67	107.89	97.95	77.84	83.06	104.30	110.43
12	112.32	98.28	115.78	107.69	97.61	77.96	82.93	104.30	110.83
5	112.16	98.45	115.78	108.08	97.61	78.58	83.46	104.30	110.83
July 29	112.17	98.45	115.67	107.88	97.45	78.82	83.46	104.30	110.83
22	112.04	97.95	115.35	106.92	97.11	78.08	82.70	104.11	109.84
15	112.12	96.94	114.72	106.92	96.28	76.17	80.96	103.74	109.44
8	112.04	96.28	114.51	106.73	95.78	75.12	79.70	103.38	109.44
1	111.96	95.29	114.09	105.98	94.97	73.76	78.20	103.02	109.05
June 24	111.80	93.85	114.09	105.22	93.21	71.36	75.82	102.12	108.46
17	112.01	91.35	113.07	104.48	91.35	66.99	71.36	101.58	107.69
10	112.05	93.69	114.72	106.54	93.37	69.89	75.82	101.94	108.46
3	112.10	94.01	114.93	106.92	94.01	69.78	76.29	101.76	108.66
May 27	111.77	93.85	114.72	107.30	93.85	69.37	76.53	101.23	108.46
20	111.94	95.46	115.35	108.08	95.62	71.68	78.70	102.12	109.44
13	111.82	96.44	115.14	108.46	96.44	73.76	81.22	102.12	109.24
6	111.54	95.29	114.51	107.69	95.13	72.11	78.07	101.76	108.85
Apr. 29	111.42	93.69	114.09	106.92	93.55	69.37	76.76	100.35	108.27
22	111.48	92.90	113.89	105.79	92.90	68.97	75.82	99.48	108.08
14	110.08	91.20	112.66	104.30	91.05	66.99	74.21	97.78	106.17
8	109.69	91.05	112.66	103.74	91.05	66.89	75.12	96.94	105.04
1	109.58	88.80	112.45	102.66	89.10	63.28	71.15	96.11	104.30
Mar. 25	109.34	91.97	113.89	106.92	92.43	66.03	75.01	98.45	106.73
18	110.97	93.21	114.72	107.11	93.37	68.17	76.76	99.14	107.88
11	110.57	94.81	115.35	109.05	95.46	69.78	80.08	99.48	108.46
4	110.70	96.94	115.78	109.44	97.11	73.65	84.41	100.00	108.46
Feb. 25	110.50	97.28	115.78	109.44	97.11	74.44	85.65	99.48	108.46
18	110.21	96.44	115.57	109.24	96.28	73.20	84.55	98.80	108.08
11	110.18	96.11	115.78	109.05	95.95	72.43	84.14	98.62	107.69
4	110.16	94.81	114.51	108.27	94.49	71.15	81.61	98.45	106.92
Jan. 28	110.07	94.33	114.72	107.49	94.81	69.89	79.70	98.62	107.69
21	110.52	96.61	116.00	109.05	96.78	73.31	83.33	100.18	109.05
14	110.15	97.95	116.64	109.84	97.61	75.47	86.07	100.53	109.24
7	109.97	97.61	116.21	110.04	97.28	74.89	86.50	99.66	108.46
High 1938	112.68	101.23	117.94	110.63	100.18	82.13	87.49	106.73	112.05
Low 1938	109.68	88.80	112.45	102.66	89.10	63.28	71.15	96.11	104.30
High 1937	112.78	108.54	118.16	113.89	104.67	92.43	101.41	106.17	112.45
Low 1937	107.01	94.81	109.84	107.30	94.49	71.46	83.60	96.28	104.30
1 Yr. Ago									
Nov 24 '37	109.07	94.81	114.30	107.88	94.65	71.46	83.60	98.45	104.48
2 Yrs. Ago									
Nov 25 '36	112.60	105.60	117.07	113.48	103.20	91.35	100.00	105.22	112.05

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

1938 Daily Averages	All 120 Domestic Corp.	120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups		
		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 25	3.95	3.10	3.43	4.03	5.24	4.83	3.63	3.39
24	3.95	3.10	3.44	4.02	5.23	4.82	3.63	3.39
23	3.95	3.10	3.44	4.03	5.23	4.82	3.64	3.40
22	3.95	3.10	3.44	4.02	5.22	4.82	3.64	3.39
21	3.95	3.09	3.45	4.01	5.22	4.81	3.64	3.37
19	3.94	3.09	3.45	4.01	5.22	4.82	3.64	3.37
18	3.94	3.09	3.46	4.01	5.22	4.81	3.64	3.38
17	3.94	3.09	3.46	4.01	5.20	4.81	3.64	3.37
16	3.94	3.09	3.46	4.00	5.20	4.80	3.64	3.37
15	3.93	3.08	3.45	3.99	5.19	4.79	3.63	3.36
14	3.93	3.08	3.46	3.99	5.18	4.79	3.64	3.36
12	3.93	3.08	3.46	4.00	5.20	4.80	3.64	3.37
11	3.94	3.09	3.47	4.00	5.20	4.80	3.64	3.38
10	3.94	3.09	3.47	4.01	5.22	4.81	3.65	3.39
9	3.95	3.10	3.47	4.01	5.22	4.81	3.65	3.39
8	3.96	3.09	3.48	4.02	5.26	4.85	3.66	3.39
7	3.97	3.10	3.49	4.03	5.26	4.86	3.67	3.39
5	3.98	3.10	3.49	4.03	5.28	4.86	3.67	3.39
4	3.98	3.11	3.50	4.03	5.27	4.86	3.67	3.41
2	3.98	3.12	3.50	4.04	5.27	4.86	3.68	3.42
1	3.98	3.12	3.50	4.04	5.27	4.86	3.68	3.42
Weekly—								
Oct. 28	3.99	3.13	3.50	4.05	5.29	4.87	3.69	3.42
21	4.01	3.14	3.51	4.07	5.33	4.92	3.70	3.42
14	4.03	3.14	3.54	4.07	5.35	4.93	3.73	3.42
7	4.05	3.15	3.55	4.09	5.39	4.96	3.76	3.42
Sept. 30	4.16	3.24	3.60	4.20	5.60	5.18	3.81	3.50
23	4.17	3.21	3.60	4.22	5.66	5.21	3.81	3.49
16	4.19	3.22	3.61	4.22	5.72	5.22	3.84	3.52
9	4.12	3.18	3.58	4.15	5.56	5.09	3.79	3.47
2	4.11	3.19	3.58	4.14	5.53	5.10	3.78	3.45
Aug. 26	4.07	3.17	3.57	4.10	5.45	5.04	3.76	3.42
19	4.10	3.19	3.58	4.12	5.52	5.11	3.76	3.44
12	4.10	3.18	3.58	4.14	5.51	5.12	3.76	3.43
5	4.09	3.18	3.56	4.14	5.46	5.08	3.76	3.42
July 29	4.09	3.19	3.57	4.15	5.44	5.08	3.76	3.42
22	4.12	3.20	3.62	4.17	5.50	5.13	3.77	3.47
15	4.18	3.23	3.62	4.22	5.66	5.27	3.79	3.49
8	4.22	3.24	3.63	4.25	5.75	5.37	3.81	3.49
1	4.28	3.26	3.67	4.30	5.87	5.49	3.83	3.51
June 24	4.37	3.26	3.71	4.41	6.09	5.69	3.88	3.54
17	4.53	3.31	3.75	4.53	6.52	6.09	3.91	3.58
10	4.38	3.23	3.64	4.40	6.23	5.69	3.89	3.54
3	4.36	3.22	3.62	4.36	6.24	5.65	3.90	3.53
May 27	4.37	3.23	3.60	4.37	6.28	5.63	3.93	3.54
20	4.27	3.20	3.56	4.26	6.06	5.45	3.88	3.49
13	4.21	3.21	3.54	4.21	5.87	5.25	3.88	3.50
6	4.28	3.24	3.58	4.29	6.02			

sequences of the war. For the years of consolidation and expansion, 1783 to 1792, there are studies of economic developments in the 1780's, the controversy over national securities and the public debt, the formation and conduct of commercial banks, and the development of various enterprises in manufacture and transport. The author shows caution in drawing conclusions regarding a period which has had comparatively little thorough investigation on its economic side, but he notes a partial transition from personal to institutional management of investments, a growth of speculative interest as a result of the war, the emergence of relatively prosperous minorities of business men, and a discriminating participation, especially on the part of older leaders, in new capitalist undertakings.

An interesting appendix gives a list of New York bank stockholders in 1784 or 1785, published by courtesy of the Bank of New York and Trust Co. There is an elaborate bibliography. The book is a contribution of substantial importance to early American financial and business history.

An Appraisal of the Monetary Policies of Our Federal Government, 1933-1938

By Walter S. Spahr. 72 Pages. New York: Distributed by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, 70 Fifth Avenue.

The monetary policies which Professor Spahr, of New York University, analyzes in this meaty pamphlet are the indefinite suspension of specie payments; the "restoration" of the price level; the devaluation of the dollar for the purpose of encouraging exports, raising prices, decreasing the debt burden, bringing the dollar into line with other depreciated currencies and increasing the American supply of gold dollars; the policy of adding to the volume of silver coin and silver certificates in order to increase the currency supply, subsidize American producers of silver and for various other officially-announced purposes; the "reflation" of the currency through forced circulation under a program of heavy governmental spending and heavy borrowing at low interest rates to "restore" prices and create general prosperity; the movement toward a managed currency and the proposal to maintain a stable price level. The 25 "conclusions" in which Professor Spahr embodies the results of a brilliant and searching examination of each of these policies are too long to be quoted or summarized here, and an arbitrary selection would do injustice to the others. It must suffice to say that the conclusions do not leave the financial policies of the New Deal a sound leg on which to stand or more than a few rags to cover their nakedness. As a demonstration of a monumental lack of intelligence and ordinary foresight, acceptance of visionary theories, and a reckless willingness to experiment with the financial and business welfare of the country, the pamphlet merits high commendation. A proper warning is given that the pamphlet, although distributed by the Committee, does not purport to represent Committee opinion, the Committee publications being issued only over the signature of the member or members responsible for them.

Dow's Theory Applied to Business and Banking

By Robert Rhea. 131 Pages. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

This book undertakes to give, in a non-technical form, an explanation of the Dow theory and the use that may be made of it by bankers and business men. Those who, "in spite of incontrovertible evidence adduced to prove its truth," are unable to accept without reservations the "primary concept" of the theory, namely, "that the closing daily prices of the Dow-Jones Industrial and Railroad Averages afford a composite index of all the hopes, disappointments and knowledge of everyone who knows anything of financial matters, and that for that reason the effects of coming events (excluding acts of God) are always properly anticipated in their movement," are advised to reject the theory in its entirety, and the book is obviously not for them. There are practical helps, however, for those with whom the theory raises questions as well as for those who would understand its practical operation, suggestions of how the theory may be applied in practical business or banking situations, and warnings against misinterpretations or extravagant expectations. The book is likely to be commended to those who look with suspicion upon any theory suggestive of planning or forecasting by the author's remark, in his preface, that the book "is not to be taken as the work of a trained economist," that he has "never read even one book on economics from cover to cover without becoming hopelessly confused over the subject matter presented," and that his feeling "about that science consists mainly in the belief that the laws of supply and demand should not be interfered with, and that each of us should be permitted to solve his own problems without help or hindrance from government."

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME *Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1938.*

Business activity continues to show a vigorous stride forward, with the automotive industry playing a leading part in the sustained upward movement. An exceptional increase in recent weeks in automobile output, which is expected to exceed 300,000 assemblies in November, and a total of building construction awards in October 77% higher than a year ago, are two features of the steady improvement in business which began in June and has continued through the first three weeks of November, according to the latest survey made by the statistical division of the National Industrial Conference Board recently. "Automobile assemblies in the United States and Canada jumped from 90,000 cars in September to 215,000 cars in October, and the estimate for November is around 310,000 cars." Executives in the automobile industry predict sales of 3,500,000 cars in 1939. Normal year-end cautiousness on the part of steel buyers is apparently a factor in markets, and while new orders are holding up fairly well, November will not show important gains over October. "Iron Age" states in its current summary of the steel industry. It estimates steel ingot production at mid-week at 61.5% of capacity, off a point from a week ago. It further states: "While there is room for doubt as to whether steel production will make much, if any, further gain this year, trade opinion is fairly confident of a considerable improvement in 1939 over the present year. The 1938 total of open hearth and bessemer ingots probably will be about 28,500,000 tons, and estimates for 1939 are for 40,000,000 tons. This is largely based on known factors, such as a sharp gain in automobile assemblies, a larger tin plate output, a considerable volume of specifications for building projects that have been awarded or will be awarded under the Government program, and the possibility that some workable plan will be found by which railroad rehabilitation, now regarded as an essential feature of the Government's armament program, can be carried out. The armament program itself will be a factor," the survey states. Steel scrap prices have reached new highs at several centers for the recovery movement, it was learned recently. This is a highly encouraging item, as the steel scrap market is regarded generally as a fairly reliable barometer, especially as concerns the steel industry. Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry jumped to a new high for the year

in the week ended Nov. 19, when it stood at 2,270,296,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 2.1% over the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reveals. Output for the latest week was 60,972,000 kilowatt hours above the previous week's total of 2,209,324,000 kilowatt hours, and 46,083,000 kilowatt hours higher than the 2,224,213,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Nov. 20, 1937. Engineering construction awards for the short week, due to the Thanksgiving Day holiday, total \$49,970,000, a decrease of 31% from the volume for the corresponding 1937 week, according to "Engineering News-Record." The cumulative construction total for the 47 weeks of 1938, \$2,452,681,000, is 9.6% above the \$2,238,590,000 volume for the similar period last year, and is 0.6% above the construction total for the entire year 1937. New capital for construction purposes for the week, at \$46,744,000, is 288% above the corresponding week in 1937. A national income of \$65,000,000,000 for the current year was foreseen by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper in a Thanksgiving Day statement which anticipated also a bright future for business and industry in this country. This total will be the highest registered since 1930 with the single exception of last year, when aggregate income of the country reached \$63,000,000,000, Mr. Roper pointed out. The United States, he declared, is in a most favorable position to sustain over a long term an upward trend sufficient to withstand minor fluctuations. With business picking up, he said, individual income should not fall as much as 9% from that of last year. The Commerce Department reported today that the United States sold \$960,131,000 more goods to foreign nations than it bought in the first 10 months of 1938. Exports totaled \$2,573,045,000, a decrease of \$138,022,000 from the like period of 1937. Imports aggregated \$1,612,914,000, a drop of \$1,038,831,000 from the 1937 period. The value of this country's foreign trade increased in October. Exports were 13% larger than in September. Imports were up 6%. October exports totaled \$277,928,000, and imports \$177,979,000. Automobile output this week was at the highest daily rate for 1938, but the total for the week was lower because of the holiday yesterday, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. Production in the United States and Canada is estimated at 84,930 cars, a decrease of 11,805 cars from last week and a rise of 25,975 cars from the corresponding week of 1937. Increase in daily output rates was almost entirely necessitated by sizable orders at

the factories and steady high rate of retail sales. Because of the high daily output this week, Ward's anticipates next week's production will cross the 100,000 mark for the first time this year. Although still the laggard in the recovery procession, retail trade moved ahead at a more accelerated pace this week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. Buying in newly-opened Christmas departments was up to the 1937 level in most stores, the credit agency said in its weekly review, and merchants who consider initial return a measure of results for the full season, planned for a holiday trade comparable to last year. "Sales of grocery and liquor stores expanded sharply under the stimulus of Thanksgiving preparations, but volume in these stores was still slightly below the same period last year." The outstanding feature of the weather this week, of course, was the sudden marked change in the weather in this area. Thanksgiving was celebrated yesterday in the worst weather conditions for the holiday in 40 years, according to official report. Rain, sleet and snow hampered all traffic, and the temperature, hovering at freezing or below all day, dropped to 21 at 11 p. m., the lowest on Thanksgiving since 1898, when it hit 19 degrees during a sleet and rain storm. Throughout the East and West roads were slick with ice and numerous automobile accidents were reported. During the early part of the week there was widespread substantial rainfall in the eastern portion of the country, which rather generally relieved droughty conditions that had prevailed. The falls were insufficient locally in the Southeast, especially in coast sections of Georgia, northwestern Florida, and a few other localities, while more moisture is needed in much of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. About the first of the week there was a reaction to much warmer weather in the Southern and Eastern States, with temperatures again rising above normal. In the United States the lowest emperature reported was eight degrees below zero at Moorhead, Minn., and Devils Lake, N. Dak., on Nov. 22. In the New York City area the weather was generally mild up to Thanksgiving Day, when a rather drastic change took place. Today it was fair and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 17.5 to 30 degrees. Fair, slightly colder tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature. Overnight at Boston it was 20 to 30 degrees; Baltimore, 22 to 32; Pittsburgh, 16 to 24; Portland, Me., 16 to 28; Chicago, 16 to 32; Cincinnati, 18 to 30; Cleveland, 24 to 28; Detroit, 20 to 34; Charleston, 32 to 68; Milwaukee, 12 to 26; Savannah, 32 to 70; Dallas, 26 to 44; Kansas City, 26 to 32; Springfield, Mo., 16 to 28; Oklahoma City, 30 to 42; Salt Lake City, 14 to 30; Seattle, 40 to 52; Montreal, 12 to 18, and Winnipeg, 6 to 14.

Moody's Commodity Index Again Declines

This week's decline of 2.5 points, to 141.8, in Moody's Commodity Index was greater than last week's decline of 0.4 point. With the exception of a minor gain in the price of corn and no change in steel scrap, copper, lead and silver, all other commodities closed lower than a week ago. The movement of the index was as follows:

Fri., Nov. 18	144.3	Two weeks ago, Nov. 10	144.7
Sat., Nov. 19	143.7	Month ago, Oct. 25	145.3
Mon., Nov. 21	143.0	Year ago, Nov. 24	144.6
Tues., Nov. 22	142.8	1937 High—April 5	148.1
Wed., Nov. 23	142.1	Low—Nov. 24	144.6
Thurs., Nov. 24	141.8	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Fri., Nov. 25	141.8	Low—June 1	130.1

"Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Rose 0.1 of a Point During Week Ended Nov. 19

The "Annalist" announced on Nov. 21 that despite weakness in the security markets, commodity prices advanced slightly during the week ended Nov. 19. The "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices rose 0.1 of a point to 80.0. A year ago the index was 87.9. The "Annalist" added:

As usual, farm and food products led the rise. Steers were particularly strong, rising about 3½c. a pound. The poultry market also improved, partly on holiday demand. Eggs rose sharply. In spite of the signing of new trade pacts designed to aid the American wheat farmer, the major cereal lost ground last week. Other grains were apathetic.

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

	Nov. 19, 1938	Nov. 12, 1938	Nov. 16, 1937
Farm products	79.2	78.7	87.8
Food products	73.0	72.7	83.0
Textile products	59.6	59.6	63.2
Fuels	84.0	84.0	90.1
Metals	97.7	97.8	104.9
Building materials	69.3	69.3	73.5
Chemicals	86.8	86.8	89.1
Miscellaneous	70.6	71.3	74.9
All commodities	80.0	79.9	87.0

* Preliminary.

Railroads Had 5,153 New Freight Cars on Order on Nov. 1

Class I railroads on Nov. 1 this year had 5,153 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 21. On the same date in 1937 there were 18,305 on order, and on Nov. 1, 1936, there were 14,068.

New steam locomotives on order on Nov. 1 totaled seven compared with 181 on Nov. 1 last year and 67 on the same

date two years ago. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on Nov. 1 totaled 23 compared with 35 on Nov. 1, 1937, and 10 on Nov. 1, 1936.

Class I railroads in the first 10 months of this year installed in service 13,009 new freight cars compared with 62,911 in the same period in 1937 and 34,113 in the same period in 1936.

The railroads in the first 10 months of 1938 also put in service 160 new steam locomotives and 98 new electric and Diesel locomotives, compared with 305 steam and 52 electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the same period last year, and 73 steam and 27 electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the same period in 1936.

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

Major Railroads Report Gain in Carloadings

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Nov. 19, 1938, loaded a total of 312,983 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 301,598 cars in the preceding week and 306,986 cars in the seven days ended Nov. 20, 1937. A comparative table follows:

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Nov. 19 1938	Nov. 12 1938	Nov. 20 1937	Nov. 19 1938	Nov. 12 1938	Nov. 20 1937
	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe	21,555	21,587	24,156	5,598	5,570
Baltimore & Ohio RR	27,033	26,347	26,894	15,128	14,467	13,788
Chesapeake & Ohio RR	22,138	22,215	18,839	10,277	10,275	9,942
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR	17,500	16,772	17,766	8,074	8,178	8,139
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry	20,591	18,942	19,239	7,658	7,125	7,999
Chicago & North Western Ry	14,674	13,637	14,288	10,023	9,644	10,240
Gulf Coast Lines	3,520	3,102	3,432	1,197	1,318	1,575
International Great Northern RR	1,887	1,858	1,923	1,877	1,834	2,582
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR	4,375	4,158	4,736	2,624	2,495	2,788
Missouri Pacific RR	14,104	13,793	15,315	8,379	8,355	8,847
New York Central Lines	36,109	34,684	37,636	39,003	36,408	37,821
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry	4,794	4,663	4,323	9,325	9,095	9,124
Norfolk & Western Ry	21,940	22,184	18,033	4,181	4,083	4,392
Pennsylvania RR	55,727	52,572	54,933	36,621	35,751	35,492
Pere Marquette Ry	5,938	5,923	5,856	4,973	4,911	5,029
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR	5,781	5,398	4,852	5,629	5,280	5,078
Southern Pacific Lines	30,115	28,767	28,922	8,209	7,700	7,857
Wabash Ry	5,202	4,996	5,843	8,474	7,727	8,121
Total	312,983	301,598	306,986	187,250	179,216	184,367

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Week Ended—		
	Nov. 19, 1938	Nov. 12, 1938	Nov. 20, 1937
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	23,912	23,135	24,829
Illinois Central System	29,949	29,584	31,504
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry	12,203	12,509	13,267
Total	66,064	65,228	69,600

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Nov. 12 reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 12, totaled 636,710 cars. This was a decrease of 49,216 cars, or 7.2% below the corresponding week in 1937 and a decrease of 244,807 cars, or 27.8% below the same week in 1930.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 12 was a decrease of 36,623 cars, or 5.4% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 256,369 cars, a decrease of 14,000 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 15,685 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 152,202 cars, a decrease of 5,626 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 9,109 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coal loading amounted to 128,069 cars, a decrease of 344 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 15,751 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 32,008 cars, a decrease of 7,459 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 6,288 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 12 totaled 19,460 cars, a decrease of 4,788 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 4,610 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Live stock loading amounted to 18,016 cars, a decrease of 1,091 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 429 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western district alone, loading of live stock for the week of Nov. 12 totaled 14,612 cars, a decrease of 921 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 220 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Forest products loading totaled 26,846 cars, a decrease of 1,495 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 538 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Ore loading amounted to 16,780 cars, a decrease of 6,716 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 808 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 6,375 cars, an increase of 108 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 608 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

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

	1938	1937	1930
Four weeks in January	2,256,423	2,714,449	3,347,717
Four weeks in February	2,155,451	2,763,457	3,506,236
Four weeks in March	2,222,864	2,986,166	3,529,907
Four 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
Four weeks in July	2,861,762	3,794,249	4,492,300
Four weeks in August	2,392,040	3,100,590	3,687,319
Four weeks in September	2,552,621	3,169,421	3,759,533
Five weeks in October	3,541,982	4,000,394	4,767,297
Week of Nov. 5	673,333	728,765	934,715
Week of Nov. 12	636,710	685,926	881,517
Total	26,299,886	33,717,174	40,786,567

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and undertakes for the week ended Nov. 12, 1938. During this period 33 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 12

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	622	599	597	1,042	1,146
Bangor & Aroostook	1,285	1,335	1,765	235	192
Boston & Maine	6,440	6,801	8,020	9,714	9,453
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv.	1,600	1,668	1,867	1,734	1,969
Central Indiana	11	20	37	47	38
Central Vermont	1,162	1,141	1,354	1,904	1,825
Delaware & Hudson	4,574	4,603	4,992	7,053	7,022
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	8,969	9,486	9,210	6,185	6,253
Detroit & Mackinac	526	428	591	132	143
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	2,067	2,383	2,503	912	1,292
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	281	318	403	2,757	3,450
Erie	11,787	12,544	13,296	11,448	13,616
Grand Trunk Western	4,854	4,665	5,031	6,728	7,793
Lehigh & Hudson River	164	171	156	1,959	2,155
Lehigh & New England	1,422	1,733	1,913	1,079	1,228
Lehigh Valley	7,404	8,855	8,736	6,911	7,833
Maine Central	2,367	2,385	2,892	2,148	2,452
Monongahela	3,980	4,480	4,842	245	263
Montour	2,267	2,161	2,349	20	35
New York Central System	34,684	40,685	44,966	36,408	40,645
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	8,513	8,872	10,444	10,835	11,353
New York Ontario & Western	1,455	1,349	1,745	1,479	1,590
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	4,663	4,711	5,483	9,095	9,016
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	5,521	5,132	7,508	5,157	6,110
Pere Marquette	5,923	5,959	7,303	4,911	5,480
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	311	431	454	35	24
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North.	371	377	426	206	205
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	762	1,019	1,490	1,384	1,197
Rutland	537	554	607	894	884
Wabash	4,996	5,939	6,051	7,727	8,361
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,020	3,995	4,390	2,892	3,102
Total	132,538	144,799	151,421	143,278	156,125
Allegheny District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	458	434	487	724	740
Baltimore & Ohio	26,347	29,074	34,705	14,467	16,230
Bessemer & Lake Erie	3,341	2,542	3,863	1,843	1,404
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	318	287	397	9	9
Cambria & Indiana	1,460	1,370	1,397	10	15
Central R.R. of New Jersey	5,335	6,325	6,295	10,419	10,270
Cornwall	260	521	768	32	31
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	192	247	287	19	35
Ligonier Valley	98	128	202	22	27
Long Island	838	814	796	2,341	2,522
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	983	1,102	1,273	1,302	1,516
Pennsylvania System	52,572	58,637	68,474	34,741	40,026
Reading Co.	11,528	12,878	13,975	15,128	16,154
Union (Pittsburgh)	8,342	8,258	14,308	2,278	2,177
West Virginia Northern*	29	57	58	0	0
Western Maryland	2,842	3,744	3,839	5,010	5,724
Total	114,943	126,418	151,124	88,355	97,350
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	22,215	23,832	27,555	10,275	12,805
Norfolk & Western	22,184	21,789	25,556	4,083	4,359
Virginian	4,251	4,657	4,511	1,003	1,115
Total	48,650	50,278	57,622	15,361	18,279
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	213	193	246	127	166
At. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala.	737	700	842	1,291	1,250
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	557	603	713	851	892
Atlantic Coast Line	8,348	8,807	9,157	4,174	4,689
Central of Georgia	3,680	3,625	4,393	2,540	2,283
Charleston & Western Carolina	406	408	456	983	1,090
Clinchfield	1,211	1,450	1,431	1,656	1,908
Columbus & Greenville	410	500	505	380	384
Durham & Southern	153	151	129	365	350
Florida East Coast	683	765	851	756	963
Gainsville Midland	904	42	49	100	78
Georgia	904	852	1,148	1,468	1,415
Georgia & Florida	329	357	498	460	450
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,534	1,850	1,853	986	1,119
Illinois Central System	20,646	24,120	24,893	9,511	10,498
Louisville & Nashville	18,996	21,668	25,329	4,788	4,797
Macon Dublin & Savannah	148	172	188	461	315
Mississippi Central	129	177	206	278	409
Total	114,943	126,418	151,124	88,355	97,350

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

Marked Improvement in Domestic Business Conditions During October Reported by "Annalist"

Improvement was marked in domestic business conditions last month, according to the monthly review by H. E. Hansen in the Nov. 23 issue of the "Annalist" (New York). Increased activity in the durable goods industries, together with a substantial increase in freight car loadings, carried the "Annalist" Index of Business Activity 4.0 points upward, the index now standing at 89.1 (preliminary), as against 85.1 (revised) in September, 82.7 in August, and a low for the 1937-38 depression of 73.8 in May. The increase of 15.3 points since May marks a recovery of nearly 41% of the index's decline in 1937-38. The "Annalist" announcement went on to say:

Leading the recovery was the automobile industry, production on a seasonally-adjusted basis rising to the highest level since October, 1937. This improvement in turn was the principal factor in further substantial gains in steel ingot and pig-iron production. Only one other production series, zinc, showed an increase. Indicating a further rise in the demand for manufactured goods, miscellaneous freight car loadings increased by more than the usual seasonal amount to the highest level since last November. The "all other" loadings also advanced, despite a sharp drop in coal shipments largely because of unseasonable temperatures.

All of the non-durable goods industries represented in the combined index showed decreased activity. The adjusted indexes of cotton and silk consumption declined for the second month in a row; the rayon consumption index recorded its third consecutive monthly decrease and the boot and shoe output index stood moderately below the high September level. A fractional decrease occurred in lumber production, while the electric power output index is estimated to be unchanged.

The most significant feature of the business recovery for the last two months has been the shift in leadership from the non-durable to the durable goods industries. Credit for that salutary development must largely be given to the automobile industry, which is turning in records far more impressive than had been expected. The rise in seasonally adjusted automobile production has been under way for only two months, and yet during

that short period the adjusted output index has recovered nearly 75% of its depression decline. Its closest rival from the standpoint of the amount of the depression decline regained is the rayon consumption index, with a recovery ratio of 69%.

A contrary-to-seasonal gain in average daily steel ingot production was largely the result of the sharp rise in automobile production. Impetus to the buying of steel by automobile producers and by some other consumers as well was given by the reduction in steel prices and the subsequent increase. Although completely overshadowed by the automobile industry, the building industry continued to be a fairly important factor in the steel market, and, as seasonally adjusted construction contracts awarded in October rose to the highest level since June, 1930, its contribution to the recovery in steel sales is expected to become greater. Structural steel orders in October, as reported by The Iron Age, were below the comparatively high level for September, but stood over 100 per cent above the level for October, 1937. Railroad equipment orders increased last month, but they were still too small to be much of a factor in the steel market. In other directions, no marked changes in demand were noted.

TABLE I—THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	October, 1938	Sept., 1938	August, 1938
Freight car loadings	81.5	78.1	74.4
Miscellaneous	76.4	74.0	70.1
Other	91.8	86.4	83.1
Electric power production	*97.1	a97.1	a96.4
Manufacturing	*90.7	a81.4	a78.0
Steel ingot production	74.5	63.3	58.2
Pig iron production	73.9	62.9	52.8
Textiles	*101.5	a105.5	116.1
Cotton consumption	108.3	109.8	122.1
Wool consumption	—	105.0	120.3
Silk consumption	64.6	70.5	73.2
Rayon consumption	98.7	115.5	118.5
Boot and shoe production	*127.0	a130.4	a129.3
Automobile production	*117.5	a63.2	—
Lumber production	74.2	74.9	72.4
Cement production	—	58.3	57.5
Mining	—	60.0	58.2
Zinc production	63.8	59.6	59.6
Lead production	—	60.9	55.3
Combined Index	*89.1	85.1	82.7

TABLE II—THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1933

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
January	79.5	104.2	92.3	87.2	79.6	67.5
February	78.4	105.7	89.0	86.7	83.2	66.1
March	77.4	106.9	89.5	84.4	84.6	62.5
April	74.1	107.1	94.1	82.8	85.9	69.2
May	73.8	109.0	95.9	81.8	86.4	77.3
June	74.3	107.8	97.6	82.0	83.8	87.5
July	78.9	108.9	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0
August	82.7	111.2	102.5	84.9	75.1	87.5
September	85.1	106.5	102.9	86.1	71.4	82.0
October	*89.1	98.4	103.3	89.1	74.6	78.5
November		87.8	107.1	92.0	76.0	75.3
December		81.3	110.5	98.7	89.4	77.5

* Preliminary. a Revised.

United States Department of Labor Reports Decline of 0.7% in Retail Costs of Food Between Sept. 13 and Oct 18

The retail cost of food declined 0.7% between Sept. 13 and Oct. 18, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, announced on Nov. 14. "This decrease was due in large part to the continued decline in the price of flour and bread and to lower costs for meats," Mr. Lubin said. He added:

Prices were lower for 62 of the 84 foods included in the index, higher for 17 and for five no change was reported. Lower costs were recorded for 36 cities. Costs were slightly higher in 13 cities and in two cities there was no change.

The October index for all foods was 78.1% of the 1923-25 average. It was 7.9% lower than a year ago, when the index was 84.9. The current index is 17.8% higher than for October, 1932, when it was 66.3. It is 27.4% below the level of 107.6 recorded for October, 1929.

The cost of cereals and bakery products continued its downward trend with a decrease of 1.2%. Further reductions in the price of bread were the dominant factor in this decrease. White bread cost less in 12 cities. In Philadelphia and in Portland, Me., the decline amounted to about 1c. per pound. Whole wheat and rye bread were also lower. Flour decreased 1.0% to the lowest price level since the summer of 1933. Macaroni and rolled oats declined 1.0% each and crackers decreased 2.3%.

The seasonal decline in the cost of meats amounted to 3.4%. The cost of the pork items decreased 6.0%; beef and veal, 2.1%; lamb, 2.7%; roasting chickens, 5.1%, and canned salmon, 1.9%. Prices were lower for every item in the group, with a decrease of slightly more than 11.0% for pork chops and loin roast.

The cost of dairy products showed little change, increasing 0.1%. Butter averaged 0.7% higher, with increases reported from 24 cities, and decreases from 15. The greatest increases were reported from cities in the Mountain and Pacific areas. The average price of fresh milk was unchanged, varying movements in seven cities offsetting each other. The most important changes were an increase of 2.0c. a quart in Buffalo and a decrease of 1.3c. a quart in Los Angeles. Price changes for other items in this group were relatively unimportant.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS
Three Year Average 1923-25=100

Commodity Group	Oct. 18, 1938 p	Sept. 13, 1938	Aug. 16, 1938	Oct. 12, 1937	Oct. 15, 1932	Oct. 15, 1929
All foods	78.1	78.7	78.4	84.9	66.3	107.6
Cereals & bakery products	87.2	88.2	91.0	94.7	73.9	98.4
Meats	94.9	98.2	98.0	108.8	73.1	121.6
Dairy products	77.3	77.2	76.1	85.1	65.4	103.5
Eggs	86.1	82.2	72.5	81.6	73.2	120.3
Fruits and vegetables	55.8	54.8	55.0	56.5	51.3	105.5
Fresh	53.8	52.6	52.7	53.5	49.7	106.1
Canned	75.3	76.3	77.4	81.0	68.5	95.2
Dried	58.6	59.5	59.6	67.9	53.2	108.4
Beverages and chocolate	66.3	68.4	68.5	70.3	74.5	110.1
Fats and oils	67.1	67.7	68.1	77.5	56.5	92.6
Sugar and sweets	62.3	62.3	62.9	67.4	58.9	76.5

p Preliminary. r Revised.

Eggs advanced 4.8%, and are 5.5% higher than a year ago. Higher prices were reported from all but seven cities, six of which were in the New England area.

Fruits and vegetables showed an upturn of 1.7%, the result of an increase of 2.3% in the cost of the fresh items. Apples were 6.2% higher. Lemons and oranges declined 5.4% and 6.9%, respectively. Potatoes rose 4.4%, with higher prices reported from 32 cities. Onions advanced 7.9% and green beans 11.1%. Cabbage declined 7.7% and sweet potatoes 14.9%. The cost of the canned and dried items decreased about 1.5% each, and prices were lower throughout these subgroups. The greatest decreases were for canned corn, which declined 2.8%, and canned peas, which fell 2.2%.

In the fats and oils group, the greatest change was a decrease of 1.7% in the price of lard. The cost of beverages and chocolate and of sugar and sweets showed little change.

Food costs were lower in 36 cities and slightly higher in 13 cities. For two cities no change was recorded. The greatest decrease, 2.6%, was shown for Portland, Me., where bread costs fell 1c. per pound, and dairy products, eggs and fruits and vegetables also decreased, contrary to the general movement for these groups. Decreases in food costs, amounting to slightly more than 2.0%, were also shown in Butte and Peoria. In both cities fruits and vegetables declined. Buffalo and Portland, Ore., were the only cities where food costs rose as much as 1.0%. In Buffalo fresh milk advanced 2.0c. per quart, following a similar increase in September. These advances restored the price of milk to the level of last January. In Portland meats were higher and dairy products and eggs showed more than the average increase.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY REGIONAL AREAS
Three-Year Average 1923-25=100

Regional Area	Oct. 18, 1938 p	Sept. 13, 1938	Aug. 16, 1938	Oct. 12, 1937	Oct. 15, 1932	Oct. 15, 1929
United States	78.1	78.7	78.4	84.9	66.3	107.6
New England	76.7	77.5	78.0	85.0	67.1	107.4
Middle Atlantic	79.2	79.6	79.3	86.1	69.9	108.0
East North Central	78.2	79.1	78.2	85.0	64.3	108.6
West North Central	80.1	80.5	79.8	85.7	64.9	108.2
South Atlantic	77.2	77.7	77.3	83.4	65.2	107.2
East South Central	71.9	72.6	72.8	79.7	61.0	106.1
West South Central	77.6	77.6	77.8	82.8	63.2	104.9
Mountain	78.0	79.7	80.1	86.9	65.1	104.7
Pacific	76.5	76.5	76.4	82.1	65.8	105.5

p Preliminary. r Revised.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Further Advanced During the Week Ended Nov. 19, According to National Fertilizer Association

Continuing the upward trend of the previous week, the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association rose slightly during the week ended Nov. 19, advancing from 73.1% to 73.2%. A month ago the index (based on the 1926-28 average of 100) stood at 72.3%, the lowest point recorded since 1934, and a year ago at 79.8%. At 73.2%, the index is now back to the level of the first week in October. The Association's announcement, under date of Nov. 21, continued:

Small upturns in farm products and foods were largely responsible for the rise in the all-commodity index. The index of farm product prices has risen slightly in each of the last four weeks, with the latest rise due to higher quotations for cotton and grains. The index of livestock and livestock products fell off last week as the result of declining prices for poultry and eggs. The food price average rose to the highest point reached since the middle of September, with higher meat prices largely responsible for the upturn. Higher prices for cotton, wool, and woolen yarns resulted in the textile price average advancing to the highest point reached since last April. The only other group average to move upward during the week was that representing the prices of fertilizer materials. Fractional declines were registered by the indexes of farm machinery, fertilizers, and miscellaneous commodities.

Twenty-six price series included in the index advanced during the week and 18 declined; in the preceding week there were 32 advances and 14 declines; in the second preceding week there were 17 advances and 23 declines.

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

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Nov. 19, 1938	Preced'g Week Nov. 12, 1938	Month Ago Oct. 22, 1938	Year Ago Nov. 20, 1937
25.3	Foods	72.9	72.7	71.5	80.3
	Fats and oils	56.1	55.9	55.6	65.4
	Cottonseed oil	72.1	71.2	71.2	66.2
23.0	Farm products	65.3	65.1	63.8	71.0
	Cotton	48.5	48.3	48.3	43.1
	Grains	51.3	49.4	49.2	63.1
	Livestock	73.1	73.4	71.4	78.3
17.3	Fuels	75.8	75.8	75.6	84.0
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	78.4	78.6	77.7	81.3
8.2	Textiles	59.7	59.5	59.2	65.1
7.1	Metals	91.0	91.0	89.1	99.5
6.1	Building materials	81.8	81.8	80.9	84.6
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	93.2	93.2	93.6	96.4
.3	Fertilizer materials	70.7	70.6	70.4	73.2
.3	Fertilizers	77.6	77.7	77.7	79.9
.3	Farm machinery	97.1	97.2	97.2	95.6
100.0	All groups combined	73.2	73.1	72.3	79.8

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.1% During Week Ended Nov. 19 According to U. S. Department of Labor

Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1% during the week ended Nov. 19 and offset the gain of the preceding week. Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, announced on Nov. 23.

"The index of 813 price series now stands at the low point of the year, 77.3 of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "It is the same as for the weeks ended Oct. 22 and Nov. 5 and is 6.8% lower than it was a year ago. Fluctuations in the group indexes were slight. In no case did the change amount to one-half of 1%." Commissioner Lubin also stated:

Wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities moved fractionally downward as indicated by the index for "all commodities other than farm products." The decline of 0.1% placed the group index at 79.4, the lowest point since early in July, 1936. It is 0.3% below the level of a month ago and 6.0% below that of a year ago.

The index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," reflecting the trend in prices of industrial commodities, remained unchanged from the preceding week at 80.9. It is 0.4% below a month ago and 3.9% below a year ago.

Higher prices for certain agricultural commodities and for scrap steel caused the index for the raw materials group to advance 0.1% and placed the index at 71.4, which is 1.4% above the level of the corresponding week of October. It is 7.3% below the week ended Nov. 20, 1937.

The index for the semi-manufactured group of commodities also rose 0.1% to the highest point since early in February. This week's index, 76.3, shows an increase of 0.5% over a month ago. It is down 4.3% from a year ago.

The large group of finished products declined 0.1% to the lowest level reached since late in June, 1936. The index is down 0.6% and 6.8% from a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

The announcement, issued Nov. 23 by the Department of Labor, quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also stated:

Wholesale market prices of farm products advanced 0.3% during the week primarily because of an increase of 2.6% for grains. Sharp increases were reported in prices for barley, corn, rye, wheat, cows, ewes, eggs, apples, seeds, potatoes, and wool. The livestock and poultry subgroup declined 1.7%. Quotations were lower for calves, steers, hogs, live poultry, oats, and lemons. The farm products group index, 67.8, is up 1.3% from a month ago and down 10.7% from a year ago.

In the foods group, a decline of 1.3% for meats was counterbalanced by increases of 1.4% for fruits and vegetables and 0.4% for dairy products with the result that the group index remained unchanged. Among the food items for which prices averaged higher were butter, wheat flour, fresh fruits and vegetables, cured pork, coffee, edible tallow, and coconut and cottonseed oils. Among the commodities which registered lower prices were rye flour, canned tomatoes, fresh beef and pork, ham and veal. The foods group index, 73.9, is 0.5% higher than it was at this time last month and 11.2% lower than it was for the corresponding week of last year.

The index for the hides and leather products group also remained unchanged from last week. Lower prices for calf skins, sheepskins, kip skins, and sole leather were offset by higher prices for goatskins, chrome calf

leather, and shoes. No changes were reported in prices of gloves, harness, and luggage.

Wholesale prices of print cloth, cotton yarns, and woolen and worsted goods advanced during the week and raw silk, silk yarn, and raw jute declined with the result that the textile products group remained unchanged at 65.7. Clothing, hosiery and underwear prices were steady.

An advance in the price of natural gasoline together with a slight increase in anthracite caused the index for the fuel and lighting materials group to rise 0.1%. Bituminous coal prices were fractionally lower and coke did not change.

Weakening prices for tin plate, pig iron, and solder were responsible for a decline of 0.3% in the metals and metal products group index. Scrap steel and babbitt metal advanced. Average wholesale prices for agricultural implements and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

The index for the building materials group rose 0.3% because of higher prices for yellow pine and spruce lumber, and chinawood oil. Lower prices were reported for yellow pine lath, red cedar shingles, and turpentine. Wholesale prices of brick and tile and structural steel were firm.

The chemicals and drugs group index also advanced 0.3% largely because of higher prices for oils. Mixed fertilizer prices were fractionally lower and drugs and pharmaceuticals and fertilizer materials prices did not change.

Wholesale prices of cattle feed rose 1.6% during the week. Crude rubber declined 2.8%.

For 7 consecutive weeks, the housefurnishing goods group index has remained at 87.1.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Nov. 20, 1937, Nov. 21, 1936, Nov. 23, 1935, and Nov. 24, 1934.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100)									
	Nov. 19 1938	Nov. 12 1938	Nov. 5 1938	Oct. 29 1938	Oct. 22 1938	Nov. 20 1937	Nov. 21 1936	Nov. 23 1935	Nov. 24 1934	
All commodities.....	77.3	77.4	77.3	77.6	77.3	82.9	82.4	80.6	76.3	
Farm products.....	67.8	67.6	67.2	68.2	66.9	75.9	85.2	78.2	70.6	
Foods.....	73.9	73.9	72.9	73.8	73.5	83.2	84.5	85.8	75.0	
Hides and leather products.....	95.1	95.1	95.3	95.1	94.3	101.8	98.3	95.7	84.9	
Textile products.....	65.7	65.7	65.9	65.9	65.7	70.5	73.5	73.1	69.3	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.2	75.5	78.6	77.5	75.7	75.6	
Metals and metal products.....	95.0	95.3	95.3	95.9	95.4	96.6	87.3	86.4	85.3	
Building materials.....	89.3	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	93.8	87.8	85.8	84.9	
Chemicals and drugs.....	76.4	76.2	76.3	76.6	76.7	79.8	82.5	80.9	77.1	
Housefurnishing goods.....	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	92.1	83.4	82.1	82.7	
Miscellaneous.....	72.5	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.4	75.4	73.9	67.4	70.6	
Raw materials.....	71.4	71.3	70.7	71.3	70.4	77.0	83.1	*	*	
Semi-manufactured articles.....	76.3	76.2	76.2	76.2	75.9	79.7	79.5	*	*	
Finished products.....	80.7	80.8	81.0	81.2	81.2	86.6	82.8	*	*	
All commodities other than farm products.....	79.4	79.5	79.5	79.7	79.6	84.5	81.8	81.1	77.5	
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	80.9	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.2	84.2	81.2	79.0	78.1	

* Not computed.

Electric Output for Week Ended Nov. 19, 1938, 2.1% Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 19, 1938, was 2,270,296,000 kwh. The current week's output is 2.1% above the output of the corresponding week of 1937, when production totaled 2,224,213,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Nov. 12, 1938, was estimated to be 2,209,324,000 kwh., an increase of 1.5% from the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Nov. 19, 1938	Week Ended Nov. 12, 1938	Week Ended Nov. 5, 1938	Week Ended Oct. 29, 1938
New England.....	x10.2	x9.9	x6.4	x3.7
Middle Atlantic.....	x2.2	x2.4	x3.6	x2.1
Central Industrial.....	0.1	x0.4	3.1	5.5
West Central.....	0.2	x1.6	0.2	3.2
Southern States.....	x2.8	x1.4	1.4	1.7
Rocky Mountain.....	2.2	3.6	3.5	4.9
Pacific Coast.....	x4.9	x2.9	x2.8	x2.0
Total United States.....	x2.1	x1.5	x0.2	1.3

x Increase.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1938	1937	Percent Change 1938 from 1937	1936	1932	1929
Aug. 6.....	2,115,847	2,261,725	-6.4	2,079,137	1,426,986	1,724,728
Aug. 13.....	2,133,641	2,300,547	-7.3	2,079,149	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug. 20.....	2,138,517	2,304,032	-7.2	2,093,928	1,431,910	1,733,110
Aug. 27.....	2,134,057	2,294,713	-7.0	2,125,502	1,439,440	1,750,056
Sept. 3.....	2,148,954	2,320,982	-7.4	2,135,598	1,464,700	1,761,694
Sept. 10.....	2,048,360	2,154,276	-4.9	2,098,924	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sept. 17.....	2,214,775	2,280,792	-2.9	2,028,563	1,478,442	1,806,259
Sept. 24.....	2,154,218	2,265,748	-4.9	2,170,807	1,490,863	1,792,131
Oct. 1.....	2,139,142	2,275,724	-6.0	2,157,278	1,499,459	1,777,854
Oct. 8.....	2,154,449	2,280,065	-5.5	2,169,442	1,506,219	1,819,276
Oct. 15.....	2,182,751	2,276,123	-4.1	2,168,487	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 22.....	2,214,097	2,281,636	-3.0	2,170,127	1,528,145	1,798,633
Oct. 29.....	2,226,038	2,254,947	-1.3	2,166,656	1,533,028	1,824,160
Nov. 5.....	2,207,444	2,202,451	+0.2	2,175,810	1,525,410	1,815,749
Nov. 12.....	2,209,324	2,176,557	+1.5	2,169,480	1,520,730	1,798,164
Nov. 19.....	2,270,296	2,224,213	+2.1	2,169,715	1,531,584	1,793,584

Trend of Business in Hotels, According to Horwath & Horwath—October Comparisons with Year Ago Not as Good as September

Horwath & Horwath in their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels stated that "the country-wide comparisons with a year ago were not quite so good in October as in September. This is because of the lack of improvement in Texas, the Pacific Coast and the group 'all others,' for New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit had substantially smaller decreases this month. As a general rule the larger hotels fell off more than the medium-sized and small ones." The firm added:

The decline in the combined sales this October from last is 8%, and that for the year to date is 7%, rooms and restaurant falling off about equally. The decrease in the percentage of occupancy from October, 1937, was only three points compared with an average of five points for the year to date; in comparison with September there was a seasonal rise of four points. The average decrease in room rates from October, 1937, was 2% compared with 1% in August and September; chiefly responsible for this slightly larger decrease were New York City and the "all others" group.

In the large hotels of New York City the occupancy held up somewhat better than in the smaller ones, a big group of mid-town transient hotels having an average decline of only two points from October, 1937. The decreases in both room and restaurant sales for this city were considerably smaller than they have been lately though only 9% of the hotels reporting had higher room sales than a year ago, while about 20% reported higher restaurant sales. In Chicago about one-fifth of the hotels reported higher room sales and almost one-half higher restaurant sales. In the "all others" group, the decrease in sales was the same as in September, but that in rates was 2% compared with only 1% for September; these are the only two months in which this group has shown any decline in rates since the beginning of 1934. Detroit, in spite of the increase in automobile production, had a drop of 14% in sales from October, 1937, about equally divided between rooms and restaurant; here, as in most of the other places, more hotels had increases in restaurant sales than in room sales, but only a small proportion of the hotels showed improvement in either.

TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN OCTOBER, 1938, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1937

	Sales Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			Occupancy Percentage		Room Rate Percentage of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
	Total	Rooms	Restaurant	This Month	Same Month Last Year	
New York City.....	-7%	-9%	-5%	69%	73%	-4%
Chicago.....	-9	-7	-10	67	70	-3
Philadelphia.....	-13	-10	-18	50	54	0
Washington.....	-4	-4	-3	60	63	0
Cleveland.....	-3	-1	-5	72	78	+8
Detroit.....	-14	-13	-15	62	71	0
Pacific Coast.....	-9	-10	-9	56	62	-1
Texas.....	-12	-12	-14	69	74	-4
All others.....	-7	-7	-8	65	68	-2
Total.....	-8%	-8%	-8%	65%	68%	-2%
Year to date.....	-7%	-7%	-7%	62%	67%	+1%

Decrease of 7% Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Nov. 16, which included only five business days, aggregated \$7,718,000,000, or 15% above the total reported for the preceding week which included only five business days in many of the reporting centers, and 7% below the total for the corresponding week of last year, which also included only five business days in most of the reporting centers.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to \$7,032,000,000, compared with \$6,087,000,000 the preceding week and \$7,635,000,000 the week ended Nov. 17 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Nov. 21, 1938, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Nov. 16, 1938	Nov. 9, 1938	Nov. 17, 1937
1—Boston.....	17	\$441,354,000	\$471,519,000	\$549,342,000
2—New York.....	15	3,195,369,000	2,791,643,000	3,422,083,000
3—Philadelphia.....	18	380,748,000	326,372,000	389,723,000
4—Cleveland.....	25	492,662,000	420,671,000	557,826,000
5—Richmond.....	24	312,855,000	261,653,000	309,811,000
6—Atlanta.....	26	238,294,000	223,124,000	243,733,000
7—Chicago.....	41	1,113,623,000	955,762,000	1,183,087,000
8—St. Louis.....	16	243,719,000	197,609,000	282,542,000
9—Minneapolis.....	17	152,436,000	134,194,000	173,508,000
10—Kansas City.....	28	267,114,000	218,312,000	308,258,000
11—Dallas.....	18	206,692,000	162,677,000	211,576,000
12—San Francisco.....	29	673,110,000	524,016,000	707,399,000
Total.....	274	\$7,717,976,000	\$6,687,842,000	\$8,337,938,000

Pennsylvania Factory Employment and Payrolls Increased More Than Seasonally from September to October—Declines Noted in Delaware Factories

The number of wage earners employed in Pennsylvania factories increased over 1% from September to October and the amount of wage disbursements rose nearly 6%, according to figures released Nov. 21 by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The Bank's announcement further said:

The increase in both employment and payrolls was somewhat greater than seasonal. In the case of wage payments, the rise exceeded the usual upward trend for the third consecutive month, advancing the index to the highest level of the year. Both employment and payrolls, however, continued well below last year, the indexes being 17% and 23%, respectively, under October, 1937.

Plants turning out transportation equipment continued to show the greatest improvement, although substantial gains also occurred in the case of iron and steel, and stone, clay and glass products. Employment and wage payments in the textile and clothing, non-ferrous metal, and food groups, however, did not maintain their customary seasonal levels in October.

Working time increased for the third consecutive month, averaging nearly 35 hours a week compared with a little over 33 in August and September, and about 36 a year ago. Average hourly earnings rose slightly to 68c. after showing small declines in the four preceding months. They approximated 71c. a year ago and 59c. in October, 1936.

As to conditions in Delaware the Philadelphia Reserve Bank stated:

At Delaware factories employment declined 7% from September to October. Wage payments decreased 4%, and the total number of employee-hours showed a reduction of 8%. These contractions for the most part

reflected curtailed activity in the highly seasonal canning industry. Compared with a year ago, employment was 22% smaller and payrolls and working time were, respectively, 26% and 23% smaller.

Total Value of Exports and Imports of Merchandise by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries for First Nine Months

The Department of Commerce on Nov. 2, 1938, issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the first nine months of the years 1938 and 1937. The following are the tables complete:

VALUE OF EXPORTS INCLUDING REEXPORTS FROM, AND VALUE OF GENERAL IMPORTS INTO, THE UNITED STATES BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

(Corrected to Oct. 27, 1938)

Value in Thousands of Dollars (000 Omitted)

Grand Division and Country	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	9 Mos. End. Sept. 1937	1938	9 Mos. End. Sept. 1937	1938
Grand total	2,378,357	2,295,196	2,427,446	1,434,962
North America	623,908	560,722	558,462	371,859
Northern	388,334	364,661	319,391	190,553
Canada*	381,630	359,015	312,595	185,375
Greenland	155	104	541	368
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands*	6,548	5,541	6,244	4,794
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Southern	235,574	196,060	239,072	181,306
Mexico	83,021	46,480	48,552	38,039
Central America	36,728	36,104	31,428	26,322
British Honduras	742	862	1,303	1,580
Costa Rica*	3,256	3,677	3,547	3,367
Guatemala*	5,522	4,992	7,500	6,729
Honduras*	3,927	4,638	4,700	4,344
Nicaragua*	2,246	1,885	2,601	2,153
Panama (including Canal Zone)	18,498		3,588	
Panama, Republic of		7,485		2,534
Panama Canal Zone		10,093		448
Salvador*	2,537	2,471	8,189	5,167
West Indies and Bermuda	115,825	113,476	159,092	116,945
British—Bermuda	3,015	2,882	334	261
Barbados	672	696	318	275
Jamaica	3,464	4,244	1,190	816
Trinidad and Tobago	5,194	5,531	2,907	1,480
Other British West Indies	2,698	2,496	1,180	906
Cuba*	67,012	57,452	129,393	90,734
Dominican Republic	4,720	4,035	6,428	4,543
Netherlands West Indies*	24,525	32,203	15,214	15,358
French West Indies*	1,632	1,506	195	155
Haiti*	2,893	2,432	1,933	2,329
South America	220,664	225,196	345,464	193,203
North Coast	63,461	71,384	59,544	55,567
Colombia*				
Guiana—British	28,887	28,996	39,679	37,723
Surinam (Netherlands)*	781	750	640	696
French*	485	623	1,892	2,358
Venezuela	255	91	79	33
East Coast	33,053	40,924	17,255	14,737
Argentina	120,642	115,511	230,932	104,688
Brazil*				
Falkland Islands	64,682	66,205	124,317	29,261
Paraguay	46,190	44,679	92,892	71,064
Uruguay	3	7	1	14
West Coast	569	496	819	940
Bolivia	9,197	4,123	12,903	3,409
Chile	36,561	38,302	54,987	32,948
Ecuador				
Peru	3,602	4,139	946	559
	16,714	18,602	39,053	22,563
	3,612	2,522	2,715	1,574
	12,633	13,038	12,273	8,252
Europe	909,453	975,166	641,929	400,064
Northwestern and Central	769,008	814,413	512,472	299,417
Austria b.	2,171	746	4,303	1,271
Belgium*	66,522	57,404	61,447	29,285
Czechoslovakia a	8,662	21,713	27,653	21,796
Denmark	12,089	18,218	5,257	2,240
France*	113,104	96,593	55,885	37,295
Germany	85,476	78,557	69,082	44,062
Hungary	527	1,113	4,434	2,819
Iceland	136	97	876	926
Ireland	5,533	22,187	1,421	617
Netherlands*	65,139	72,353	42,453	21,839
Norway	15,935	16,918	19,557	10,886
Sweden*	43,909	43,252	42,852	32,778
Switzerland*	6,884	6,944	19,108	14,324
United Kingdom	342,829	378,289	158,143	79,279
Northeastern	55,942	84,500	52,419	43,645
Estonia	936	1,111	613	734
Finland*	7,801	7,976	12,612	12,543
Latvia	991	1,012	679	387
Lithuania	355	479	830	625
Poland and Danzig	17,524	18,660	15,271	10,216
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28,306	55,263	22,415	19,140
Southwestern	72,777	62,149	53,923	39,813
Azores and Madeira Islands	271	178	504	297
Gibraltar	232	378	6	2
Italy	58,303	42,649	34,612	29,628
Portugal	10,832	9,196	6,900	2,444
Spain	3,139	9,747	11,846	7,441
Southeastern	11,726	14,104	23,114	17,189
Albania	100	188	94	100
Bulgaria	319	531	1,048	1,445
Greece	3,802	6,375	12,546	11,317
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	454	594	721	56
Rumania	5,102	4,802	3,985	1,968
Yugoslavia	1,949	1,614	4,721	2,303

* Countries with which reciprocal agreements are in effect. a Reciprocal agreement became effective April 16, 1938. b Statistics for Austria included with Germany beginning May 6, 1938.

Grand Division and Country (Concluded)	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	9 Mos. End. Sept. 1937	1938	9 Mos. End. Sept. 1937	1938
Asia	441,246	378,955	742,026	417,359
Western	21,497	27,682	22,262	12,792
Aden	278	254	767	180
Iran (Persia)	3,389	7,455	4,505	2,284
Iraq	2,146	2,159	4,090	876
Palestine	2,385	2,208	164	254
Saudi Arabia	867	2,647	430	486
Syria	1,808	1,801	3,615	1,266
Turkey	10,624	11,158	8,691	7,445
Southern and Southeastern	125,400	120,338	462,845	277,823
British India (including Burma)	28,147		76,977	
British India		23,617		43,681
Burma		1,765		127
British Malaya	6,127	6,552	176,715	86,362
Ceylon	1,181	895	15,177	11,112
Netherlands Indies*	18,607	20,117	85,412	50,573
French Indochina*	1,840	2,191	4,093	4,524
Philippine Islands	63,032	61,399	102,760	77,755
Siam	2,888	1,860	373	215
Other Asia	3,777	1,941	1,340	3,475
Eastern	294,350	230,935	256,918	126,744
China	43,629	27,085	86,477	33,491
Hongkong	8,383	17,167	7,207	2,930
Kwantung	8,759	14,232	3,483	1,254
Japan	233,579	172,451	159,751	89,069
Oceania	71,000	70,124	61,322	11,104
Australia	51,901	51,976	39,524	5,792
New Zealand	17,855	17,232	19,761	4,541
British Oceania	648	468	1,025	260
French Oceania*	597	448	1,011	512
Africa	112,085	85,033	78,244	41,372
Mediterranean	19,331	16,601	17,389	8,293
Algeria*	1,863	2,003	3,077	1,764
Tunisia*	1,123	1,139	760	1,663
Egypt	9,746	8,882	11,444	3,587
Italian Africa c.	1,476	112	199	118
Morocco	3,551	2,516	1,741	976
Spanish Africa—Canary Islands	1,416	1,021	161	185
Other Spanish Africa	156	928	8	
Other Africa	92,754	68,431	60,855	33,079
Ethiopia	358	22	559	149
Belgian Congo	1,843	1,434	1,895	556
British Africa:				
East	3,759	2,744	3,540	3,864
South—Union of South Africa	64,996	49,437	11,479	11,176
Other British South Africa	1,152	1,376	3,226	2,644
West—Gold Coast	4,081	2,025	19,516	5,741
Nigeria	3,039	1,727	12,506	3,455
Other British West Africa	307	265	884	553
French Africa, North, East, South:				
Madagascar*	239	385	894	1,621
Other French Africa, N. E. S.	5,139	2,982	4,791	2,155
Liberia	553	622	857	755
Portuguese Africa—Mozambique	6,278	4,450	80	16
Other Portuguese Africa	1,008	963	629	401

* Countries with which reciprocal agreements are in effect. c Includes Tripolitania and Cirenaica (Libya), Eritrea on the Red Sea, and Italian Somaliland.

Japanese Sugar Production Expected to Be 26.4% Above Last Season, According to Lamborn & Co.

Production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1938-39 season is forecast at 1,525,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 1,206,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 319,000 tons, or approximately 26.4%, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., New York, from Tokio. The firm's announcement further said:

The current crop, harvesting of which is now under way, promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. Last year's production was the highest up to that time.

Of the 1,525,000 tons anticipated this season 1,479,000 tons are expected to be produced from sugar cane, and 46,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's output, 1,161,000 tons came from sugar cane and 45,000 tons from sugar beets.

Sugar consumption in Japan approximates 1,070,000 tons annually. The surplus production is expected to be marketed in China.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Reports Marked Increase in Employment in September—440,000 Workers Reemployed in Non-agricultural Occupations Between August and September

There was a marked increase in employment in September, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Oct. 27. "Approximately 440,000 people were reemployed in all non-agricultural occupations between August and September, in addition to nearly 200,000 who had returned to work between June and August," she estimated. "For the entire period from June to September over 640,000 men and women were reemployed," she said. "This figure does not take account of casual workers and other employed in harvesting crops, including approximately 120,000 cannery workers who are not part of the normal labor supply. The inclusion of these workers would add substantially to the total number of persons reemployed by private industry and by regular governmental agencies." Secretary Perkins further stated:

Most of the employment gain in September was in manufacturing, although retail and wholesale stores, railroads, mines and certain other lines of industry also took on more employees. Employment of manufacturing wage earners increased by 250,000, an increase of 3.7%, which is much greater than the usual seasonal gain of slightly over 1%. Factory payrolls also increased by 5%, or \$7,500,000 a week, although there has ordinarily been a gain of about 1% between August and September.

Seventy-three of the 87 manufacturing industries reported employment gains between August and September, and 69 reported larger payrolls.

Employment in the durable goods group rose 5.0%. Thirty-seven of the 43 industries surveyed reported employment gains. Activity in automobile plants preparatory to the introduction of new models was reflected in a rise of 33% in employment. In iron and steel manufacturing employment showed a further small gain of 1%, and payrolls increased 4%. Other durable goods industries of major importance in which employment was larger in September than in August include electrical machinery, furniture, shipbuilding, lumber, and foundries and machine shops.

Employment in the industries manufacturing non-durable goods increased by 2.8% during the month. The usual large seasonal employment gains were reported in the canning, cottonseed oil, and beet sugar industries, and in the manufacture of confectionery, fertilizers and millinery. There were also substantial additions to the personnel in clothing, silk and rayon goods, and cotton textile factories.

The employment gain of 5.9% in retail trade was larger than seasonal and indicated the hiring of 184,000 workers since August. Among the more important lines of retail trade which added employees to their rolls were apparel and general merchandising stores, firms dealing in furniture, lumber and building materials, and food. Wholesale firms again reported a small increase of about 12,800 workers, affecting almost all lines of trade. The largest increases were reported by dealers in farm products, assemblers and country buyers, and firms selling metals, dry goods and apparel, paper goods, and plumbing and heating supplies.

Anthracite mines increased their forces by 23.4% from the exceptionally low level of the previous month, adding about 12,600 workers. Bituminous coal mines had 16,100, or 4.3%, more men on their rolls in September than in August. Metal mines reported the first employment gain (of 10.3%) since September, 1937, in response to increased demand and rising prices.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 2.4%, or more than 22,000, in the number of employees on Class I railroads.

Changes in employment in other lines of industry were largely seasonal in character, with the exception of slight declines in building and certain of the utilities.

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

Factory employment and payrolls continued to rise in September, employment increasing 3.7% and payrolls 5.1%. While employment normally increases from mid-August to mid-September, the current gains are more pronounced than the usual seasonal increase of 1.2% in employment and 1% in payrolls. Comparisons of employment and payrolls in September, 1938, with September, 1937, show losses of 18.4% and 22.7%, respectively.

The gains in factory employment and payrolls were widespread, 73 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed showing employment gains and 69 reporting increased payrolls. The larger or more important percentage gains over the month interval were shown in the following industries:

Durable Goods Industries	Percentage Change Aug.-Sept.		Non-durable Goods Industries	Percentage Change Aug.-Sept.	
	Employment	Payrolls		Employment	Payrolls
Automobiles	+33	+37	Cottonseed oil-cake meal	+66	+66
Hardware	+11	+14	Beet sugar	+38	+52
Machine tools	+7	+11	Confectionery	+21	+28
Stamped ware	+7	+9	Fertilizer	+19	+18
Radios	+6	+11	Millinery	+17	+48
Furniture	+5	+10	Canning	+11	+17
Electrical machinery	+4	+7	Rayon	+7	+7
Sawmills	+3	+1	Rubber goods, other	+7	+8
Brick	+3	+4	Women's clothing	+6	+7
Steel mills	+1	+4	Cigars and cigarettes	+4	+3
			Silk and rayon mfg.	+3	+2
			Men's clothing	+3	+7
			Cotton	+2	+3

Among the more important industries showing decreased employment were the following:

Durable Goods Industries	Percentage Change Aug.-Sept.		Non-durable Goods Industries	Percentage Change Aug.-Sept.	
	Employment	Payrolls		Employment	Payrolls
Agricul. implements	-9	-9	Ice cream	-10	-12
Tin cans	-2	-3	Beverages	-4	-7
Cement	-2	-2	Woolen & worsted g'ds	-3	-7
			Boots and shoes	-1	-6

The following table lists the percentage changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics general indexes of factory employment and payrolls from August to September in each of the 20 years, 1919 to 1938:

Year	Employment						Payrolls							
	Increase		Decrease		Year		Increase		Decrease		Year			
		%		%		%		%		%		%		
1919	1.8	--		--	1929	1.0	--	1919	4.5	--	1929	0.8	--	
1920	--	1.2	--	--	1930	1.1	--	1920	--	1.4	--	1930	1.2	--
1921	2.3	--		--	1931	0.5	--	1921	--	0.4	--	1931	--	3.9
1922	2.1	--		--	1932	5.4	--	1922	3.4	--	1932	6.3	--	
1923	0.5	--		--	1933	4.6	--	1923	0.7	--	1933	4.6	--	
1924	2.4	--		--	1934	--	4.5	--	1924	3.7	--	1934	6.6	--
1925	1.9	--		--	1935	2.3	--	1925	--	0.7	--	1935	3.6	--
1926	2.2	--		--	1936	2.0	--	1926	1.3	--	1936	--	0.2	
1927	1.3	--		--	1937	0.1	--	1927	0.4	--	1937	--	3.5	
1928	2.2	--		--	1938	3.7	--	1928	1.5	--	1938	5.1	--	

The Bureau's indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 87 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the three-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. The Bureau's indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variation. The preliminary data given for September, 1938, in this report are based upon figures received from 22,373 manufacturing establishments employing 3,539,408 workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest Sept. 15 were \$82,830,431.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
A Adjusted to Census Totals for 1935. Three-year Average 1923-25=100.0

Manufacturing Industries	Employment						Payrolls					
	Sept. 1938		Aug. 1938		Sept. 1937		Sept. 1938		Aug. 1938		Sept. 1937	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
Durable Goods												
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery												
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills												
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets												
Cast-iron pipe												
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools												
Forgings, iron and steel												
Hardware												
Plumbers' supplies												
Stamped and enameled ware												
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings												
Stoves												
Structural & ornamental metal-work												
Tin cans and other tinware												
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, & saws)												
Wirework												
Machinery, not including transportation equipment												
Agricultural implements (incl. tractors)												
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines												
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies												
Engines, turbines, water wheels and windmills												
Foundry & machine-shop products												
Machine tools												
Radios and phonographs												
Textile machinery and parts												
Typewriters and parts												
Transportation equipment												
Aircraft												
Automobiles												
Cars, electric & steam railroad												
Locomotives												
Shipbuilding												
Non-ferrous metals & their products												
Aluminum manufactures												
Brass, bronze & copper products												
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices												
Jewelry												
Lighting equipment												
Silverware and plated ware												
Smelting and refining—Copper, lead and zinc												
Lumber and allied products												
Furniture												
Lumber												
Millwork												
Sawmills												
Stone, clay, and glass products												
Brick, tile, and terra cotta												
Cement												
Glass												
Marble, granite, slate & other products												
Pottery												
Non-durable Goods												
Textiles and their products												
Fabrics												
Carpets and rugs												
Cotton goods												
Cotton small wares												
Dyeing & finishing textiles												
Hats fur-felt												
Knit goods												
Hosiery												
Knitted underwear												
Knitted underwear												
Knit cloth												
Silk and rayon goods												
Woolen and worsted goods												
Wearing apparel												
Clothing, men's												
Clothing, women's												
Corsets and allied garments												
Men's furnishings												
Millinery												
Shirts and collars												
Leather and its manufactures												
Boots and shoes												
Leather												
Food and kindred products												
Baking												
Beverages												
Butter												
Canning and preserving												
Confectionery												
Flour												
Ice cream												
Slaughtering and meat packing												
Sugar, beet												
Sugar refining, cane												
Tobacco manufactures												
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff												
Cigars and cigarettes												
Paper and printing												
Boxes, paper												
Paper and pulp												
Printing and publishing												
Book and job												
News-papers and periodicals												
Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining												
Petroleum refining												
Other than petroleum refining												
Chemicals												
Cottonseed—Oil, cake & meal												
Druggists' preparations												
Explosives												
Fertilizers												
Paints and varnishes												
Rayon and allied products												
Soap												
Rubber products												
Rubber boots and shoes												
Rubber tires and inner tubes												
Rubber goods, other												
Summary												
All Industries												
Durable goods												
Non-durable goods												

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

Non-Manufacturing Industries

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

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

Industry	Employment			Payrolls		
	Index Sept., 1938*	% Change from—		Index Sept., 1938*	% Change from—	
		Aug., 1938	Sept., 1937		Aug., 1938	Sept., 1937
Trade:						
Wholesale.....	88.4	+0.9	-5.0	74.1	+0.6	-5.3
Retail.....	84.7	+5.9	-6.6	69.5	+4.1	-6.6
General merchandising.....	96.8	+12.1	-6.6	86.1	+9.2	-6.9
Other than general merchandising.....	81.5	+4.1	-6.6	66.1	+2.8	-6.5
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph.....	74.7	-0.2	-6.4	90.8	-0.6	-1.7
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	92.3	-0.4	-6.4	98.2	-0.8	-5.6
Electric railroad & motor-vehicle oper. & maintenance.....	69.8	+0.5	-5.3	68.8	-0.9	-3.8
Mining:						
Anthracite.....	46.4	+23.4	-20.2	29.4	+46.8	-14.1
Bituminous coal.....	83.6	+4.3	-16.0	72.0	+12.0	-20.8
Metalliferous.....	56.7	+10.3	-32.6	46.3	+6.1	-43.6
Quarrying & non-metallic mining.....	44.5	-0.2	-18.7	38.3	-2.4	-23.6
Crude petroleum producing.....	71.8	-0.8	-8.1	66.3	-0.7	-6.8
Services:						
Hotels (year-round).....	91.9	+1.7	-4.0	78.8	+1.8	-4.4
Laundries.....	96.4	-1.1	-7.4	81.3	-2.2	-5.9
Dyeing and cleaning.....	107.4	+2.3	-4.8	80.4	+8.3	-6.1
Brokerage.....	b	-1.4	13.2	b	-0.6	-19.2
Insurance.....	b	-0.5	+1.7	b	-0.5	-1.4
Building construction.....	b	-1.1	-31.9	b	-0.8	-33.0

* Preliminary. a Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed. b Data not available for 1929 base.

Living Costs Decreased 0.7% from June 15 to Sept. 15, According to Secretary of Labor Perkins

The cost of living for families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 large cities of the United States surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 0.7% lower on Sept. 15, 1938, than it was on June 15, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on Nov. 17. "The drop in the cost of food during the quarter was largely responsible for this decrease," Secretary Perkins said. "The average cost of clothing, rent, housefurnishing goods and the items in the miscellaneous group were also below the June level. Fuel and light costs reflected the seasonal increase which commonly occurs in most cities at this time of year." Miss Perkins added:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 cities covered, based on costs in 1923-25 as 100, was 82.7 on Sept. 15 as compared with 83.3 on June 15. Living costs in these cities averaged 2.7% lower than a year ago and 17.0% below the peak point in December, 1929. They were 11.1% higher than at the low point of June, 1933.

Living costs declined in 25 of the 32 cities during the three-month period ended Sept. 15. Five cities reported decreases of more than 1%. These were Minneapolis, 1.9%; Denver and Detroit, 1.8%; Scranton, 1.7%, and Indianapolis, 1.1%. In these cities the largest declines in food costs were reported. Of the seven cities which reported increased living costs, none showed an advance greater than 0.6%.

The remarks of Secretary Perkins were contained in an announcement by the United States Department of Labor, which also had the following to say:

Food costs, which are surveyed in 51 cities, averaged 1.9% lower than on June 15. These costs decreased 2.3%, on the average, between the middle of June and the middle of August, then rose 0.4% during the next month, resulting in a net drop of 1.9% for the three-month period. Fruits and vegetables, which averaged 16.8% lower in the 51 cities, were the largest contributor to the decrease in total food costs. Cereals and bakery products declined steadily over the quarter. Eggs, which customarily rise at this season, were 29.6% above their June average.

Food costs were lower at the end of the quarter in 23 of the 32 cities from which data on total living costs are obtained. In five cities, Minneapolis, Scranton, Detroit, Denver, and Indianapolis, the cost of the foods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers declined as much as 4%. In four of the nine cities in which food costs increased, the advance was more than 1%.

Clothing costs were 0.7% lower on the average, reflecting decreased costs in 29 of the 32 cities. Men's, boys' and women's shoes, men's suits and women's coats were below previous price levels, accounting to a large extent for the decrease in the total cost of clothing. In Detroit, where the largest decrease, 1.6%, occurred, a decline in the cost of almost all clothing items was noted. In each of the three cities reporting higher clothing costs the advance was negligible.

Sixteen of the 32 cities reported lower rentals, 15 showed higher rentals, and one, San Francisco, showed no change. Of the cities with decreased rental costs, only Detroit, with 1.4%, showed a drop of more than 1%. None of the increases were as much as 1/2 of 1%.

Fuel and light costs averaged 1.5% higher, with 25 cities sharing in the upward movement. With the advent of the colder weather, prices of coal went up in most cities. In Philadelphia, where fuel costs increased 4.6%, bituminous coal prices were reported to be more than 8% higher than in June. In Atlanta, where a 4.4% increase occurred, bituminous coal prices had also risen. Of the six cities in which decreased fuel and light costs were noted only Houston (3.7%) and Denver (1.8%) reported fuel and light costs lower by more than 1%. In Denver, where most of the coal used is produced locally, bituminous coal prices dropped. Prices for wood, the major source of household fuel in Houston, were reported at almost 8% below June prices in that city.

Housefurnishing goods averaged 1.4% lower, due largely to a drop in prices for rugs and suites of furniture. Rug prices decreased in every city except Portland, Ore. In that city, the only one to show an increased cost for this group of items, the increase in rug prices, together with

higher prices for sheets and towels, were responsible for the 0.2% increase in the cost of housefurnishing goods.

The cost of the miscellaneous group of goods and services changed very little in most cities, declining on the average by 0.1%. Decreases were reported in 24 cities and increases in eight. The decrease of 1.4% reported for Mobile was for the most part the result of a decline in the cost of laundry service. In Minneapolis the cost of the miscellaneous group of items dropped 1.1%. Lower admission prices to movies were the chief cause. These two cities were the only cities to show a decrease of more than 1%, while no city reported an increase of more than 0.3%.

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

Table 2 presents indexes based on average costs in the years 1923-25 as 100, by groups of items, for each of these cities and for the cities combined. Group indexes, with costs in 1913 taken as 100, for the 32 cities combined are also presented in Table 2. The index of the cost of all goods on the 1913 base was 144.2 on Sept. 15, 1938, as compared with 145.2 on June 15, 1938.

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

Area and City	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnish-ing Goods	Miscel-laneous
New England:							
Boston.....	-0.2	+0.1	-1.0	-0.2	+2.2	-2.5	-0.2
Portland, Me.....	-0.5	-1.5	b	-0.1	+0.5	-0.7	-0.2
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	-0.6	-2.3	-0.2	+0.1	+1.1	-1.2	b
New York.....	c	+0.5	-0.9	+0.1	+0.1	-1.5	-0.1
Philadelphia.....	-0.8	-2.7	-0.8	+0.1	+4.6	-1.7	-0.1
Pittsburgh.....	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	+0.2	+1.0	-0.7	-0.1
Scranton.....	-1.7	-5.4	b	-0.8	+2.6	-0.7	+0.3
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	-1.0	-2.9	-0.8	+0.1	+2.3	-2.4	-0.4
Cincinnati.....	-1.0	-2.8	-0.5	-0.3	+1.4	-1.4	-0.2
Cleveland.....	-0.6	-1.5	-0.5	-0.3	+0.5	-1.2	-0.1
Detroit.....	-1.8	-5.1	-1.6	-1.4	+2.3	-1.0	c
Indianapolis.....	-1.1	-4.0	-0.6	+0.1	+1.7	-0.5	b
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	-1.0	-2.6	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	-2.6	-0.1
Minneapolis.....	-1.9	-5.8	-0.7	+0.4	+1.6	-0.6	-1.1
St. Louis.....	-0.7	-2.3	-0.2	-0.1	+3.2	-0.8	c
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	-0.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	+4.4	-1.7	+0.3
Baltimore.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	+0.1	+2.3	-1.6	c
Jacksonville.....	+0.1	+0.9	-0.5	d	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1
Norfolk.....	+0.1	+1.7	-1.0	b	+0.7	-0.5	b
Richmond.....	+0.5	+1.7	-0.4	+0.4	+3.1	-2.0	-0.1
Savannah.....	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	c	-0.4	-0.2	c
Washington D. C.....	-0.2	+0.1	-1.1	-0.4	+1.9	-1.5	c
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	b	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	+3.9	-0.5	b
Memphis.....	-0.3	-0.3	-1.2	c	+0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Mobile.....	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	c	+1.2	-1.0	-1.4
West South Central:							
Houston.....	b	+1.1	-1.4	+0.1	-3.7	-0.1	+0.1
New Orleans.....	+0.6	+2.2	-0.8	+0.3	-0.5	-1.8	-0.1
Mountain:							
Denver.....	-1.8	-4.5	-0.9	+0.1	-1.8	-1.6	-0.3
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	-0.4	-1.4	b	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	b
Portland, Ore.....	-0.9	-3.3	-0.2	+0.1	+1.0	+0.2	c
San Francisco.....	+0.1	+0.8	-0.6	+0.2	d	-1.3	c
Seattle.....	-0.8	-2.3	-0.4	-0.4	+0.3	-1.6	c
Average—32 large cities of the United States...	-0.7	a-1.9	-0.7	-0.1	+1.5	-1.4	-0.1

a Includes 51 cities. b Increase less than 0.05%. c Decrease less than 0.05%. d No change.

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

Area and City	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnish-ing Goods	Miscel-laneous
New England:							
Boston.....	82.9	76.2	86.1	75.4	85.5	81.3	98.4
Portland, Me.....	84.6	78.1	82.4	76.4	80.0	90.7	103.3
Middle Atlantic:							
Buffalo.....	83.6	75.8	80.4	73.7	97.3	90.9	98.5
New York.....	84.3	81.2	79.4	77.4	84.5	78.2	99.6
Philadelphia.....	82.5	80.0	78.9	69.1	82.2	81.6	97.7
Pittsburgh.....	82.6	78.8	81.2	70.4	100.7	83.9	96.1
Scranton.....	80.7	73.0	83.0	71.9	75.0	86.1	97.4
East North Central:							
Chicago.....	79.7	80.1	74.7	60.6	94.0	74.1	100.2
Cincinnati.....	86.3	79.6	81.7	77.4	96.9	92.9	101.1
Cleveland.....	85.8	80.5	85.0	69.3	100.7	79.8	104.2
Detroit.....	80.0	77.3	82.0	67.5	78.5	82.0	95.0
Indianapolis.....	81.5	78.1	79.8	66.7	84.7	87.9	93.7
West North Central:							
Kansas City.....	81.8	79.9	81.5	61.6	79.5	78.2	100.1
Minneapolis.....	83.9	82.3	79.7	71.9	90.8	87.7	96.5
St. Louis.....	83.2	83.9	82.0	58.4	87.2	89.8	101.4
South Atlantic:							
Atlanta.....	80.0	71.7	84.9	65.3	72.5	88.6	95.7
Baltimore.....	86.5	83.8	81.6	76.3	82.8	84.8	104.3
Jacksonville.....	79.9	77.5	80.7	59.6	87.4	81.7	90.7
Norfolk.....	84.5	75.6	88.3	64.7	80.6	86.9	99.0
Richmond.....	83.5	71.9	90.1	73.3	83.0	91.2	104.2
Savannah.....	80.8	77.6	84.4	63.8	83.9	86.3	91.4
Washington D. C.....	87.0	80.7	82.9	87.4	83.6	88.9	99.9
East South Central:							
Birmingham.....	77.2	68.5	87.5	59.8	81.1	81.3	93.0
Memphis.....	81.5	75.1	87.4	63.0	88.8	93.3	94.9
Mobile.....	82.6	74.5	89.5	66.9	71.3	89.2	98.1
West South Central:							
Houston.....	82.0	77.3	76.6	73.9	73.4	93.7	94.6
New Orleans.....	83.7	83.5	81.5	72.7	75.0	93.5	92.0
Mountain:							
Denver.....	82.8	81.9	78.2	64.3	77.9	89.3	100.0
Pacific:							
Los Angeles.....	78.3	71.2	86.4	55.3	81.5	82.4	95.0
Portland, Ore.....	82.9	78.2	81.8	62.3	85.7	85.1	100.1
San Francisco.....	88.3	82.0	92.4	73.8	78.7	89.5	106.4
Seattle.....	86.8	77.7	89.0	71.1	97.6	91.2	101.2
Average—32 large cities of the United States...	82.7	a78.7	81.7	69.6	86.8	83.4	98.6
(Average 1913=100)							
Average—32 large cities of the United States...	144.2	a124.7	146.6	113.3	160.8	174.8	198.1

a Covers 51 cities.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Nov. 12, 1938

The lumber industry during the Armistice holiday week ended Nov. 12, 1938, stood at 49% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 54% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 59% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 67% of that week's shipments; new orders, about 75% of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. In the week ended Nov. 12, 1938, due to Armistice Day, reported production, new orders and shipments were all less than in the preceding week, but on a per day basis were slightly greater. New business was 34% above that booked in the corresponding week of 1937, every reporting region showing gain over last year. New business was 5% above, and shipments were 3% below output in the week ended Nov. 12. Reported production (hardwoods and softwoods) was 5% above the corresponding week of 1937; shipments were 18% above. Softwood production, shipments and new orders were, respectively, 6% greater, 19% greater and 32% greater than in last year's week. Total production reported for the holiday week ended Nov. 12 by 5% fewer mills was 13% below the output (revised figure) of the preceding full week; shipments were 12% below that week's shipments; new orders were 11% below the orders of the previous week. The Association further reported:

During the week ended Nov. 12, 1938, 526 mills produced 182,278,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 176,185,000 feet; booked orders of 190,815,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 552; production, 209,239,000 feet; shipments, 201,223,000 feet; orders, 214,361,000 feet.

All regions except Southern Pine and California Redwood reported new orders above production in the week ended Nov. 12, 1938. All but West Coast, Western Pine, Redwood and Northern Hemlock reported shipments above output. All regions reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1937, and all reported shipments above last year. All softwood regions except Redwood, Southern Cypress and Northern Pine reported production above the 1937 week; reported production in hardwood regions was below last year.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Nov. 12, 1938, by 438 softwood mills totaled 181,001,000 feet, or 4% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 166,782,000 feet, or 4% below production. Production was 174,343,000 feet.

Reports from 106 hardwood mills give new business as 9,814,000 feet, or 24% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 9,353,000 feet, or 18% above production. Production was 7,935,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 422 identical softwood mills was 172,902,000 feet, and a year ago it was 162,748,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 164,910,000 feet and 139,121,000 feet; and orders received, 179,523,000 feet and 135,777,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 91 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 6,695,000 feet and 9,067,000 feet; shipments, 7,676,000 feet and 6,796,000 feet, and orders, 8,203,000 feet and 4,729,000 feet.

International Rubber Agreement Quota Increased to 50% for First Quarter of 1939

The International Rubber Regulations Committee, at a meeting in London on Nov. 15, decided to increase the export quota from 45% of the basic level in the present quarter to 50% for the first quarter of 1939. The New York "Times" of Nov. 16 explained the committee's action, in part, as follows:

The decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee means that in the first three months of next year the permissible exports of crude rubber from the cooperating countries, including Siam and French Indo-China, will amount to 208,313 long tons, an average of 69,438 tons monthly.

Permissible exports of these countries in this quarter, with the rate at 45% of basic quotas, are 163,216 tons, a monthly average of 54,405. In the first quarter of this year, when the rate was 70% of basic quotas, permissible shipments were 244,169 tons, or 81,890 tons monthly.

These figures do not include exports from the non-cooperating countries, which in the first eight months of this year averaged 2,163 tons monthly.

The belief in the trade is that the increase in the basic quota for the first quarter of next year represented a compromise. In the last few months several of the rubber manufacturing companies here have urged that the rate be raised to 55% of basic tonnages for the first quarter next year, while, it is understood, the producing interests wanted the quota unchanged at 45%.

Reference to the fourth-quarter limit of 45% of the basic quota was made in our issue of Sept. 17, page 1701.

Automobile Financing in September

The dollar volume of retail financing for September, 1938, for the 456 organizations amounted to \$67,240,610, a decrease of 22.3% when compared with August, 1938; a decrease of 48.5% as compared with September, 1937; and a decrease of 47.5% as compared with September, 1936. The volume of wholesale financing for September, 1938 amounted to \$28,500,118, a decrease of 31.9% when compared with August, 1938; a decrease of 63.3% compared with September, 1937, and a decrease of 50.5% as compared with September, 1936.

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of September, 1938, as reported by the 224 organizations, amounted to \$765,892,109. These 224 organizations accounted for 93.2% of the total volume of retail financing (\$67,240,610) reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of August were published in the Oct. 15, 1938 issue of the "Chronicle," page 2313.

The following tabulations show the volume of financing in August and September, and the first nine months of 1938, 1937, and 1936, and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1937, to September, 1938, inclusive. These figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING
Summary for 456 Identical Organizations (a)

Year and Month	Wholesale Financing Volume in Thousand Dollars	Retail Financing					
		Total		New Cars		Used and Unclassified Cars	
		Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars	Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars	Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars
1938—							
August	41,845	229,692	86,552	66,039	42,101	163,653	44,451
September	28,500	183,542	67,240	47,894	30,534	135,648	36,706
Total 9 mos. ended Sept.	632,887	1,976,103	752,627	590,655	373,049	1,385,448	379,578
1937—							
August	161,539	393,424	162,783	166,372	99,000	227,052	63,782
September	77,760	320,652	130,690	127,486	75,945	193,166	53,745
Total 9 mos. ended Sept.	1,452,740	3,471,444	1,417,368	1,456,087	855,046	2,015,357	562,322
1936—							
August	129,865	367,024	147,002	160,083	94,017	206,941	52,985
September	57,578	324,435	128,150	134,052	79,109	190,383	49,040
Total 9 mos. ended Sept.	1,309,242	3,368,624	1,347,631	1,510,295	871,990	1,858,329	475,642

a Of these organizations, 37 have discontinued automobile financing. b Of this number 26.1% were new cars, 73.3% were used cars, and 0.6% unclassified.

RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 224 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS

	1938	1937	1938	1937
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	1,064,815,488	1,027,526,044	838,516,497	1,248,800,302
February	1,012,305,492	1,019,141,962	806,713,720	1,266,953,395
March	967,096,723	1,056,017,095	765,892,109	1,253,926,346
April	932,526,760	1,106,521,475	716,121,145	1,212,121,145
May	904,154,673	1,164,568,870	679,716,716	1,172,679,716
June	867,737,238	1,217,156,358	647,120,226,647	1,120,226,647

Automobile Output in October

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units or vehicles) for October, 1938, consisted of 209,522 vehicles, of which 187,494 were passenger cars, and 22,028 were commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors, as compared with 83,534 vehicles in September, 1938, 329,876 vehicles in October, 1937, and 224,688 vehicles in October, 1936. These statistics, comprising data for the entire industry, were released this week by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Statistics for the months of 1938 are based on data received from 74 manufacturers in the United States, 23 making passenger cars and 63 making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors (12 of the 23 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors have been included in the number shown as making passenger cars or commercial cars, truck, and road tractors respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers, and buses, but the number of special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures may be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in September, 1938, 1937 and 1937 appeared in the Oct. 29 issue of the "Chronicle," page 2602.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

Year and Month	United States (Factory Sales)			Canada (Production)		
	Total (All Vehicles)	Passenger Cars	Trucks, &c.	Total	Passenger Cars	Comm'l Cars & Trucks
1938—						
September	83,534	65,159	18,375	6,089	4,290	1,799
October	209,522	187,494	22,028	5,774	5,412	362
Tot. 10 mos. end. Oct.	1,728,851	1,354,635	374,216	129,480	94,140	35,340
1937—						
September	171,213	118,671	52,542	4,417	1,926	2,491
October	329,876	298,662	31,214	8,103	7,378	725
Tot. 10 mos. end. Oct.	4,122,685	3,376,176	746,509	169,774	124,454	43,320
1936—						
September	135,165	90,101	45,064	4,655	2,223	2,423
October	224,688	190,242	34,446	5,361	4,448	913
Tot. 10 mos. end. Oct.	3,560,418	2,903,078	657,340	131,099	102,326	28,773

Canadian and British Trade Agreements with United States Most Important Business Developments of Year, According to Bank of Montreal

"Revision of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States and, concurrently, the conclusion of a trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain, rank first among the more important business developments of the past month and, indeed, of the entire year," the Bank of Montreal states in its current "Business Summary," issued Nov. 23. "The new agreements are expected to become operative as from Jan. 1 next." The following is also from the bank's summary:

Probably the most important concession made by the Dominion, whether considered from a revenue point of view or from that of industrial protection, is the removal of the special 3% excise tax which since 1930 has been levied against the duty-paid value of imports not covered by the British preference.

The new treaties actually effect a world-wide lowering of barriers to international trade, with prospective results throughout the world that can in no way be estimated at this juncture. As far as Canada is concerned, the hope is, of course, that the increased purchasing power which will come to farmers and other primary producers will result in a higher velocity of domestic trade. For a considerable time past the negotiations for these agreements have been a retarding factor in business plans and commitments, and the business community is now facing the task of readjusting its plans and arrangements to meet the tariff changes decreed by the treaties.

An item with reference to the trade agreements appeared in our issue of a week ago, page 3095.

Charges Against 1938 Quota for Mainland Cane Sugar Area to Nov. 10 Announced

On the basis of reports received from sugar mills of the mainland cane sugar area, the total quantity of sugar, delivered against sales from Jan. 1, 1938, to Nov. 10, 1938, equaled 230,623 short tons, raw value, it was announced Nov. 19 by the Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture. The 1938 mainland cane sugar quota is 429,434 short tons of sugar, raw value. The balance to be marketed against such quota before Dec. 31, 1938, equals 198,811 short tons of sugar, raw value, it was said.

Department of Agriculture Reallots 1938 Hawaiian and Virgin Islands Sugar Deficits to Other Domestic Producing Areas

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced Nov. 16 a reallocation of the 1938 Hawaiian and Virgin Islands sugar deficits of 29,671 and 5,123 short tons of sugar (raw value), respectively, to other domestic producing areas and Cuba. It has been found that the sugar producers of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands will be unable to deliver, by the small amounts indicated, the full quotas of sugar for United States consumption during the calendar year 1938. The Sugar Act of 1937 provides that when a deficit for any domestic area or Cuba has been determined, the Secretary is required to prorate any such deficiency to the other areas on the basis of the quotas in effect at the time of the determination of a deficiency. The quantities reallocated are as follows (short tons, raw value):

Areas—	Additional quotas
Domestic beet area.....	11,524
Mainland cane area (Louisiana and Florida).....	3,124
Puerto Rico.....	5,933
Cuba.....	14,213
Total.....	34,794

Coffee Shipments from Countries of Pan American Bureau During Eight Months of 1938 15.81% Above Same Period of 1937

A much greater amount of coffee consumed in the United States this season has come from the Americas and less was from the colonies of European nations, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange pointed out on Nov. 17. During the first eight months of 1938, as against the similar period of 1937, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Salvador and Venezuela, comprising the Pan American Coffee Bureau, have exported here 1,224,478 bags or 15.81% more. The Exchange further reported:

At the same time, they have supplied 89.65% of all imports as against 86.16% in 1937. Shipments from Brazil were up 1,320,689 bags or 29.31%. Nicaragua up 13,093 bags or 12.83%, while Colombia shipped 209,430 bags more than in 1937, or a gain of 9.63%. Other American countries shipped 27,209 bags or 3.5% more this year while the Colonies of European nations suffered a loss of 234,361 bags or 50.41%. Shipments from the Netherlands colonies, notably Java, dropped off 153,321 bags or 68.9%, while the Portuguese African Colony, Angola, sent 62,216 bags less or 63.85%. Total imports into the United States during the eight months, in bags of 60 kilos or 132 pounds each, were 10,006,639 against 8,990,732 in the same period last year, a gain of 1,015,907 bags or 11.3%.

Petroleum and Its Products—Treasury Moves to End Dumping of Mexican Oil—Eastern States Issues Dumping Denial—Lower Crude Demand Seen for December—Texas Shutdown Urged—Crude Output Up, Inventories off

Definite action to prevent dumping of Mexican oil in the domestic crude markets has been taken by the United States Treasury Department, news dispatches from Washington disclosed in mid-week. The Customs Bureau has granted

a bonded warehouse permit to the Eastern States Petroleum Corp. of Houston, Texas, for the refining and re-export of oil taken from American properties in Mexico confiscated under the Expropriation Act last March.

While customs bureau officials refused to discuss the bonding, it was understood from authoritative sources that it would serve to prevent any possibility of the oil imported from Mexico being dumped upon the American home market. Investigators now in Mexico for the Customs Bureau checking on complaints filed by the North Texas Oil and Gas Association of dumping of Mexican crude in the Lone Star State have not yet made their report to Washington.

The report of the investigating group, however, is expected to be filed within the near future. Should there be evidence of dumping of Mexican oil in the United States, the Treasury Department may order the imposition of countervailing taxes. Whether or not this will be done depends upon the customs officials reports on whether or not Mexican oil is being sold in the domestic market here at below fair value, and secondly, whether its sale here involves injury to domestic industries.

Denial that the Eastern States Petroleum Co. was dumping oil into the United States or any other company and also that it is importing expropriated oil from Mexico was made in a statement issued in New York on Tuesday by J. F. McCarthy, vice president of the company. "The Mexican crude oil which we are importing into our refinery at Houston at the rate of not more than 15,000 barrels daily," he said, "comes from the wells of the Mexican Government's own corporation, Petromex."

"Petromex," he continued, "has had continuous production in the Poza Rica field since before expropriation. No American companies have holdings in the Poza Rica field. The only foreign company having holdings there is a British-owned company, El Aguila. We are not 'dumping' for the simple reason that Mexican crude is being purchased at the world value for Mexican crude. There is an enormous amount of confusion on the subject of dumping. No two people interpret the law alike and it is used carelessly and indiscriminately at the slightest provocation."

"The intent of the law, however, is plain," he pointed out. "It is for the protection of our American labor against the competition from the cheap, at times even slave, labor of some foreign countries. Every barrel of Mexican crude which we import into this country is refined in our plant at Houston by American labor, and the refined products sold exclusively in the export trade."

The United States Bureau of Mines on November 21 estimated that the daily average supply of domestic crude oil necessary to meet December demand will be 3,305,800 barrels, which is 2.5 per cent less than the forecast of probable demand for the current month and 4 per cent under the actual demand for domestic crude oil in the final month of 1937.

The State allowables for the various major crude oil producing States probably will be delayed pending the issuance of the Texas Railroad Commission's orders for December. These are not expected until very late in the month since there already is on file a plea for an injunction to restrain the Commission from enforcing its current week-end shutdown ruling and it is understood that similar legal attacks would be made if December production also is on a five-day-week basis.

A telegram signed by 35 West Texas oil producers in the Bermain basin urging that all Texas oil fields be shut down for a 30-day period was received by Lon Smith of the Texas Railroad Commission [who becomes head of the Commission on January 1—Ed. note] at Fort Worth on November 21. The telegram, however, suggested an alternative to the shutdown plan. This alternative would be total suspension of withdrawals of crude from storage until such time as they are needed to augment the daily allowables as set by the Railroad Commission after the Texas fields will have been restored to full time allowables.

Members of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission will meet in Fort Worth in mid-December to act upon the renewal of the Interstate Oil Compact and to urge the reenactment of the Connally hot oil bill. At the Two-Day meeting, according to E. O. Thompson, retiring head of the Commission, members will draft a reply to Secretary of the Interior Ickes's recent request for the Commission to express their views on production control.

A drop of nearly 2,000,000 barrels in stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil during the week ended November 12 carried the total off to the lowest point in nearly 20 years, according to the report issued on November 22 in Washington by the United States Bureau of Mines. The 1,823,000-barrel decline pared inventories to 273,394,000 barrels. Domestic stocks were off 2,051,000 barrels, reflecting below-demand production. This was offset mildly by a gain of 228,000 barrels in holdings of foreign crude.

Daily average production of crude oil during the week ended November 19 of 3,255,800 barrels was up 12,550 barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This total compared with estimated daily average market demand during November of 3,391,300 barrels as forecast by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Texas production climbed 8,100 barrels to a daily average of 1,263,300 barrels with a gain of 6,050 for Kansas lifting its total to a daily average of 154,150 barrels. California

production was off 5,700 barrels to a daily total of 668,600 barrels while Oklahoma dropped 2,800 barrels to 447,900 barrels. Louisiana was off 2,800 barrels to a daily average of 257,950 barrels.

There were no crude oil price changes.

Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells

(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$1.80	Eldorado, Ark., 40.	1.05
Lime (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over.	1.02
Corning, Pa.	.97	Darst Creek	1.09
Illinois	1.25	Central Field, Mich.	1.42
Western Kentucky	1.20	Sunburst, Mont.	1.22
Mid-Cont't., Okla., 40 and above.	1.02	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over.	1.22
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above.	1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over.	1.42
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over.	.75	Petrolia, Canada	2.15

REFINED PRODUCTS—DECEMBER GAS DEMAND SEEN ABOVE 1937—EXPORT DEMAND, HOWEVER, SEEN BELOW LAST YEAR—MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE—GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS SHOW FRIST DECLINE IN MONTHS

Statistical developments held the spotlight in the nation's refined product markets this week although the price structure was marked by a firming of the markets for heating and other oils which felt the seasonal stimulus with the cold weather.

The United States Bureau of Mines forecast December demand in the domestic market for gasoline would run nearly 2 per cent ahead of the final month last year, putting probable demand at 40,100,000 barrels. The estimate is based upon the continued expansion of business activity although allowance is also made for a slight slackening in the rate of rising gasoline demand, the Bureau pointed out.

December exports of motor fuel were estimated by the Federal agency at 3,300,000 barrels, a decline of 500,000 barrels from the November estimate. The Bureau pointed out that this was in line with the usual seasonal drop from declining demand and also the closing for the winter of many waterways during December.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline showed a less-than-seasonal expansion during the November 19 period, rising only 63,000 barrels to hit 67,624,000 barrels, the American Petroleum report disclosed. This compares with the record high of 93,000,000 barrels set last March and is more than 2,000,000 barrels below the total held in storage on the comparable 1937 date.

The slight gain in motor fuel inventories was all the more noteworthy in that it occurred despite a rise in refinery operations of 1.4 points to 80.4 per cent of capacity with daily average crude runs to stills gaining 50,000 barrels to 3,230,000 barrels. Production of gasoline was up 307,000 barrels to 9,983,000 barrels.

The first decline in the record high stocks of gas and fuel oils in several months developed during the November 19 period when seasonal-rising demand brought about a reduction of 695,000 barrels in holdings to 153,971,000 barrels. The decline in stocks acted as a strengthening factor in the gas and fuel oil markets.

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

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
Stand. Oil N. J. \$0.73½	Texas \$0.77½	Chicago \$0.55 -0.05½
Socony-Vacuum .07½	Gulf .08½	New Orleans .06½ -0.07
Tide Water Oil Co. .08½	Shell Eastern .07½	Gulf ports .05½
Richfield Oil (Cal.) .07½		Tulsa .04½ -0.04½
Warner-Quinnan .07½		

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

New York—	North Texas \$0.4	New Orleans \$0.55 -0.05½
(Bayonne) \$0.43½	Los Angeles .03½ -0.05	Tulsa .03½ -0.04

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 \$0.27½ -0.03
27 plus \$0.43½	28-30 D \$0.53	

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

New York \$1.95	Newark \$1.59	Buffalo \$1.7
Brooklyn .195	Boston .185	Philadelphia .17

Not including 2% city sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Nov. 19, 1938, Placed at 3,255,800 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 19, 1938, was 3,255,800 barrels. This was a gain of 12,550 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was below the 3,391,300 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 November. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Nov. 19, 1938, is estimated at 3,341,300 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Nov. 20, 1937, totaled 3,573,850 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 Nov. 19 totaled 933,006 barrels, a daily average of 133,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 175,429 barrels for the week ended Nov. 12 and 144,821 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 19.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Nov. 19 totaled 189,000 barrels, a daily average of 27,000 barrels, compared with a daily average of 15,286 barrels for the week ended Nov. 12 and 12,893 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 19.

Reports received from refining companies owning 85.6% of the 4,211,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 3,230,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all

companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 67,624,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline and 153,971,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil.

Total gasoline production by companies owning 84.6% of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to 9,983,000 barrels.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (Figures in Barrels)

	R. of M. Dept. of Int. Calculations (Nov.)	State Allowable Nov. 1	Week Ended Nov. 19 1938	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Nov. 19 1938	Week Ended Nov. 20 1937
Oklahoma	515,000	428,000	447,900	-2,800	441,900	590,000
Kansas	164,300	164,300	154,150	+6,050	151,000	178,950
Panhandle Texas			60,200	+1,350	65,400	77,550
North Texas			74,850	-1,050	77,600	72,900
West Central Texas			30,600	-700	31,350	33,950
West Texas			203,850	+2,400	218,050	205,000
East Central Texas			91,400	+2,750	95,000	105,850
East Texas			370,700	+800	407,400	484,600
Southwest Texas			223,150	+1,400	242,050	250,650
Coastal Texas			208,550	+1,650	221,700	199,900
Total Texas	1,371,000	1,173,827	1,263,300	+8,100	1,358,550	1,430,400
North Louisiana			69,850	-1,750	73,450	75,050
Coastal Louisiana			188,100	-1,050	190,750	169,000
Total Louisiana	256,300	235,500	257,950	-2,800	264,200	244,050
Arkansas	52,300	52,000	50,750	+1,400	49,650	46,050
Eastern	162,400		179,650	+1,700	183,900	135,600
Michigan	50,300		52,050	+900	52,800	55,250
Wyoming	74,700		55,650	+4,450	51,800	57,200
Montana	13,300		13,850	+50	13,650	15,300
Colorado	4,000		3,800	-300	3,950	4,250
New Mexico	111,000	108,400	108,150	+1,500	105,500	104,800
Total east of Calif.	2,774,600		2,587,200	+18,250	2,676,800	2,861,850
California	616,700	615,000	668,600	-5,700	664,500	712,000
Total United States	3,391,300		3,255,800	+12,550	3,341,300	3,573,850

Note—The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of November. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

b Base allowable effective Nov. 18. Saturday and Sunday shut-downs effective throughout November. Calculated net basic seven-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, Nov. 19, approximately 1,392,900 barrels daily.

c Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED NOV. 19, 1938 (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline			Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	
	Potential Rate	Reporting Total P. C.	Daily Average	P. C. Operated	At Refineries	Terms &c.	Unfin'd in Naptha Distl.		
East Coast	615	615 100.0	506	82.3	4,561	11,381	1,114	16,736	
Appalachian	149	128 85.9	97	75.8	798	1,721	256	769	
Ind., Ill., Ky	574	514 89.5	440	85.6	4,847	4,887	508	9,072	
Okla., Kan., Mo.	419	342 81.6	241	70.5	3,265	2,418	346	4,642	
Inland Texas	316	159 50.3	115	72.3	1,255	176	297	1,997	
Texas Gulf	943	838 88.9	787	93.9	7,462	203	1,499	14,660	
La. Gulf	149	145 97.3	135	93.1	1,235	473	400	2,663	
No. La.-Ark.	100	55 55.0	47	85.5	257	116	67	898	
Rocky Mtn.	118	64 54.2	44	68.8	1,003	---	82	798	
California	828	745 90.0	488	65.5	9,900	2,248	1,110	98,336	
Reported Est. unrp'd.		3,605 606	85.6	2,900 330	80.4	34,643 2,910	23,622 660	5,679 110	150,571 3,400
x Est. tot. U.S. Nov. 19 '38	4,211	4,211		3,230		37,553	24,282	5,789	153,971
Nov. 12, '38	4,211	4,211		3,180		37,267	24,349	5,935	154,666
U.S. B. of M. x Nov. 19, '37				3,321		39,335	23,444	6,899	120,153

x Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. y November, 1937, daily average.

World Silver Production

World silver production on a refinery basis, in thousands of ounces, is reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics as follows:

	May, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1938	Aug., 1938	Sept., 1938	Jan. to Sept., 1937	1938
United States	4,813	4,679	4,530	5,596	5,073	52,085	45,792
Canada	1,509	1,603	2,112	2,528	2,202	15,448	16,470
Mexico	6,244	8,417	9,019	a	a	66,534	a
Peru	1,525	1,300	1,900	1,775	1,875	13,105	13,956
Other America	1,500	1,400	1,450	1,460	1,450	15,075	12,950
Europe	1,675	1,675	1,700	1,700	1,650	14,455	14,905
Australia, refined	610	771	861	852	871	6,872	6,850
Other Australia and New Zealand	525	590	500	500	450	3,565	4,390
Japan, b	840	845	845	845	875	7,518	7,550
Burma, refined	495	495	490	490	490	4,675	4,470
Other Asia	300	325	275	275	260	2,795	2,555
South Africa	99	95	94	95	95	818	851
Belgian Congo	225	210	210	210	200	2,311	2,030
Other Africa	80	85	85	90	95	630	735
Total	20,440	22,490	24,071	24,071	24,071	205,886	205,886
Total ex-Mexico	14,196	14,073	15,052	16,416	15,586	139,352	133,504

a Not yet reported. The production of Mexico for January-July, 1938, was 55,443,000 oz. b Owing to governmental interdiction the accounting for Japan is now necessarily on the assumption that it is being maintained about at prior rate.

Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly coal report stated that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Nov. 12 is estimated at 8,010,000 net tons, a slight gain over the output in the preceding week. Time lost at the polls on Tuesday, and in the observance of

Armistice Day on Friday, was offset by increased activity on other days of the week.

The total output of water power for the year 1938 to the end of September showed a gain of 0.7% over the year preceding. Compared with the year 1929, an increase of 24.2% is indicated.

The weekly coal statement of the U. S. Bureau of Mines showed that the observance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and of Election Day, Nov. 8, resulted in a decrease in the tonnage of Pennsylvania anthracite produced during the week of Nov. 12. Total output, estimated at 806,000 tons, dropped 64,000 tons in comparison with the production of 870,000 tons (revised) for the week of Nov. 5. On the basis of a five-day week, however (Armistice Day being counted as a full holiday), the daily average output of 161,200 tons increased 11% over the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1937 amounted to 1,002,000 tons.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL, IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Nov. 12 1938	Nov. 5 1938	Nov. 13 1937	1938 c	1937	1929
Bituminous Coal a—						
Total, including mine fuel.....	8,010	7,982	8,957	284,258	385,289	457,579
Daily average.....	1,430	1,330	1,629	1,069	1,449	1,716

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite, semi-anthracite, and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. b Armistice Day weighted as 0.6 of a working day. c Total for 1938 is subject to current revision. d Sum of 45 full weeks ending Nov. 12, 1938, and corresponding 45 weeks in 1937 and 1929.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE, IN NET TONS

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Nov. 12 1938	Nov. 5 1938	Nov. 13 1937	1938	1937 d	1929 d
Penn. Anthracite—						
Total, including colliery fuel. a.....	806,000	870,000	1,002,000	38,453,000	44,507,000	62,620,000
Daily average.....	161,200	145,000	200,400	145,900	168,900	237,600
Commercial product. b.....	766,000	827,000	952,000	36,574,000	42,282,000	58,111,000
Beehive Coke—						
United States total.....	14,100	15,000	41,300	743,200	2,928,400	5,841,500
Daily average.....	2,350	2,500	6,883	2,753	10,839	21,635

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

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

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

State	Week Ended					Nov. Avege. 1923 e
	Nov. 5 1938 p	Oct. 29 1938 p	Nov. 6 1937 r	Nov. 7 1936	Nov. 2 1929	
Alaska.....	2	2	1	2	s	s
Alabama.....	200	210	252	259	350	409
Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	71	80	65	87	144	100
Colorado.....	139	130	163	216	245	236
Georgia and North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	836	958	1,087	1,198	1,299	1,571
Indiana.....	288	313	349	343	378	336
Iowa.....	71	78	81	90	103	128
Kansas and Missouri.....	129	131	145	145	148	175
Kentucky—Eastern.....	732	803	808	843	979	724
Western.....	164	170	162	223	284	218
Maryland.....	28	27	31	30	57	35
Michigan.....	10	14	16	14	21	26
Montana.....	74	80	80	87	87	83
New Mexico.....	34	32	30	39	60	62
North and South Dakota.....	62	71	57	93	s56	s35
Ohio.....	428	467	490	551	549	764
Pennsylvania bituminous.....	1,828	1,963	2,012	2,447	2,807	2,993
Tennessee.....	95	107	121	107	116	117
Texas.....	18	19	17	19	16	29
Utah.....	84	79	95	103	123	112
Virginia.....	281	313	281	243	265	217
Washington.....	53	59	42	58	55	72
West Virginia—Southern. a.....	1,695	1,814	1,807	1,829	2,171	1,271
Northern. b.....	516	541	548	608	780	776
Wyoming.....	143	132	139	146	165	184
Other Western States. c.....	*	*	*	1	s8	s5
Total bituminous coal.....	7,982	8,594	8,880	9,782	11,266	10,878
Pennsylvania anthracite. d.....	913	881	1,080	865	1,218	1,896
Total, all coal.....	8,895	9,475	9,940	10,647	13,484	12,774

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

October Portland Cement Statistics

The Portland cement industry in October, 1938, produced 11,556,000 barrels, shipped 12,357,000 barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month 20,574,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments of Portland cement in October, 1938, showed increases, respectively, of 1.6 and 10.4%, as compared with October, 1937. Portland cement stocks at mills were 4.6% lower than a year ago.

The statistics here given are compiled from reports for October, received by the Bureau of Mines, from all manufacturing plants.

The mill value of the shipments—79,313,000 barrels—in the first nine months of 1938, is estimated at \$115,353,000.

According to the reports of producers the shipments totals for the first nine months of 1938 include approximately 2,485,000 barrels of high-early-strength Portland cement with an estimated mill value of \$4,591,000.

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 160 plants at the close of October, 1937, and 161 plants at the close of October, 1938.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

	Oct., 1937	Oct., 1938	Sept., 1938	Aug., 1938	July, 1938
The month.....	52.0%	52.9%	49.9%	50.4%	50.2%
The 12 months ended....	46.7%	40.2%	40.2%	40.4%	40.8%

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT BY DISTRICTS IN OCTOBER (In Thousands of Barrels)

District	Production		Shipments		Stocks at End of Month	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Eastern Pa., N. J. and Md.....	1,861	2,170	1,952	2,053	4,365	4,334
New York and Maine.....	736	777	737	674	1,694	1,664
Ohio, Western Pa., and W. Va.....	1,135	1,197	1,115	1,184	2,768	2,960
Michigan.....	837	825	938	933	1,822	1,740
Wis., Ill. Ind. and Ky.....	1,224	1,150	1,188	1,531	1,982	1,469
Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla. & La.....	1,106	1,216	932	1,273	1,861	1,476
Eastern Mo., Ia., Minn. & S. Dak.....	1,155	1,182	1,127	1,415	2,194	1,959
W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. & Ark.....	869	836	787	846	1,676	1,712
Texas.....	603	536	558	650	790	748
Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. & Ida.....	340	327	281	304	508	486
California.....	1,045	925	1,088	1,001	1,301	1,268
Oregon and Washington.....	463	415	457	443	614	758
Total.....	11,374	11,556	11,190	12,357	21,565	20,574

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT BY MONTHS (In Thousands of Barrels)

Month	Production		Shipments		Stock at End of Month	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
January.....	6,616	4,534	4,689	4,390	24,393	25,023
February.....	5,837	3,916	5,163	4,576	25,059	24,361
March.....	8,443	5,879	7,879	7,259	25,622	22,979
April.....	10,402	7,983	10,272	8,691	25,747	22,262
May.....	11,634	10,361	11,800	9,752	25,493	22,875
June.....	11,163	10,535	12,645	10,943	24,011	22,467
July.....	11,597	10,968	12,237	10,164	23,370	23,286
August.....	11,894	11,007	12,291	11,823	22,940	22,534
September.....	11,223	10,569	12,773	11,716	21,388	21,374
October.....	11,374	11,556	11,190	12,357	21,565	20,574
November.....	9,248	---	8,188	---	22,634	---
December.....	7,047	---	4,793	---	24,939	---
Total.....	116,478	---	114,010	---	---	---

a Revised.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Zinc Price Off 30 Points on Cut in Duty—Copper Output Curbed Abroad

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Nov. 24 reported that outstanding in developments in non-ferrous metals during the last week was the unexpected reduction in the import duty on zinc under the Canadian trade agreement. The lowering of the duty was followed by a reduction in the quotation here of \$6 per ton. Foreign producers of copper, to steady the price structure in that metal abroad, reinstated production control at 110% of basic tonnages. Cadmium was lowered in price, owing to a reduction in the traffic. Platinum and iridium declined. Quicksilver prices advanced. Demand for metals was quiet all week. The publication further stated:

Copper

The unsettlement in London, which ended yesterday (Nov. 23) as foreign producers announced that restriction in output would be resumed, made buyers of copper here extremely cautious. Sales for the week totaled 1,217 tons, bringing the total for the month to date to 9,516 tons. Encouragement was gleaned from favorable reports on the movement of copper into consumption. During October, fabricators shipped copper products that contained 65,731 tons of copper, against slightly more than 53,000 tons in September. The figures compiled by the fabricators are not strictly comparable with those put out by the copper industry, but they do show the trend in consumption.

Yesterday (Nov. 23) the foreign group in the control agreement, meeting in London, announced that production will be stepped down to 110% of the basic tonnages, effective Jan. 1, 1939. Since Oct. 15 that group of producers has been operating at unlimited production. The news strengthened the London market and brought in some good buying. Sales were noted abroad on Nov. 23 at prices ranging from 10.475c. to 10.750c., c.i.f. basis.

Lead

Producers were pleased with the statistics for October, which showed a reduction in refined stocks of 13,877 tons and reflected the healthy position of the domestic industry. Sales during the last week were light, involving 2,058 tons; against 4,710 tons in the previous week. Battery manufacturers and numerous small orders for prompt-delivery metal accounted for most of the new business. The trade believes deliveries to consumers during November will be around 40,000 tons, and, with total production estimated below this figure, another reduction in stocks is anticipated.

Higher prices in London on Nov. 23 encouraged the industry, and quotation here remained firm at 5.10c. New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and at 4.95c., St. Louis.

Zinc

As soon as the domestic zinc industry got its bearings, following the announcement of the lowering of the import duty, the price was dropped from 5.05c., St. Louis basis for Prime Western, to 4.75c. The change occurred on Nov. 21. Business almost came to a standstill. Interest was transferred to the action of the London market, which declined to the equivalent of slightly under 2.9 c. on Nov. 22. The sale of 1,500 tons of foreign metal was closed yesterday, the zinc to be used on galvanized products for export, according to traders. Domestic producers were badly shaken by the reduction in the tariff, particularly as they have been operating on a curtailed basis for many months to improve the statistical position of the market. It was pointed out that the revision in duty here came at the very time when the authorities in Great Britain are weighing the proposition of raising the British import duty to aid Empire producers of the metal.

Tin

Little business transpired in the domestic tin market during the last week, as the influence of unsettled conditions abroad and lower prices for sterling obscured the outlook here. Announcement that production quotas would remain unchanged, together with a general advance in metals abroad yesterday, stimulated interest and strengthened prices here. Tinplate operations are higher at about 35% of capacity.

The International Tin Committee met in Paris on Nov. 22, and voted to continue production of tin at 45% of standard tonnages. As in the current quarter, production will be allocated so that 35% of the output will be available for consumption and 10% for building up the Buffer Pool.

Under the Anglo-American trade agreement the United States binds itself to keep tin on the free list.

Chinese tin, 99% was nominally as follows: Nov. 17, 44.800c.; Nov. 18, 44.750c.; Nov. 19, 44.750c.; Nov. 21, 44.600c.; Nov. 22, 44.425c.; Nov. 23, 44.600c.

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

	Electrolytic Copper		Strait's Tin		Lead		Zinc
	Dom., Refy.	Exp., Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis	
Nov. 17	11.025	10.425	46.300	5.10	4.95	5.05	
Nov. 18	11.025	10.425	46.250	5.10	4.95	5.05	
Nov. 19	11.025	10.425	46.250	5.10	4.95	5.05	
Nov. 21	11.025	10.300	46.100	5.10	4.95	4.75	
Nov. 22	11.025	10.250	45.925	5.10	4.95	4.75	
Nov. 23	11.025	10.325	46.100	5.10	4.95	4.75	
Average	11.025	10.358	46.154	5.10	4.95	4.90	

Average prices for calendar week ended Nov. 19 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.025c.; export copper, 10.579c.; Straits tin, 46.425c.; New York lead, 5.100c.; St. Louis lead, 4.950c.; St. Louis zinc, 5.050c.; and silver, 42.750c.

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

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

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

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

DAILY LONDON PRICES

	Copper, Std.		Copper Electro. (Btd)	Tin, Std.		Lead		Zinc	
	Spot	3M		Spot	3M	Spot	3M	Spot	3M
Nov. 17	44 1/16	44 3/4	50 3/4	214 1/4	215 3/4	15 1/8	16 3/8	14 1/4	14 7/8
Nov. 18	44 3/8	44 1/2	50 3/4	214	215	16 1/8	16 3/4	14 1/8	14 3/8
Nov. 21	44 1/8	44 3/8	49 3/4	213 3/4	214 1/4	15 7/8	16	14 1/8	14 1/2
Nov. 22	43 1/16	44	49 3/4	212	213	15 1/8	15 1/2	13 7/8	14 1/4
Nov. 23	44 1/16	45 1/8	51 1/4	215 1/4	216 3/4	16 1/8	16 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/4

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

Tin plate production has not yet been stimulated by the recent reduction of \$7 a ton, but can companies are releasing larger quantities of rolled plate from mill warehouses.

Tariff concessions made to the United States under the Anglo-American trade pact are likely to result in larger participation by this country in Canadian steel and machinery business. Some Canadian interests may carry a protest to Ottawa. The benefits to the United States in Great Britain will be largely in certain types of machinery.

Steel scrap prices at Pittsburgh and Chicago have moved up, raising the "IRON AGE" composite price to \$15, a new high for the year, but there are signs of a slightly easier situation at Chicago, which may indicate a checking of the rise for the present at least.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel		High		Low	
Nov. 22, 1938, 2.286c. a lb.		2.512c.	May 17	2.211c.	Oct. 8
One week ago	2.286c.	2.512c.	Mar. 9	2.249c.	Mar. 2
One month ago	2.286c.	2.249c.	Dec. 28	2.016c.	Mar. 10
One year ago	2.512c.	2.062c.	Oct. 1	2.056c.	Jan. 8
		2.118c.	Apr. 24	1.945c.	Jan. 2
		1.953c.	Oct. 3	1.920c.	May 2
		1.915c.	Sept. 6	1.870c.	Mar. 15
		2.192c.	Jan. 7	1.922c.	Oct. 29
		2.402c.	Jan. 4	2.212c.	Nov. 1

Pig Iron		High		Low	
Nov. 22, 1938, \$20.61 a Gross Ton		\$23.25	June 21	\$18.61	July 6
One week ago	\$20.61	23.25	Mar. 9	20.25	Feb. 16
One month ago	20.61	19.73	Nov. 24	18.73	Aug. 11
One year ago	23.25	18.84	Nov. 5	17.83	May 14
		17.90	May 1	16.90	Jan. 27
		16.90	Dec. 5	13.56	Jan. 3
		14.81	Jan. 5	13.56	Dec. 6
		18.21	Jan. 7	15.90	Dec. 16
		19.71	Jan. 4	17.54	Nov. 1

Steel Scrap		High		Low	
Nov. 22, 1938, \$15.00 a Gross Ton		\$15.00	Nov. 22	\$11.00	June 7
One week ago	\$14.88	21.92	Mar. 30	12.92	Nov. 16
One month ago	14.17	17.75	Dec. 21	12.67	June 9
One year ago	12.92	13.42	Dec. 10	10.35	Apr. 23
		13.00	Mar. 13	9.50	Sept. 25
		12.25	Aug. 8	6.75	Jan. 3
		8.50	Jan. 12	6.43	July 5
		15.00	Feb. 18	11.25	Dec. 9
		15.25	Jan. 17	13.08	Nov. 22

Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Southern Iron at Cincinnati.

Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Nov. 21 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 61.9% of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 21, compared with 62.6% one week ago, 53.7% one month ago, and 31.0% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.7 points, or 1.1%, from the estimate for the week ended Nov. 14, 1938. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 25, 1937, follow:

1937—	1938—	1938—	1938—
Oct. 25.....52.1%	Jan. 31.....30.5%	May 16.....30.7%	Aug. 29.....44.0%
Nov. 1.....48.6%	Feb. 7.....30.7%	May 23.....29.0%	Sept. 6.....39.9%
Nov. 8.....41.0%	Feb. 14.....31.0%	May 31.....26.1%	Sept. 12.....45.3%
Nov. 15.....36.4%	Feb. 21.....30.4%	June 6.....26.2%	Sept. 19.....47.3%
Nov. 22.....31.0%	Feb. 28.....29.3%	June 13.....27.1%	Sept. 26.....46.7%
Nov. 29.....29.6%	Mar. 7.....29.9%	June 20.....28.0%	Oct. 3.....47.9%
Dec. 6.....27.5%	Mar. 14.....32.1%	June 27.....28.7%	Oct. 10.....51.4%
Dec. 13.....27.4%	Mar. 21.....33.7%	July 5.....22.4%	Oct. 17.....49.4%
Dec. 20.....23.5%	Mar. 28.....35.7%	July 11.....32.3%	Oct. 24.....53.7%
Dec. 27.....19.2%	Apr. 4.....32.6%	July 18.....36.4%	Oct. 31.....56.8%
	Apr. 11.....32.7%	July 25.....37.0%	Nov. 7.....61.0%
	Apr. 18.....32.4%	Aug. 1.....39.8%	Nov. 14.....62.6%
	Apr. 25.....32.0%	Aug. 8.....39.4%	Nov. 21.....61.9%
	May 2.....30.7%	Aug. 15.....40.4%	
	May 9.....30.4%	Aug. 22.....42.8%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Nov. 21 stated:

Continuing to draw its best support from the automotive industry but reflecting moderate improvement in demand elsewhere, steelmaking has edged upward to the year's best level, accompanied by a burst of strength in scrap markets.

New business in some products is heavier than a month ago, but with active buying of sheets and strip made unnecessary by previous heavy coverage, total bookings in November appear likely to fall below the October volume.

Pressure to relieve backlogs of flat-rolled steel will bolster steelmaking the remainder of this quarter, however, and partly is instrumental for giving November ingot output the prospect of showing the largest percentage gain over October in history.

While the sharp rise in automotive operations recently finds no duplication among other important consuming industries, the upturn is ascribed to like betterment in retail sales and is responsible for upward revisions in assembly schedules for coming weeks.

Automobile production in both November and December is expected to be close to 400,000 units, giving the quarter a 1,000,000-unit output. This would approximate the total for the corresponding 1937 period and would compare with 1,154,806 units two years ago.

Motorcar assemblies last week at 96,735 were the highest in 15 months and 10,000 units ahead of both the previous week and a year ago. General Motors boosted output from 42,100 to 44,250 for the week; Chrysler rose from 20,350 to 24,950; Ford from 13,450 to 16,975; and all others from 10,400 to 10,560.

Building and engineering construction continues to make a favorable comparison with activity a year ago, due in large measure to public works projects, but dullness in railroad steel buying is having an adverse effect on heavy rolled products. Demand for plates, shapes and rails is lagging far behind that for sheets and strip. Bars are in a relatively better position, being aided by needs of the automotive industry and miscellaneous consumers, as well as by a moderate pickup in farm equipment building.

Few inquiries for rails and equipment are active, while miscellaneous steel purchases by railroads also are restricted. Wheeling & Lake Erie is in the

Steel Ingot Output Off Slightly—Scrap at New High

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Nov. 24, reported that the usual year-end cautiousness of steel buyers is seemingly beginning to manifest itself. New orders are holding up fairly well, but November will not show important gains over October. There is no fear that production will fall off sharply during the few remaining weeks of the year, but there may be no further substantial rise unless some prices should be advanced for the first quarter, a possible development regarding which there is no certainty at the moment. The publication further reported:

Price announcements for the first quarter are logically to be expected within the next week or two, but there is no intimation as to whether any mill will attempt an advance. Opinion in the trade seems to be divided as to the advisability of such action, notwithstanding the desire of all producers for a better return. A fairly likely possibility is the reduction or elimination of quantity allowances, which on 150-ton orders of some products amount to \$3 a ton.

Ingot production at mid-week is estimated at 61.5%, down one point from last week. In the Birmingham district there was a gain of one open-hearth furnace, but elsewhere operations have either declined or remained at the previous week's rates. In four of the principal districts, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Youngstown and Wheeling-Weirton, operations are lower.

Some of the recent upward trend in ingot production was due to a rush of specifications from the automobile industry, which, gaging its assemblies to retail sales, had apparently underestimated the public interest in the new cars. Now that shipments of cars are beginning to catch up, the pressure from this source may not be quite so insistent, although further large specifications are expected before the end of the year.

Sheet and strip rollings against recent large commitments are the most important factor in current ingot output. Specifications against these commitments have not been made in full as some users apparently covered for more than they will be able to use or pay for. Mills are of course insisting that unspecified tonnages shall be cancelled at the end of the quarter.

While there is room for doubt as to whether steel production will make much, if any, further gain this year, trade opinion is fairly confident of a considerable improvement in 1939 over the present year. The 1938 total of open hearth and bessemer ingots probably will be about 28,500,000 tons; estimates of 1939 production place the minimum at about 40,000,000 tons. This is largely based on known factors, such as a sharp gain in automobile assemblies, a larger tin plate output, a considerable volume of specifications for building projects that have been awarded or will be awarded under the Government program, and the possibility that some workable plan will be found by which railroad rehabilitation, now regarded as an essential feature of the Government's armament program, can be carried out. The armament program itself will be a factor. The award of three battleships assures the use of 33,000 tons of plain steel and 42,000 tons of armor plate, some of which will be required next year, and the award of six cargo ships will add upward of 25,000 tons of steel to next year's ship-building needs.

Structural steel lettings are not up to expectations, having amounted to only 16,000 tons in the week, with a little more than 24,000 tons coming out for bids. The Navy Department is an important factor in current awards and inquiries.

market for 400 hopper cars, while 50 freight cars are pending for the navy. Illinois Central is expected to build 1,000 cars in its own shops, in addition to 1,000 ordered a few weeks ago.

Except in sheets and strip, backlogs of steel producers are relatively small. Consumers are content to order for only a short distance ahead, and mills are able to make fairly early shipment. Deliveries on some grades of flat-rolled steel, however, extend through the remainder of the quarter.

Little intimation is given by producers regarding possible price changes next quarter. Pending a further improvement in business there appears at the moment a disposition to let quotations stand, despite unfavorable earnings of the industry. So far only tin plate and terne plate prices have been established for first quarter.

Pittsburgh and Chicago districts provided most of the 1.5-point increase in the national steelmaking rate last week to 63%. A year ago the rate was 35% and headed downward. Pittsburgh operations rose 4 points to 52%; Chicago was up 2 points to 60%; Cleveland increased 2.5 points to 79.5; Wheeling gained 2 points to 66; New England rose 8 points to 80; and Eastern Pennsylvania was 1 point higher at 36.

Except for a 6-point drop at Youngstown to 60% other districts were unchanged, including Buffalo at 49%, Birmingham at 68, Cincinnati at 75, St. Louis at 51.5 and Detroit at 82.

Scrap is stronger in all markets and advances in several districts raise the steel works scrap composite 50 cents to \$14.79, while the iron and steel composite is up 6 cents to \$36.35. The finished steel composite is unchanged at \$56.50.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Nov. 21, is placed at 63% of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 25. This compares with 62% in the previous week and 58% two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:

U. S. Steel is estimated at 60 1/2%, against 58% in the week before and 54 1/2% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 64%, compared with 65% in the preceding week and 60 1/2% two weeks ago.

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

	Industry	U. S. Steel	Independents
1938	63 +1	60 1/2 +2 1/2	64 +1
1937	35 -4	35 -1	35 -8
1936	74 1/2	67 - 1/2	80 1/2 +1
1935	55 +1 1/2	43	66 +2
1934	29 +1	25 +1	32 +1 1/2
1933	27	24 +1	30 - 1/2
1932	16 1/2 -1 1/2	16 -1	16 1/2 -2
1931	29 -2	28 -3	29 1/2 -2
1930	40 -3	45 -2 1/2	37 -4
1929	69 -2	70 -2	68 -2
1928	83 +2	82 +2 1/2	84 +2
1927	66 -2 1/2	68 -3 1/2	64 -2

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Nov. 23 member bank reserve balances increased \$91,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of \$70,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, \$4,000,000 in Treasury cash, and increases of \$78,000,000 in gold stock and \$11,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of \$31,000,000 in money in circulation and \$37,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of \$3,000,000 in Reserve Bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Nov. 23 were estimated to be approximately \$3,350,000,000, an increase of \$90,000,000 for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended Nov. 23 will be found on pages 3266 and 3267.

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

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since		
	Nov. 23, 1938	Nov. 16, 1938	Nov. 24, 1937
Discounted	7,000,000	\$	-9,000,000
Bought	1,000,000	\$	-2,000,000
U. S. Government securities	2,564,000,000	\$	-
Industrial advances (not including \$14,000,000 commitments—Nov. 23)	15,000,000	\$	-4,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	1,000,000	-2,000,000	+7,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,587,000,000	-3,000,000	-9,000,000
Gold stock	14,240,000,000	+78,000,000	+1,466,000,000
Treasury currency	2,767,000,000	+11,000,000	+148,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	8,818,000,000	+91,000,000	+1,869,000,000
Money in circulation	6,763,000,000	+31,000,000	+209,000,000
Treasury cash	2,717,000,000	-4,000,000	-909,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. bank	474,000,000	-70,000,000	-361,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	821,000,000	+37,000,000	+75,000,000

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

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

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

(In Millions of Dollars)

	New York City			Chicago		
	1938 Nov. 23	1938 Nov. 16	1937 Nov. 24	1938 Nov. 23	1938 Nov. 16	1937 Nov. 24
Assets—						
Loans and investments—total	7,681	7,736	7,833	1,902	1,913	1,931
Loans—total	2,940	2,955	3,559	517	521	668
Commercial industrial and agricultural loans	1,408	1,420	1,831	342	343	451
Open market paper	136	139	190	19	20	30
Loans to brokers and dealers	568	576	718	27	29	37
Other loans for purchasing or carry securities	204	202	233	66	66	77
Real estate loans	119	118	132	11	11	13
Loans to banks	89	86	27	—	—	2
Other loans	416	414	428	52	52	58
U. S. Gov't direct obligations	2,880	2,919	2,976	941	938	907
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	804	798	378	117	124	100
Other securities	1,057	1,064	920	327	330	256
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	4,025	3,890	2,569	900	888	600
Cash in vault	67	61	59	35	35	29
Balances with domestic banks	74	77	69	211	211	160
Other assets—net	457	455	483	51	51	61
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	6,747	6,621	5,841	1,606	1,592	1,485
Time deposits	599	601	742	467	466	453
United States Govt. deposits	114	114	228	62	62	45
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	2,583	2,625	1,952	682	699	528
Foreign banks	441	428	382	9	7	6
Borrowings	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	333	341	388	17	16	18
Capital account	1,487	1,486	1,480	256	256	246

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

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Nov. 16:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Nov. 16: Increases for the week of \$164,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and \$171,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks, and a decrease of \$23,000,000 in holdings of "other securities."

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined \$5,000,000 in New York City, \$6,000,000 in the San Francisco district, and \$3,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased somewhat in other districts. Holding of United States Government direct obligations declined \$13,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$4,000,000 in New York City, and increased \$10,000,000 in the Boston district and \$11,000,000 in the San Francisco district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined \$6,000,000 in the Chicago district and increased \$5,000,000 in New York City. Holdings of "other securities" declined \$25,000,000 in New York City and \$23,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits—adjusted declined \$27,000,000 in the Boston district and increased \$14,000,000 in New York City, \$8,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$10,000,000 in the Dallas district.

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased \$87,000,000 in New York City and \$171,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased \$30,000,000 in New York City.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to \$3,000,000 on Nov. 16.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Nov. 16, 1938, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since		
	Nov. 16, 1938	Nov. 9, 1938	Nov. 17, 1937
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	21,335,000,000	-29,000,000	-195,000,000
Loans—total	8,323,000,000	-4,000,000	-1,209,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	3,894,000,000	a-3,000,000	-844,000,000
Open market paper	347,000,000	+5,000,000	-138,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	715,000,000	-2,000,000	-150,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	571,000,000	+1,000,000	-87,000,000
Real estate loans	1,165,000,000	—	-4,000,000
Loans to banks	108,000,000	-9,000,000	+43,000,000
Other loans	1,523,000,000	a+4,000,000	-29,000,000
U. S. Govt. direct obligations	8,140,000,000	-1,000,000	+166,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	1,678,000,000	-1,000,000	+553,000,000
Other securities	3,194,000,000	-23,000,000	+295,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	7,148,000,000	+164,000,000	+1,783,000,000
Cash in vault	431,000,000	-28,000,000	+117,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	2,522,000,000	+91,000,000	+655,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	15,720,000,000	+9,000,000	+1,108,000,000
Time deposits	5,137,000,000	—	-159,000,000
United States Government deposits	534,000,000	-1,000,000	+118,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	6,353,000,000	+171,000,000	+1,231,000,000
Foreign banks	486,000,000	+31,000,000	+53,000,000
Borrowings	3,000,000	—	-1,000,000

a Nov. 9 figures revised (St. Louis district).

Japanese Troops in Central China Consolidate Gains

Military and naval spokesmen in Shanghai said late this week that Japanese forces in Central China have consolidated their Hunan and Kiangsi provincial fronts. Associated Press advices of Nov. 22 from Shanghai said, in part:

The capture of Changsha and Nanchang, provincial capitals, was said to be imminent.

The spokesmen brushed aside Chinese reports that the western wing of this front in the campaign toward Changsha had been rolled back across the Sinkiang River, 40 miles north of the Hunan capital. The eastern wing was reported 30 miles north of Nanchang, in Kiangshi.

This broad battlefield, reached from the eastern shore of Tungting Lake nearly 200 miles to the western shore of Lake Poyang, forming the base of a triangular area bounded on the other two sides by the lakes and the Yangtze River, with Hankow at the apex.

North of the Yangtze the most active sector appeared to be along the great bend of the Yellow River, separating Shansi and Shensi provinces. There, at Tungkwan, entrance to unconquered Shensi, the Chinese were said to be feverishly fortifying themselves against a Japanese thrust. The Japanese faced the task of crossing the Yellow River from Shansi into Shensi, if recent aerial operations in Northwest China were to be followed up with a land offensive.

The Japanese spokesman said the outstanding development in South China was the recent action of military authorities in taking over control of Chinese customs at Canton, captured Oct. 21. Unconfirmed advices from South China today said the Chinese counter-drive had reached to within three miles of Canton.

Japanese airmen reported bombardment of Kwellin, northeastern Kwangsi Province. They said their bombs had caused much destruction. Kwangsi adjoins Kwangtung Province and is the springboard for the Chinese counter-offensive.

Negotiations for Servicing of Colombian Dollar Bonds Resumed with Foreign Bondholders Council

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, issued a statement on Nov. 25 advising holders of Colombian dollar bonds that negotiations for servicing of the bonds has been resumed. The statement said, in part:

Under date of Nov. 11, 1938 the Colombian Ambassador to the United States wrote the Council that his Government was prepared to resume negotiations with the Council in regard to the dollar debt. At the request of the Colombian Government, the Council in 1937 sent Dr. Dana G. Munro twice to Bogota to discuss the resumption of service on the Colombian bonds. Further negotiations were to be had with the Colombian Ambassador in Washington but these conversations had to be suspended in November, 1937 on account of developments in the world coffee situation. In order now to resume these negotiations, the Ambassador invited the President of the Council to discuss the matter with him before the Ambassador had to leave Washington to represent his Government at the Pan-American Conference at Lima. Accordingly, Mr. White had a conference with the Colombian Ambassador in Washington on Nov. 18. The Colombian Embassy in Washington will be entrusted, during the Ambassador's absence, with the continuation of the negotiations thus resumed with the Council. When there is anything further to report to the bondholders the Council will do so in subsequent communications.

United States Sends New Note to Germany, Asking Exemption of Americans from Decree Fining Jewish Business Men—Reich Publishes Terms of Levy of 20% of Jewish Fortunes, but Exempts Foreigners—German Ambassador Pays Farewell Call on Secretary Hull

The State Department in Washington announced on Nov. 22 that Prentiss Gilbert, Counselor of the United States Embassy in Berlin, had delivered a note to the German Foreign Office requesting formal assurances that a decree aimed at Jewish business men would not apply to American citizens in Germany. The decree in question, imposing a huge fine on Jews in Germany as retaliation for the assassination in Paris of a German Secretary of Embassy, was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 19, page 3096. The German Government on Nov. 23 ordered a levy of 20% of Jewish fortunes exceeding \$2,000 to pay the \$400,000,000 fine in question. The order, however, exempted foreign Jews in Germany.

Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador who was recalled from Washington by his Government, called at the State Department on Nov. 22 for a brief formal farewell to Secretary of State Hull. The recall of Dr. Dieckhoff was reported as follows in United Press Washington advices of Nov. 18:

Neither Embassy officials nor Secretary of State Cordell Hull would comment, nor would the President when asked at his press conference what he thought of the reasons for Ambassador Dieckhoff's orders, namely to report on the "strange attitude" of American officials toward German internal affairs.

Instead Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would suggest to Congress that it study the feasibility of permitting between 12,000 and 15,000 German and Austrian refugees now in the United States on visitors' permits to remain here indefinitely.

He said he believed it would be cruel and inhuman to force the refugees to return to their native lands and almost certain persecution. He added that from the point of view of humanity this country has no right to put these people on a ship and send them back, any more than we would compel old regime Russians to return to the Soviet Union.

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 22 to the New York "Times" commented on the latest United States note to Germany as follows:

Mr. Gilbert acted under his blanket instructions to take the necessary steps from time to time for protection of American interests. He then reported his action to the State Department, but did not send the text of the note here.

Assurances Requested

The note referred to the decree of the German Government of Nov. 12 for the termination on Jan. 1, 1939, of the right of Jews to engage in various commercial activities. It cited the statement of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, of Nov. 12 to the effect that the various recent decrees affecting German Jews would not be applicable to Jews of foreign nationality. It then specifically requested assurances that the decree in question would not apply to Americans. The note was taken under consideration by the Berlin Foreign Office.

Ambassador Dieckhoff was summoned home to report to his Government on the state of public opinion in this country and the "singular

attitude" toward Germany of President Roosevelt and other American officials. He was directed to return to Berlin after President Roosevelt had summoned home Hugh R. Wilson, the United States Ambassador in Berlin.

The Ambassador and Secretary of State were together two minutes. Dr. Dieckhoff arrived promptly for his appointment but had to wait several minutes in the diplomatic reception room before Mr. Hull was free to receive him. Afterward he called on Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State, and other officials. That did not necessarily carry significance, for that is often done by diplomats leaving for short vacations.

Ambassador Dieckhoff said he did not know when he would complete his personal arrangements and depart nor how long he would be away. He would not say that he would sail on the steamship Europa from New York on Friday.

During his absence the German Embassy staff will function with Dr. Hans Thomsen, the counsellor, serving as charge d'affaires. The United States Embassy in Berlin is functioning during the absence of Ambassador Wilson under the direction of Mr. Gilbert as charge d'affaires.

The German order imposing a 20% fine on Jewish fortunes was reported as follows in Associated Press Berlin advices of Nov. 23:

The decree, defining the means of collecting the fine in four instalments, was published in the "Official Gazette," as the German propaganda machine went into full swing with a warning that no mercy would be accorded in writing "the last chapter of the Jewish question in Germany."

The levy is to be imposed on German Jews and those who live in Germany but are without citizenship in other countries. Jews of foreign citizenship are exempt.

The decree stipulates:

A contribution of 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$400,000,000) will be collected from German Jews without nationality in the form of a tax levy on their fortune.

Foreign Jews are exempted from the levy.

The levy will not be imposed if the entire fortune, after deduction of all liabilities, does not exceed 5,000 reichsmarks (\$2,000).

Payments are to be made to the State Treasury. Payments by insurance companies to Jews for damage done their shops and synagogues during the Nov. 1 violence, after Mr. Vom Rath's death, are to be turned over to the Government.

These amounts will be accepted as partial payment of the levy. If the insurance payments exceed the 20% levy, however, the entire amount will be confiscated by the Government.

The entire 20% levy must be paid by Aug. 15, 1939. Jews must make their payments without further notice and will be subject to further penalties if they fail to do so.

The financial condition as of Nov. 12, 1938, when the levy was announced, will determine the size of their contributions. Any Jew desiring to emigrate must pay his full 20% before he will be permitted to leave Germany.

In case the 20% levy does not yield the full billion marks of the fine, the Finance Ministry reserves the right to raise the percentage to such higher figures as may be necessary.

Ambassador Dieckhoff sailed for Germany on Nov. 23 on the Hamburg-American steamer Hansa.

New York Stock Exchange Reports 17 Names Suggested for Members of 1939 Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange recently held two meetings at which names were submitted to the Committee for members of the Nominating Committee for 1939. At the Nov. 14 meeting 17 names were suggested of which four candidates later requested that their names be withdrawn from consideration. At the latest meeting, held Nov. 22, 43 additional names were proposed. The third and last meeting will be held on Nov. 28.

The retiring nominating committee, in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution, will present on Dec. 19 a panel of seven nominees for the 1939 nominating committee, the election of which will be on Jan. 9. The nominating committee to be elected on Jan. 9 will propose a slate for the offices to be filled at the general election of the Exchange on May 8, 1939.

A previous reference to the meetings was given in our Nov. 5 issue, page 2804.

Allied Member Pledge Sent to Non-Member General Partners of New York Stock Exchange Firms

On Nov. 14, Charles E. Saltzman, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, sent to all non-member general partners of Exchange firms pledged forms, which must be executed by them in order that they may qualify as allied members of the Exchange. The pledge follows:

I, a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of _____, have read the Constitution and Rules of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, and, in order to become an allied member of the Exchange, I hereby pledge myself to abide by said Constitution as the same has been or shall be from time to time amended and by all rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the Constitution.

Adoption by the membership on Nov. 9 of the amendments to the Constitution, requiring all non-member general partners in member firms to become allied members of the Exchange, directly subject to Exchange control and discipline by Jan. 1, 1939, was reported in these columns of Nov. 12, page 2945.

Further Changes Made in New York Stock Exchange Ticker Symbols

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Nov. 17 the third group of changes in stock ticker symbols under its recently announced plans to improve the ticker service by shortening the symbols of the most active stocks to two letters and assigning new three-letter symbols to less active issues. The second group of changes, which became effective

Nov. 21, were reported in these columns of Nov. 19, page 3091. The stock and bond exchanges to become effective Nov. 28 follow:

From	To
BEX Bendix Aviation Corp.	BX
DGL Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.	CD
CE Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry. Co.	CEA
CNI Consolidated Oil Corp.	L
KM Kanawha & Michigan Ry. Co.	KMR
KU Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis Ry. Co.	KCF
LI Long Island R.R. Co.	LIL
MGL Martin (The Glenn L.) Co.	ML
NSK Nash-Kelvinator Corp.	NK
NAV North American Aviation, Inc.	NV
PDO Phelps Dodge Corp.	PD
PT Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	PTS
SS St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co.	SWR
SA Savage Arms Corp.	SVM
SMS Spiegel, Inc.	SM
TI Tennessee Coal Iron & RR. Co.	TRR
VN Vandalia RR. Co.	VAR
WO Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.	WSC

New York Stock Exchange to Return to Second-Day Settlements on Dec. 1—Results of Questionnaire Show 80% of Firms Favored Old System to Semi-Weekly Settlement

Following the sending of a questionnaire to member firms of the New York Stock Exchange asking for the results of their experience with semi-weekly settlement of stock transactions which has been in effect on a trial basis since Sept. 1, the Board of Governors of the Exchange, at a meeting on Nov. 22, amended the rules of the Exchange to provide for the reestablishment, on Dec. 1, of the second-day system of settlements, it was announced Nov. 22. "Regular-way" stock transactions under the second-day settlement system will be settled on the second full business day following the date of transaction, according to the Exchange's announcement, which further stated:

The decision of the Board of Governors to abandon the experiment of term settlements was made following consideration of the returns to a questionnaire, sent to the membership on Nov. 9, which requested member firms to indicate their preference for: (1) semi-weekly system, (2) weekly system and (3) skip-a-day system, and also to give their reasons. Of the firms which indicated a preference, 80% favored a return to skip-a-day settlements.

RECAPITULATION SUMMARIZING THE REPLIES RECEIVED

	No. of Firms Replying	P. C. of Firms Expressing Preference
For semi-weekly	66	14%
For weekly	28	6%
For skip-a-day	364	80%
No preference	104	---
	562	100%

VOTE OF MEMBER FIRMS ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THEIR BUSINESS

	Semi-Weekly	Weekly	Skip-A-Day	No Preference	Total
Commission and wire	56	20	303	47	426
Specialist	9	5	20	34	68
Arbitrage	---	---	13	---	13
Bond	---	---	26	5	31
Miscellaneous	1	3	2	18	24
Totals	66	28	364	104	562

Approximately 65% of the firms favoring a return to the second-day system gave as their principal reason the duplication of work caused by term settlements and the creation of peak loads in back-office work, especially in bookkeeping and cashiers' departments. Another objection frequently mentioned was specific complaints by customers.

The system of semi-weekly settlements was introduced, as an experiment, on Sept. 1, with a view to ascertaining if a reduction of operating cost and physical handling and delivery of stock certificates would result. It provided for the settlement on Friday of each week of all "regular-way" transactions made on the preceding Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and the settlement on Tuesday of transactions made on the previous Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

An item relating to the questionnaire sent to member firms Nov. 9 appeared in our issue of Nov. 12, page 2945.

Governors of New York Stock Exchange Adopt Sub-Committee's Report Recommending Broad Revision in Listing Policies—Fees to Be Reduced

Listing policies of the New York Stock Exchange will undergo a broad revision as the result of the action of the Board of Governors on Nov. 22 in adopting a report of a sub-committee of the Committee on Stock List which has been making an intensive study over a period of five months. The new policies will have the effect, it is expected, of opening the trading list of the New York Stock Exchange to desirable additional issues. The appointment of the Sub-committee on Size and Listing Requirements, on May 23, last, followed a recommendation of the Conway Committee that special study be given to the advisability of admitting the issues of many more companies to trading on the Exchange. The sub-committee has recommended a program designed to remove such deterrents as may tend to prevent listing, upon the exchanges in general and upon the New York Stock Exchange in particular, of issues which properly should be dealt in upon organized markets.

William McC. Martin Jr., President of the Exchange, made public the report of the sub-committee, following its adoption by the Board of Governors, and disclosed, at the same time, that various subjects embraced within the report had been discussed with representatives of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He revealed, further, that round

table conferences with officials of other exchanges will be arranged to explain the new listing policies and objectives of the New York Stock Exchange. Further details of the report were contained in the announcement issued by the Exchange on Nov. 22, from which the above is also taken.

In proposing round table conferences with other exchanges, the sub-committee recognizes that "it is obvious that other national exchanges perform an important function in our national economy and that there are many securities traded in these markets which would be clearly unsuitable for trading on this Exchange." The sub-committee believes "that a frank discussion of our mutual problems would do much to avoid the misunderstandings of the past."

Under the new listing policies, the controlling test of acceptability will be quality, but the requirements will be made more flexible with the emphasis upon the standing of a company in its particular field, the character of the market for its products, its relative stability and position in its industry and whether or not it is engaged in an expanding industry with prospects of maintaining its position. Size will not be used as a yardstick to the same extent as in the past in determining the suitability of a company for listing, but adequate distribution will remain a prerequisite to listing.

The schedule of listing fees will be revised. The present once-and-for-all initial fee for stocks will be discontinued in favor of a substantially reduced initial fee, to be coupled with a continuing annual fee. The present schedule of fees, applicable to long-term bond issues, will be retained, however, the rate for short-term issues of five years or less maturity will be halved. A continuing fee for bonds is considered impracticable.

The details of the new listing policies, as well as the exact schedule of fees, are being worked out. The sub-committee and the Committee on Stock List have, thus far, indicated only the broad outline of the policies.

"The committee recommends," says the report, "that those listing requirements which have been developed and designed in the general public interest should not be reduced or curtailed. In the long-range public interest it is obvious that the quality of securities listed on the Exchange should be maintained, and that it is desirable to develop rather than to reduce the Exchange's requirements for the continuing protection of the investing public."

"The public has learned to expect that listing on the Exchange implies that certain safeguards have been provided against invalid or easily counterfeited certificates, unauthorized over issuance of securities, publication of uninformative or misleading reports to stockholders, anti-social corporate acts and devices, and scores of other possible abuses. It would be obviously contrary to the interest of investors to discard those policies which are designed to maintain the character of securities listed on the Exchange, and to insure that such securities are, in fact, what they are represented to be."

"To the extent that the committee should lower any of this type of its listing requirements and rely merely on Federal disclosure requirements, it would destroy the hallmark which attaches to a listed security and part of the incentive to the public to buy and sell on this Exchange."

The report contains a significant recommendation relating to equality of treatment for listed and other securities. "The sub-committee is of the opinion," it points out, "that the most practical and immediate progress that can be made in the direction of securing more listings of desirable issues on this Exchange can be accomplished by eliminating or reducing the obvious inconsistencies between the status of listed registered securities and other similar classes of securities which are now publicly traded as unlisted or over-the-counter issues."

New York Stock Exchange Publishes Another Report on Permissive Incorporation—Answers Objections Most Commonly Voiced

The New York Stock Exchange on Nov. 22 made public a report by the Special Committee on Permissive Incorporation, which revealed that the Committee has not yet been able to determine how many member firms would wish to incorporate in case the Exchange approved the permissive incorporation plan, which was described in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 27, 1938, pages 1271-72. The report contains replies to the three most common objections against permissive incorporation. Opponents have objected that incorporation would end unlimited liability and thus reduce protection to the public, that large firms would obtain a competitive advantage over smaller firms and that incorporation would facilitate splitting of commissions. In that connection, the report said:

From the inception of the study, the Committee has been confronted with an all-embracing question submitted by advocates of permissive incorporation which may best be formulated substantially as follows:

"When under the laws of practically every State in the United States it is permissible to transact every kind of commercial and financial activity in the corporate form, why should members of the New York Stock Exchange be denied the right to carry on their business incorporate form if adequate protection to the public is provided through the supervision of such corporations by the authorities of the Exchange and the Exchange is given the same control over stockholders of member corporations as it now has over the partners of member firms?"

The principal responses to this question which have been voiced by opponents of permissive incorporation in varying forms have been summarized by the Committee in the form of the three objections which are set out below, together with the comment of the Committee with respect to each objection:

1. Limited liability, which is inherent in incorporation, will deprive the public of the protection now afforded by the unlimited liability of all general partners of member firms.

(Comment)—At the hearings before the Committee, this objection was discussed at length, in great detail and from every angle. All those appearing at the hearings have been requested for an expression of their views on this question and it is evident to the Committee that opinion on this subject is divided. Many of those advocating permissive incorporation have urged that the value of unlimited liability as a protection to the public must necessarily be a question of judgment which cannot be accurately appraised by any mathematical or statistical process, and may well be theoretical. It has also been urged that, while it is true that the amount and form of capital of a member firm is a matter of knowledge to and must have the approval of the Exchange, the private resources of the several partners of a member firm which would be available to creditors in the event of insolvency is an unknown quantity and may or may not afford substantial further protection to the public. At best, therefore, the value of unlimited liability is an uncertain and variable quantity. In this view of the matter and fully appreciating that unlimited liability may afford in certain cases an added protection to the public, the Committee believes that the real question to be considered by the membership is this: If member corporations were required, before commencing business, to have a substantial minimum capital and to report any impairment of this minimum capital to the Committee on Member Firms, will not the tangible value

of this uniform requirement as a protection to the public be greater, as a general rule, than the imprponderable value of the unlimited liability of the general partners of a firm?

The Committee, however, does not attempt to answer this question categorically, as it is a question that cannot be answered in that way.)

2. Permissive incorporation will aid large firms which choose to incorporate, to grow larger and thus obtain an undue competitive advantage over smaller firms which do not incorporate.

(Comment—While it is true that the Committee has not suggested any limitation upon the maximum amount of capital of a member corporation, it must be borne in mind that there is not now and never has been any restriction upon the maximum amount of the capital of a member firm. The Suggested Rules Governing Member Corporations do, however, contain restrictions which, in the opinion of the Committee, will limit the size of member corporations. Attention is directed primarily to Rule 7, which would limit the number of stockholders of all classes of a member corporation to 35, whereas there is no present limitation upon the number of partners of a member firm. Attention is also directed to the revised Rule 3, that every stockholder, both voting and non-voting, must be a member or allied member of the Exchange. Although the fear of undue aggrandizement of member corporations has been voiced in general terms by opponents of permissive incorporation, the basis for this apprehension seems to rest upon the assumption that the greater facility in obtaining capital by means of incorporation will itself lead to a rapid growth in the size of member corporations. The justification for this fear is largely a matter of judgment and that the probability that undue aggrandizement will result from incorporation may well be exaggerated. Moreover, the problem of unfair competition occasioned by size alone seems to the Committee to be a separate problem which is equally applicable to member firms and member corporations. If there is a probability that member firms or member corporations may grow to such size as to create unfair competition, then that subject should be approached directly and remedial action taken to the extent found wise.)

3. Permissive incorporation will facilitate or provide a means, not presently available under the partnership form, for infringement of the rules of the Exchange against splitting commissions. Primarily, the fear is that the splitting of commissions will be effected in the guise of excessive dividends on preferred stock issued to large customers.

(Comment—The basis for this apprehension seems to be in large part a general feeling that the authorities of the Exchange will be less alert to detect and prevent the illicit splitting of commissions in the case of member corporations than they will be in the case of member firms. The Committee has found it difficult to see why the corporate form should lead itself more readily to this abuse than the partnership form, or why there should be any greater reluctance or any less ability to supervise and control in this regard the conduct of member corporations than would be found in the case of member firms. It is the opinion of the Committee that, under the Suggested Rules Governing Corporations, there is less opportunity for effecting an illicit splitting of commissions than is presently available through the form of a limited partnership. Preferred stock may be issued only to members or allied members of the Exchange approved by the Committee on Admissions, and only for cash or marketable United States obligations equal at least to the par value of the stock issued. Furthermore, dividends on such preferred stock will be payable only out of surplus, and, as a further restriction against exorbitant dividends on preferred capital, the Committee now recommends that Rule 9 of the Suggested Rules Governing Member Corporations be amended so as to limit preferential dividends on preferred stock to 6% per annum, permitting, however, participation in additional dividends payable out of earned surplus simultaneously with or after the payment of dividends on the common stock, in such amounts and upon such terms as may be fixed in the certificate of incorporation and approved by the Committee on Member Firms. In this connection, the Committee directs attention to the fact that, under Rule 14, the Committee on Member Firms will exercise the same supervision over member corporations and their stockholders as is now exercised over member firms and their partners. The Committee believes that the membership should consider whether the advantages of permissive incorporation do not outweigh any misgivings that, in the future, the responsible authorities of the Exchange will be less alert in protecting the membership against unwise practices by member corporations than by member firms.)

SEC Publishes Tabulations on Underwriting and Distribution of Issues Under Securities Act of 1933

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 19 a group of statistical compilations relating to the underwriting and distribution of issues registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Most of these tabulations present data for the third quarter of 1938 comparable to information previously issued by the Commission. The following tabulations were published:

Averages of gross underwriting spreads, selling group commissions and miscellaneous bond issue characteristics for securities floated during the third quarter of 1938 and for preceding three month periods as far back as the third quarter of 1936; underwriting participations for the third quarter and first nine months of 1938, respectively; and miscellaneous underwriting data for the individual issues offered between July 1 and Sept. 30, 1938.

SEC Adopts New Rule Under Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935

Announcement was made on Nov. 21 that the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, particularly Section 19(a) thereof, and deeming such action necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act and necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors, hereby adopts the following rule:

Rule 522. Omission of Information as to Tentative Plans under Section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

A registration statement need not include the details of any tentative plan relating to Section 11(b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 which has been or is to be submitted informally to the Commission by the registrant or any of its parents or subsidiaries not later than Dec. 1, 1938, pursuant to the Commission's request of Aug. 3, 1938. In such case the registration statement shall contain an appropriate reference to the provisions of Section 11(b) and a statement to the effect that such tentative plan has been or is to be so submitted. The foregoing provisions shall likewise be applicable to prospectuses.

The Commission's request of Aug. 3, referred to above, was reported in our issue of Aug. 6, page 830.

New Curb Exchange Constitution Adopted by Board of Governors—Referred to Membership for Approval—Interim Amendment will Bridge Gap Until New Regulations Are Effective Next Feb. 23

The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange on Nov. 17 received the draft of a new constitution, containing the recently-devised plan of reorganization of the Ex-

change which was mentioned in our issue of Oct. 8, page 2171. The plan was referred to the Committee on Constitution in order to make certain minor changes. Fred C. Moffatt, President of the Board of Governors, suggested that the Constitution Committee be enlarged to handle this work. The new constitution revises the old constitution by dividing it into 13 articles instead of 28, as at present.

On Nov. 23 the Board of Governors adopted the new Constitution and an interim amendment to the present Constitution. The interim amendment will become effective immediately upon approval by the membership and will remain effective until 3.30 p. m. February 23, 1939 and the new Constitution will become effective as of that date, if approved by the membership. If a majority of 275 members of the Exchange vote in favor of the new Constitution in two weeks from Nov. 23 it will become law. If less than 275 vote, voting will be left open for two weeks more and if 275 have not voted by that time the proposal will die.

In summarizing the new propositions, a statement by the Exchange on Nov. 17 said:

I. Composition of New Constitution

The plan of reorganization required that basic changes be made in the present form of government and method of administration of the Exchange; it required changes in the present method of nomination and election and in the arbitration procedure of the Exchange. The plan also required "a general revision of the constitution and rules with the objectives of greater clarity in presentation, the elimination of duplications, and the expression of basic rules in the constitution and the transfer of detailed regulatory provisions to the rules."

In order to give effect to the specific proposals of the plan, extensive changes in the present constitution were necessitated. It became apparent that much unnecessary duplication of work could be avoided and greater clarity obtained if the constitution were rewritten in its entirety at this time. The proposed new constitution, therefore, reflects not only the specific changes, but also part of the general revision called for by the plan.

The new constitution is divided into 13 articles instead of 28, as at present. The titles of the 13 articles are descriptive of the subject matter contained therein. In so far as has been possible, all constitutional provisions relating to the subject of each article have been assembled in the sections and subsections of each article. The articles are:

- I. Title and Purposes
- II. Government and Administration
- III. Nomination and Election
- IV. Membership
- V. Discipline of Members
- VI. Commissions
- VII. Fees and Dues
- VIII. Arbitration Procedure
- IX. Gratuity Fund
- X. New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corporation
- XI. Miscellaneous Provisions
- XII. Definitions
- XIII. Amendments

The specific proposals of the plan with respect to the Board of Governors, officers of the Exchange and committees appear in Article II. The proposals with respect to the Nominating Committee, limitation on service of governors, limitation on service of members of the Nominating Committee and voting procedure appear in Article III. The proposed arbitration procedure is set forth in Article VIII. These and other provisions of the proposed constitution contain grants of power to the new Board, officers and committees deemed adequate to enable the new government to place in operation the system of divisional administration of Exchange affairs recommended in the plan.

The provisions of the present constitution, not represented in new Articles II, III and VIII, have been rewritten and redistributed with the objectives of greater clarity in presentation and the elimination of duplication. Due to the complete rearrangement of the provisions of the present constitution, it has not been practical to prepare a printed comparison setting forth the present constitution and the provisions of the proposed new constitution.

No attempt has been made to transfer detailed regulatory matter to the rules or to rewrite the rules. It is believed that such changes may be more effectively and efficiently undertaken following the adoption of a new constitution. The reassembling of the scattered but related provisions of the present constitution into the topical articles of the proposed constitution performs the double service of accomplishing a clearer presentation and making more evident what detailed regulatory matter should be transferred to the rules.

II. Method of Effecting the Change

The interim amendment will become effective immediately upon approval by the membership and will remain effective until 3:30 p. m. Feb. 23, 1939, and the new constitution will become effective at 3:30 p. m. Feb. 23, 1939, if approved by the membership.

The interim amendment includes the following provisions:

(a) That the present Nominating Committee shall nominate, for election at the annual election on the second Tuesday in February:

1. Class A. Governors—Five governors to serve for a term of one year; five governors to serve for a term of two years; five governors to serve for a term of three years.
2. Class B. Governors—Four governors to serve for a term of one year; four governors to serve for a term of two years; four governors to serve for a term of three years.
3. A Chairman of the Board of Governors to serve for a term of one year.
4. Two Trustees of the Gratuity Fund to serve for a term of three years.

(b) That the term of office of all present governors and committees continue until 3:30 p. m. Feb. 23, 1939, and expire at that time.

(c) That the first meeting of the new Board of Governors, elected at the annual election in February, be held at 3:30 p. m. Feb. 23, 1939.

(d) That, except as expressly varied by the interim amendment, or subsequent amendments, the present constitution remain fully effective until 3:30 p. m. Feb. 23, 1939.

Under this procedure the present Nominating Committee will continue to hold hearings and will report nominations as provided under the present constitution; but in making nominations will be guided by the classifications expressed in the proposed new constitution, and the membership may make independent nominations in the manner provided under the present constitution for offices which will be created by the new constitution. Likewise, following the annual election, the present Board of Governors and the present committees will continue to discharge their duties until Feb. 23, 1939. The interim period provided between the annual election and the first meeting of the new Board of Governors and effective date of the new constitution will permit the new Board and its Chairman to consider informally temporary or permanent appointments of a President and of committees.

III. General Comment

The plan of reorganization limited Class B governors and Class B members of the Nominating Committee to associate members and non-member partners of firms "having their main offices in New York City." The quoted restriction would have excluded associate members and non-member partners of out-of-town firms from representation on the Board and on the Nominating Committee. It is understood that such an exclusion was not intended, and, therefore, this restriction has not been included in the proposed constitution.

The plan of reorganization limited Class B governors and Class B members of the Nominating Committee to "office" partners. Such a restriction might have excluded from the Board and the committee partners engaged partly in work other than office work and might have thus limited unnecessarily the field of choice open to members and to the Nominating Committee. Such a restriction would also raise difficult problems of interpretation and application. It would have been not only difficult to determine in the first instance what duties must be performed in order that a partner be deemed an "office" partner, but also, following the nomination or election of a Governor or committee member, a temporary or permanent change in his duties might have had the effect of disqualifying him for service. For these reasons the purposes of the plan adopted by the Board have been accomplished by omitting the word "office" in classifying Class B governors and members of the Nominating Committee and including a direction to the Nominating Committee and a recommendation to members on this point. Attention is called to the direction on page 23, that nominees for Class B governors be persons familiar with office practice and the general admonition on page 21 with respect to candidates for Class B members of the Nominating Committee.

In preparing the new constitution an attempt has been made to clarify and make more specific the powers and duties of the Board and of committees which are broadly granted in the present constitution. This has been done without diminishing the powers of the Board and committees. On the other hand, wherever possible regulatory matter formerly included in sections relating to committees has been removed and placed under new sections in an attempt to obtain greater clarity. An attempt has also been made to eliminate and to condense the provisions of the present constitution wherever unnecessary duplications occur or provisions appear which no longer serve any useful purpose.

Changes in Hide Brokerage Charges Announced by Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Changes in hide brokerage charges which have the effect of reducing non-member commissions when deliveries are made or accepted and increasing the rate on offset trades were announced by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange on Nov. 19. The Exchange's announcement stated:

The changes, effective Nov. 21, make the non-member rate for buying hide futures \$15 per unit of 40,000 pounds, when the price is below 10 cents per pound, and \$20 per unit when the quotation is 10 cents or more. The rate in effect heretofore was \$30 per unit for the "round-trip," regardless of price.

The clearance fee of \$1 and advertising tax of 10 cents per unit on each purchase or sale will, under the amended rules, be absorbed by the broker.

When a contract is sold below 10 cents and hides are delivered against it, the non-member seller will pay \$16.10 less than formerly, Harry H. Field, Chairman of the market's hide committee, pointed out. Sellers of contracts above 10 cents who make delivery will pay \$11.10 less per unit in commissions.

Federal Reserve Board Widens Interpretation of Regulation T—Permits Payment for Purchase in Special Cash Account by Selling Other Security, in Bona Fide Transactions

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Nov. 21 issued a ruling that paying for purchases in special cash account by selling another security is proper if the proposed purchase is in fact "a bona fide cash transaction." The ruling was issued in answer to questions recently raised regarding transactions in special cash account. The text of the ruling, which will appear in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, follows:

Paying for Purchase in Special Cash Account by Selling Another Security

Section 4 (c) of Regulation T provides in part as follows:

"In a special cash account, a creditor may effect for or with any customer bona fide cash transactions in securities in which the creditor may—

(1) purchase any security for, or sell any security to, any customer, provided the purchase or sale is in reliance upon an agreement accepted by the creditor in good faith that the customer will promptly make full cash payment for such security;

"Except as otherwise provided in this section 4 (c), in case a customer does not make full cash payment for a security purchased by him in the account . . . within seven days after the date on which the security was purchased or sold, the creditor shall promptly cancel, cover, or otherwise liquidate, the transaction or the unsettled portion thereof."

In commenting on the ruling, a statement by the Federal Reserve Board said:

The Board recently had occasion to consider two questions regarding transactions in the special cash account.

The first question arose from a case in which a customer proposed to purchase a security in the special cash account and then to make the necessary prompt payment by selling in the account another security of sufficient value and using the proceeds of sale for the purpose. The question was whether such a proposal for making payment disqualified the purchase for inclusion in the special cash account.

The exact answer to this question would depend upon the circumstances of the particular case. In some circumstances, such a combination of transactions might be evidence of an attempt to evade or circumvent the regulation, and if the purchase was part of such an attempt its inclusion in the special cash account would, of course, be forbidden, because section 4 (a) of the regulation provides in part that:

"A special account established pursuant to this section shall not be used in any way for the purpose of evading or circumventing any of the provisions of this regulation."

It is the view of the Board, however, that, while a proposal to effect such a combination of transactions should be carefully scrutinized, the effecting of the proposed purchase in the special cash account would not necessarily be prohibited if the purchase complied in other respects with the requirements of the regulation and there was in fact no attempt to evade or cir-

cumvent the regulation. This would require, among other things, that the proposed purchase be in fact a "bona fide cash transaction" as that term is ordinarily used in the trade and that the proposed sale be one that is to be made and settled promptly.

The second question arose from a permissible instance of the type described above in which the security to be sold was deposited with the creditor and sold promptly, well within seven days after the date of the purchase, and the creditor was to receive the proceeds of sale promptly in the usual course of business but not until more than seven days after the date of the purchase. This presented the question whether in such circumstances it might be considered that the security purchased by the customer had been paid for by him within seven days after the purchase.

Assuming that the purchase was one which, as indicated above, could properly be effected in the special cash account, the question whether it might be considered that payment had been made within seven days should be answered in the affirmative. When a customer has sold a security in a special cash account, section 4 (c) permits the broker to make the proceeds of the sale of the security available to the customer upon the receipt of the security in the special cash account even though this be prior to the date on which the broker is to receive the proceeds of the sale. Accordingly, in the instant case the creditor could have paid the customer the proceeds of sale within the seven-day period and the customer could in turn have used such proceeds to make full cash payment to the creditor for the security purchased. In the circumstances, such payment could properly be treated as having been made by the customer without the necessity for the mechanical passage of funds from the creditor to the customer and back again to the creditor.

Further Plans for Program of Reorganization of New York Stock Exchange Discussed Between President McC. Martin and Chairman Douglas of SEC

The subject of the further program of reorganization of the New York Stock Exchange was discussed in New York on Nov. 21 by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and William McC. Martin, President of the Exchange, it is learned from the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 22, which likewise stated:

No definite conclusions resulted, it was understood, although a number of problems were considered.

Meantime, it was learned that the Exchange's Board of Governors will receive a report at its semi-monthly meeting this afternoon showing a substantial majority of members opposed to continuance of the present semi-weekly settlements which were started September 1. This information is revealed in replies of some 500 members to a questionnaire sent out recently. Most of them prefer to return to the skip-a-day settlements formerly in effect.

In view of the attitude expressed in the returns from these questionnaires, it is likely that the Board will consider a return to the old settlements basis.

Mr. Douglas said that at his meeting yesterday with Mr. Martin three subjects were under discussion:

1. Experience under present short selling rules.
2. The problem of floor trading.
3. Capital requirements for specialists.

This latter subject is particularly important just now in view of the Exchange proposal—in its recent 15 point program—to permit member firms to establish separate corporations to handle underwriting.

In its announcement of the 15-point program the Exchange said that it "proposes to increase the capital requirements applicable to increase the capital requirements applicable to member firms in such a way as to encourage firms to conduct their underwriting and trading operations through the medium of such separate companies."

In an effort to determine the members' viewpoints on the capital requirements, the Exchange plans to hold hearings on this subject. These hearings have not yet been scheduled, but the first one will probably be held soon, it was learned yesterday.

Another major phase of Stock Exchange reorganization which is being held in abeyance, pending further study, is that of a central depository for securities. It is understood that Haskins & Sells, public accountants, who are making a survey of the problems involved in establishment of this proposed institution, will not have completed their work for at least two months.

September Volume of Loans from Savings, Building and Loan Associations Declined Below August but Gained as Compared with July

For the second successive month savings, building and loan associations in September made a larger dollar volume of new construction loans than they did for the same month of 1937, according to a report issued Nov. 12 from the United States Building and Loan League, Chicago, which says that these institutions made \$20,003,000 of loans to build new homes, about 5.5% more than in September, 1937. Thus, they brought their construction financing to \$160,580,000 for the first nine months of this year, only 12% under that for like period of last year. The League's report further said:

The associations' September activity was featured by a larger volume of home purchase loans than in any month of this year, \$25,698,000. This was 8% more than they loaned to help people buy homes in August, and witnesses to an improving real estate market. Loans to buy existing home properties totaled \$198,777,000 for the first nine months out of a total of \$597,000,000 which the associations advanced for all purposes during that period.

Total volume of loans for September was \$71,647,000, a 4% fall-off from the August year's high, but a gain over July, according to Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the League. Two leading States in the volume of loans were listed as Ohio, with an estimated \$9,397,000, and California, with \$5,370,000. Their preeminence in the picture is partially due to the fact that these are two of the leading States in the amount of savings, building and loan assets, and also to the amount of building which is going on there. In California nearly half of the savings and loan financing in September was for new construction. Although the bulk in Ohio was for home purchase, the State still had the second highest volume of construction loans reported by savings and loan associations. Illinois, which ranked third in the dollar volume of savings and loan financing, accounts for the bulk of its loans in the two classes of home purchase and refinancing, not yet having joined the parade of increasing construction activity.

The League's analysis of September loans, according to purpose, and the percent of the total loaned on each account follows:

ESTIMATED LOANS MADE BY ALL ASSOCIATIONS IN UNITED STATES

Purpose	Amount	Per Cent of Total
New construction.....	\$21,018,000	29.33
Repair and modernization.....	4,791,000	6.69
Home purchase.....	25,698,000	35.87
Refinancing.....	12,416,000	17.33
Other purposes.....	7,724,000	10.78
Total.....	\$71,647,000	

Tenders of \$323,934,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 92-Day Treasury Bills Dated Nov. 23—\$100,323,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.026%

A total of \$323,934,000 was tendered to the offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 92-day Treasury bills dated Nov. 23 and maturing Feb. 23, 1939, it was announced Nov. 21 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Of this amount, Mr. Morgenthau said, \$100,323,000 was accepted at an average rate of 0.026%.

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, Nov. 21. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Nov. 19, page 3092. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Nov. 21:

Total applied for, \$323,934,000 Total accepted, \$100,323,000
 Range of accepted bids:
 High 100
 Low 99.993 Equivalent rate approximately 0.027%
 Average price 99.993 Equivalent rate approximately 0.026%
 (90% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

New Offering of \$100,000,000, or Thereabouts, of 91-Day Treasury Bills—To Be Dated Nov. 30, 1938

Tenders to a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Nov. 28, were invited on Nov. 24 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated Nov. 30, 1938, and will mature on March 4, 1939, on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of Treasury bills on Nov. 30 in amount of \$100,506,000. The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Nov. 24:

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

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

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

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Nov. 28, 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 Nov. 30, 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.

President Roosevelt in Thanksgiving Day Proclamation Says We Should Be Thankful for Peace—Asks Prayers for "People in Other Lands Who Are in Dire Distress"

President Roosevelt, in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, issued last Saturday (Nov. 19), called upon the Nation to offer thanks on Nov. 24 inasmuch as "we have lived in peace and understanding with our neighbors and have seen the world escape from the impending disaster of a general war." The President added that "in the time of our fortune it is fitting that we offer prayers for unfortunate people in other lands who are in dire distress at this our Thanksgiving season." The President's proclamation follows:

THANKSGIVING DAY—1938

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1938, as a day of general thanksgiving.

Our fathers set aside such a day as they hewed a nation from the primeval forest. The observance consecrated when George Washington issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation in the first year of his Presidency. Abraham Lincoln set apart "a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father Who dwelleth in the heavens."

Thus from our earliest recorded history, Americans have thanked God for their blessings. In our deepest natures, in our very souls, we like all mankind since the earliest origin of mankind, turn to God in time of trouble and in time of happiness. "In God We Trust."

For the blessings which have been ours during the present year we have ample cause to be thankful.

Our lands have yielded a goodly harvest, and the toiler in shop and mill receives a more just return for his labor.

We have cherished and preserved our democracy.

We have lived in peace and understanding with our neighbors and have seen the world escape the impending disaster of a general war.

In the time of our fortune it is fitting that we offer prayers for unfortunate people in other lands who are in dire distress at this our Thanksgiving season.

Let us remember them in our families and our churches when, on the day appointed, we offer our thanks to Almighty God. May we by our way of living merit the continuance of His goodness.

In the witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt Attends Thanksgiving Day Dinner at Warm Springs (Ga.) Foundation—Announces Plans to Organize Permanent Infantile Paralysis Chapters in Every County of United States

President Roosevelt on Nov. 24 in his Thanksgiving Day dinner address from the Warm Springs (Ga.) Foundation announced plans to organize permanent chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in all counties of the United States. At the end of his prepared radio speech the President said that he had received hundreds of holiday greeting telegrams and then proceeded to read one from Eddie Cantor, the comedian, which went as follows:

May you and yours have a happy Thanksgiving. I am thankful that I live in a country where all leaders can sit down on Thanksgiving Day and carve a turkey instead of carve up a map.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were seated at the head table on the annual Founder's Day exercises with 11 patients who had been selected by lot. Other officials of the Foundation who attended the dinner, in addition to President Roosevelt, who is head of the Board of Trustees, were Keith Morgan of New York, Vice-President; Leighton McCarthy of Toronto and Cason Calloway of LaGrange, Ga., members of the Board.

The President's address follows:

We, the several hundred members of the Warm Springs family, old and young, are gathered here again for our annual Thanksgiving dinner.

But, before we attack the turkey, I want to say a few words, not only to you, but to many other people in every part of the country—on this day of national thanksgiving.

First, about Warm Springs itself. The physical picture draws nearer to completion each year. The ramshackle buildings of 12 years ago have either been completely modernized or replaced by new fireproof structures, and when I got here the other day I was delighted to see the new schoolhouse and the new medical center rising above the ground.

I am glad we are to have a schoolhouse because we know that it is of the utmost importance to have the education of the mind keeping pace with the re-education of the muscles.

Then, too, medical science has made such great strides in the past decade that the treatment of the after-effects of infantile paralysis calls for many new forms of hospital care in addition to the water exercises and swimming of the older days.

Today we have the tradition of work well done. We have also the same ideal of continuing progress, backed up by determination and courage. We are looking forward to the time when we can take care of at least 200 patients at all times—or, in other words, treatment for about 400 patients in a given year.

Several years ago we expanded the work of Warm Springs by helping communities throughout the country to raise money for the care of their own infantile cases, and, through their generosity, to give financial help to the cause of research into the origin of the disease. Last year we took a further step by establishing the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; and after Jan. 30, 1939, we hope to have permanent chapters of this national foundation in all of the more than 3,000 counties that make up the United States.

At the time of the birthday celebration half of all the funds raised in each county will be retained in trust for the chapters for local use, and the other half of the funds raised will go to the national foundation for the national fight against infantile paralysis.

This Thanksgiving Day we have much to be thankful for. I wish that all who hear my voice could be with us and see this gathering of old and young in the big dining room at Warm Springs. We are thinking not of ourselves alone but of tens of thousands of other children and grown-ups and wishing for them that they may be having an equally happy Thanksgiving—lots of turkey and lots of fixin's.

President Roosevelt in Message to Southern Conference for Human Welfare Regards It "Heartening" to See Strength of Southern Social Leadership Mustered to Face "These Problems"

A move toward evolving a practical plan to cope with the problems of the South was brought under way at Birmingham, Ala., on Nov. 21 at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The Conference received from President Roosevelt a message, in which he commended the mustering of "the strength of Southern social leadership" to "face these human problems." The President's message follows:

The long struggle by liberal leaders of the South for human welfare in your region has been implemented on an unprecedented scale these past five and one-half years by Federal help. Yet we have recognized publicly this year that what has been done is only a beginning, and that the South's unbalance is a major concern, not merely of the South, but of the whole Nation.

It is heartening, therefore, to see the strength of Southern social leadership mustered to face these human problems, not locally or individually, but in a United front from Fort Raleigh to the Alamo.

You know from years of trying, the difficulties of your task. I believe you will find it impossible in many instances to separate human from economic problems. But if you steer a true course, and keep everlastingly at it, the South will long be thankful for this day.

President Roosevelt Says Georgia Will Receive No More PWA Funds Until It Cooperates in Financing Projects—Says Georgia Is Only State in Union That Has Withheld Cooperation

President Roosevelt told a press conference at Warm Springs, Ga., on Nov. 22 that Georgia will obtain no more Federal public works funds unless the State removed its constitutional barrier to cooperation in financing such projects. He charged bad faith to the State's Legislature and said that Georgia was the only State in the country that had refused to cooperate with the Public Works Administration. Mr. Roosevelt had previously given no indication of his feelings about Georgia's procedure regarding public works. In reporting his remarks, a Warm Springs dispatch of Nov. 22 from Coleman B. Jones of the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The subject arose toward the end of an afternoon press conference, after the President had told the correspondents who accompanied him from Washington not to expect much in the way of news during his Thanksgiving vacation here, although he did expect Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, summoned home from Germany, to come here next week after reporting to the State Department on the Nazi situation.

Asked by writers for Georgia newspapers about the recently concluded arrangements for a \$4,000,000 building program for the State hospital for the insane at Milledgeville, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that as long as four and a half years ago he had advised the State authorities to overcome the inhibitions against cooperation in this phase of the recovery program. Not wishing to have his "other home" left out of the nation-wide spending program, he remarked that the Administration had turned soft-hearted and provided for construction of a badly needed State prison by arranging to build it entirely with Federal funds and letting the State have it under a rental plan covering interest and amortization charges.

This arrangement was worked out during the Governorship of Richard B. Russell Jr., now Senator from Georgia, who was succeeded by Eugene V. Talmadge, anti-New Dealer.

The Georgia constitution prohibits the State government from borrowing money, thereby preventing it from participating in the Administration's grant-loan program for priming the pump of the construction industry. Since the suggestion was made that the State eliminate the inhibition, the President pointed out today, nothing has been done along that line.

Having frequently described Georgia as his "other" State, the President made it plain that he was especially aggrieved that it was the only one in the country that had failed to cooperate with the Federal Government on public works. He described the Milledgeville arrangement as another case of soft-heartedness, but asserted that such a weakening would not be permitted again. Under the hospital building plan, in sanctioning which Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have overridden objections raised by Administrator Harold L. Ickes, the PWA is providing a grant of \$1,800,000 to cover 45% of the cost and the State is getting the other \$2,200,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by pledging its revenues from the publicly-owned Western & Atlantic RR., which it leases to the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis RR.

Coincidentally, the President disclosed gratification over improvement in the New York State parole situation. His attention directed toward complaints of political involvement in the Georgia parole administration, he recalled that, while Governor of New York, he had been confronted with a similar problem. He had found too large a proportion of habitual criminals being granted paroles, caused, he thought, more by soft-heartedness than political considerations.

President Roosevelt Hails TVA Accomplishments as Constructive Example for Rest of Country—Speaks at Chattanooga, Tenn., En Route to Warm Springs, Ga., Where He Spends Thanksgiving Holidays

The Tennessee Valley Authority has set a constructive example for other areas throughout the United States, President Roosevelt said on Nov. 21 in an address at Chattanooga, Tenn. The President paused at Chattanooga en route to Warm Springs, Ga., where he spent Thanksgiving Day and planned to remain for about two weeks. He left Washington on a special train Nov. 20. In his speech at Chattanooga, delivered to 2,000 workmen on the Chickamauga Dam, the President said that they were making a "contribution to American civilization," and that their work was an example of what could be done through cooperation between Federal and State Governments toward conserving the natural resources of the Nation and meanwhile putting them to the greatest possible use. In his speech, the President reaffirmed his faith in what he called the "constructive betterments of TVA." The Chickamauga Dam is one of seven such projects built or building in the Tennessee River watershed, and the President's address was made, said the Associated Press, at the first stop on a 50-mile automobile tour of the Chattanooga area that covered scenes of Civil War days along with modern social economic projects.

In the same address it was stated:

The President stood on a high concrete parapet on the north earthen embankment of the \$36,500,000 dam as he expressed the thanks of the Nation

to the scores of workers standing below him on a huge navigation lock. It was his third visit to TVA territory.

The President in his address said:

I have never seen this particular operation before, but I have seen most of the others and I know what you are doing is not merely putting an obstruction across a river just to make a few kilowatts of electricity.

We are doing a much bigger job than that. We are not only improving navigation and stopping floods, we are not only making highways across the tops of these structures, we are not only helping to reforest cutover land and conserving soil, but taking it by and large, we are doing something constructive that will affect the lives of our grandchildren in the United States.

Because of the example that this work is setting, you will cause equal progress not only in the Tennessee Valley but in other parts of the country—even in parts of the country where there are not rivers to put dams across.

That is why I want you to know that not only your Government is proud of the work that is being done in the Tennessee watershed—not only the people of Tennessee and the other States in the watershed but also people all over the United States are watching your work.

That goes down to the common labor—the day labor—on this job and extends all the way up through the different trades and professions to the Commission itself.

Utilities Open Arguments Against TVA Constitutionality in United States Supreme Court—Contention by Counsel that Program Would Result in "Federal Monopoly"

Attorneys for 16 private utility companies on Nov. 14 began arguments before the United States Supreme Court, seeking to prove that the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority are unconstitutional and would "result inevitably" in a Federal "monopoly." Raymond T. Jackson, one of the utility counsel, also argued that TVA program would "destroy the power of the State to regulate a local utility and end the right of an individual to engage in that business."

In summarizing the beginning of arguments in the case of private utilities against the TVA, a Washington Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 14 said:

His colleague [Mr. Jackson's], John C. Weadock of New York, asserted that "Federal competition means absolute destruction" of the private companies because "it cannot be met."

Just before the Court adjourned until Nov. 15, James Lawrence Fly, general counsel of the TVA, began an argument in defense of the program. He will continue tomorrow, followed by John Lord O'Brian, special TVA counsel, who was defeated last Tuesday as Republican candidate for the Senate from New York.

The utilities appealed to the Supreme Court from a three-judge Federal court in eastern Tennessee, which decided that they "have no immunity from lawful competition even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

Justice Reed, who as Solicitor General argued for the Government in a previous TVA case before the tribunal, disqualified himself from participating in this controversy. That means the decision will be by seven Justices, since there is one vacancy on the nine-man Court.

Except for Justice McReynolds, who cast the lone vote against the Government in the 1936 TVA decision, the Court listened in silence to the arguments.

Justice McReynolds went into action after Mr. Jackson had contended that the TVA's main purpose was the production and sale of power and that this activity did not result from an essential government function such as improving navigation or flood control.

"How much money has been spent by this set-up?" inquired Justice McReynolds, who is classified by the Administration as a "conservative."

"A little under \$200,000,000," was the reply.

"What is the cost to improve navigation?"

"A little less than \$75,000,000."

"And they already have spent \$200,000,000," Justice McReynolds commented. "It seems to me that throws some light on the good faith of the enterprise."

Mr. Weadock told the Justices that "to keep from being destroyed" the utilities had offered to buy the TVA power and sell it without profit. He added that the companies would be willing to have such a program executed under Supreme Court supervision if that should be considered advisable.

He also said that it is the Federal Government—and not municipalities with publicly owned plants—which is selling power to the consumers in the Tennessee Valley area.

"The Government is using the municipalities for the purpose of having an agency," the attorney continued. "The municipalities are not in business. The plants are organized, established, forced and regulated by the Tennessee Valley Authority."

From the Washington advices Nov. 14 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" we quote:

Mr. Weadock declared that what the industry was asking was a permanent injunction against the law—relief so broad that Associate Justice McReynolds was heard to remark that a "practical view" must be taken of the controversy. Mr. Weadock replied that private companies were ready to waive the constitutional question respecting power generation provided they were given control over its distribution.

"Common sense should control," he declared. "We have desired for years to have peace. We must continue to serve our territory. All these power companies have is their business and it will be taken away from them by this competition they are now forced to meet."

Later testimony (on Nov. 15) as given in United Press accounts from Washington, follows:

Associate Justice Pierce Butler and Government attorneys clashed repeatedly today as Federal counsel presented final arguments in defense of constitutionality of Tennessee Valley Authority.

Justice Butler argued with James Lawrence Fly, TVA chief counsel, and his colleague, John Lord O'Brian, as TVA attorneys presented their summation in defending TVA's validity, which has been challenged by 15 utilities.

Justice James Clark McReynolds, like Justice Butler a member of the conservative Court faction, occasionally joined the engagements to side with his associate.

The most vigorous exchange came when Mr. Fly asserted that the merits of low dams for flood control generally have been discredited. Justice Butler disagreed, pointing out that there are several hundred miles of low dams on the upper Mississippi River.

"I know there are, because I have seen them while riding by on trains," Justice Butler said, "and to say that these structures have no value for flood control purposes is foolish."

"All I can say," Mr. Fly answered, "is that present-day engineering opinion is that low dams have no value for flood control."

Flood control and navigation improvement purposes were described yesterday by attorneys for the utilities as "fronts" for the real objective of the program, which they claimed is establishment of a Government monopoly in the power reservoirs established by TVA dams which would be of untold value in preventing Mississippi Basin floods.

He asserted that the chief of Army engineers "recognized the need for tributary reservoirs" in his 1927 report.

In addition, Mr. Fly said, the Tennessee River itself presents numerous flood problems.

Associate Justice Butler suggested that Mr. Fly address his argument to the Government's contention that private utilities have no legal standing to maintain a suit to enjoin operation of the program.

The ruling of the three-Judge United States District Court in Tennessee was referred to in our issue of Jan. 29, 1938, page 683.

United States Supreme Court Declines to Reconsider Plea for Review of California Supreme Court Convicting Thomas J. Mooney

In one of its decisions handed down on Nov. 14, the United States Supreme Court refused to reconsider its refusal of Oct. 10 to review the decision of the California Supreme Court against Thomas J. Mooney, now serving a life sentence for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombings of 1916. California's new Governor-elect Culbert L. Olson, who will assume office Jan. 2, has indicated that he is prepared to pardon Mr. Mooney. The previous Supreme Court decision in this case was reported in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 15, pages 2324-25. A Washington dispatch of Nov. 14 to the New York "Times" noted the latest ruling as follows:

The order stated that the petition for rehearing was denied, and added that "under Rule 33 Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Reed took no part in the consideration and decision of this application." Both of these justices dissented from the October denial.

Rule 33 provides that a rehearing will not be allowed unless desired by a Justice who concurred in the original judgment, and if a majority of the court so determines.

John F. Finerty, Mr. Mooney's lawyer, issued a short statement inferentially criticizing the court for "arbitrary and irresponsible action" through its failure to explain why it rejected the rehearing application.

"I did not ask the court necessarily to grant certiorari," said Mr. Finerty. "I asked that if they still refused that writ, they at least give their reasons, not only in the interest of Mr. Mooney and Mr. Billings, but, even more important, in the interest of the law and of the Court itself."

"I repeat what was said in my petition to the Court—that any power which need not under any circumstances explain its reasons for its exercise or non-exercise is arbitrary and irresponsible, no matter how good such unexplained reasons may be."

"The question remains whether the Court will now issue its own original writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Finerty's reference in his final paragraph was to an application for a writ of habeas corpus now pending before the Supreme Court and dissociated from the action of today.

United States Supreme Court to Rule on Employer's Right to Discharge Participants in Sit-Down Strike Affecting Fansteel Corp.—Tribunal Rebuffs C.I.O. in Appeal on Civil Rights Case Involving Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City—Ruling in Case of General Talking Pictures Corp Upholds Right of Patent Holder in Limiting Its Use

The United States Supreme Court on Nov. 21 agreed to review a case involving the question of whether an employer may discharge workmen who participate in a sit-down strike. The case in question involves the Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. Arguments were tentatively fixed for January.

The Court on Nov. 21 also denied a petition by the Congress of Industrial Organizations that it take immediate jurisdiction over that organization's civil rights dispute with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, but added that a new request for a review may be filed "in accordance with the rules of this Court." In commending on this case, a Washington dispatch of Nov. 21 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The Federal District Court for New Jersey, at the request of the C.I.O. and the Civil Liberties Union, had restrained Jersey City officials from denying the two groups the right to hold public meetings if others were permitted to do so.

Mayor Hague then petitioned the Circuit Court Nov. 9 to postpone the effectiveness of that restraining order. The C.I.O. petition to the Supreme Court grew out of Mayor Hague's request.

Court attaches said today's action meant that a new petition for review could be presented to the Supreme Court as soon as a record of District Court proceedings was assembled.

In noting that the Supreme Court on Nov. 21 granted the request of the National Labor Relations Board for a review of the decision on July 22 of the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago, which had voided an order of the Board calling for the reinstatement of employees discharged by the Fansteel Corp., who had participated in a sit-down strike, Associated Press accounts from Washington Nov. 21 said:

The review had been opposed by the Fansteel Corp., a North Chicago concern, two of whose buildings were seized by employees in February, 1937, and held until police evicted the strikers nine days later.

The NLRB contended in its request for a review that the strike resulted from the corporation's refusal to bargain collectively with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America (C.I.O.). The Board said it had authority to order reinstatement of the employees "despite any acts of violence" because of Fansteel's "unfair labor practices"

Opposing a review of the Circuit Court ruling, Fansteel attorneys argued the sit-down strike was illegal and therefore justified dismissal of those engaged in it.

The ruling of July 22 was referred to in our issue of July 30, page 656.

Acting on another case the Court on Nov. 21 reaffirmed, in a 5-to-2 decision, its May 2 ruling that a patent holder may restrict use of a device, after its manufacture and sale, by the terms of a license. As to this the Associated Press had the following to say:

This opinion was contrary to that of the Justice Department, which had expressed apprehension that it would interfere with enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

The case was that of the Western Electric Co. and others against the General Talking Pictures Corp. It involved the latter's use of sound equipment for purposes other than that for which it was licensed.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, 82-year-old liberal member of the court, delivered the majority opinion, holding that the amplifiers in question "did not pass into the hands of a purchaser in the ordinary channels of trade."

Justices Black and Reed, President Roosevelt's appointees to the court, dissented. Black's opinion contended the majority was departing from the "traditional judicial interpretation of the patent laws."

Justice Roberts did not participate in this decision.

Justice Brandeis said that the American Transformer Co., which sold the equipment to General Talking Pictures, was licensed specifically to manufacture and sell the amplifying device for use only in the private field, but instead made and sold it for commercial use.

"The question of law requiring decision is whether the restriction in the license is to be given effect," he said. "That a restrictive license is legal seems clear."

"As the restriction was legal and the amplifiers were made and sold outside the scope of the license, the effect is precisely the same as if no license whatsoever had been granted to the Transformer Co."

Justice Brandeis added that, since the Pictures Corp. knew of the situation, it was equally liable.

The May 2 ruling of the Supreme Court was noted in these columns May 7, page 2944.

Senate Finance Subcommittee Opens Hearings on "Incentive Tax"—Most Witnesses Favor Profit-Sharing, but Differ on Advisability of Projected Plan

Business leaders testified this week before a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee on a proposed "incentive tax" designed to stimulate profit-sharing, and to bring about a general system of this character in industry. Most of the witnesses characterized profit-sharing as "good business" but they differed as to the desirability of the "incentive tax" plan. The subcommittee, which began its hearings Nov. 21, is composed of Senator Herring of Iowa, Chairman, and Senators Vandenberg of Michigan and Johnson of Colorado.

The open hearing was reported in part as follows in a Washington dispatch of Nov. 21 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Contrasted with the view of Marion B. Folsom, Treasurer of Eastman Kodak, that the tax system should not be used for this purpose, Gen. Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., recommended to the committee that credits be allowed employers against their social security taxes for funds set aside in approved profit sharing plans.

Earlier Richard R. Deupree, President of Procter & Gamble, told the committee that the Government should find some means of encouraging the experiment with profit sharing plans but refrained from offering any specific proposal by which this could be accomplished.

Plan is Approved

The three business leaders testified before a three-man subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, giving hearty approval to the theory of sharing profits with the workers, as the committee began a study of various plans now in operation in the hope of encouraging their wider adoption.

Conducting the survey under authority of a resolution unanimously passed during the closing days of the last Congress, the subcommittee plans to sit in open hearings, gathering testimony on the subject and seeking recommendations from company heads on how to induce employers to experiment with the plans until Christmas. Members have hopes of being able to draft legislation on the basis of the hearings for submission to Congress next session.

General Wood told the committee that the profitsharing plan in operation in the Sears organization provides that employees contribute 5% of their wages to a fund, and the company from 5 to 7½% of its profits before taxes. The workers are allowed to withdraw their benefits after 10 years. He said that the profitsharing fund was not the largest owner of the company, holding about 11% of the company's stock.

General Wood Outlines Benefits

Like Mr. Deupree, who appeared before the committee first, General Wood said that one of the benefits resulting from the plan is a lessening of labor troubles. Increased employee responsibility and security and reduction of overhead cost through increased efficiency, but contrary to the views of Mr. Folsom, he felt that a credit on employers' social security taxes might be used as an incentive to induce other employers to adopt profitsharing plans.

In the opinion of Mr. Folsom incentive taxation should not be employed by the Government as an inducement to employers on the grounds that taxes should be levied by the Government for revenue purposes only and not in a manner otherwise. He described the use of the taxing power of the Government for any other purpose other than to raise revenue as "unsound."

Outlines Dividend Plan

He said that under his company plan of paying a cash dividend to workers in contrast with the cooperative stock purchase plan employed by Sears, Roebuck and Procter & Gamble the wage dividend paid by his company, while not taken into consideration in fixing wages, is regarded as income to the individual and as a deductible expense of the company. That affords the company the only normal benefit to which it is entitled, he believed.

Testimony on Nov. 22 was summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtiss Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, asserted his belief today before a Senate Finance subcommittee that the application of an "incentive tax would absorb a very large proportion of industrial unemployment.

George M. Verity, Chairman of the American Rolling Mills Co., told Senator Vandenberg, on the other hand, that he was against the incentive tax itself. He thought it equally harmful, he said, for legislation to be passed rewarding the performance of an act and penalizing the omission of an act which should be voluntary.

"My feeling," the white-haired steel executive said, "would be that you could help us more in a lot of other fields of taxation than this one. You had better let us work it out ourselves on a basis of 'root hog or die.'"

Considerable merriment was provoked in the committee room by Senator Vandenberg assuring the witness that he did not contemplate the dictation of any formula to industry because "this country is too big and complex to be run from Washington." He paused a moment then added: "Perhaps I should say that for myself, alone." During a committee recess, Senator Vandenberg commented that "this is the first Senatorial hearing in years that a business man can attend without feeling he ought to have a body-guard with him."

Charles P. McCormick, President of McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, importers of tea and spices, outlined before the committee his plan of "multiple management," whereby one-man control of a business would be ended and a more liberal and socially minded attitude toward workers fostered.

He gave it as his settled opinion that labor troubles in a plant were an evidence of "some mismanagement in the background," and advanced the belief that the attitude of the country was changing to favor priority of payment of workers in industry over stockholders.

W. G. Marshall, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, outlined his company's plan for profitsharing, which Senator Herring brought out was also a system of loss-sharing, if the company should lose money. The witness said the plan added 13.3% to wages in 1937.

Depreciation Charges

In his testimony, Mr. Fuller said that companies should be allowed to charge off more than currently allowed for depreciation. The low rates of depreciation presently in force, the publishing company executive said, have been a major factor in the "delayed recovery" in the capital goods industries.

When Senator Vandenberg asked him, "You think, then, that it would be possible through incentive taxation, adequately and properly framed, to absorb a very large portion of industrial unemployment?" the answer of the witness was: "I agree with every word you have said."

One of the striking parts of Mr. Verity's testimony was where he said "No labor disagreement has ever disturbed our company for the 38 years of its existence." Profitsharing, in the form of direct cash incentives, had played an important part in it, the rolling mills executive said. It had increased efficiency and promoted such a feeling of loyalty on the part of the worker that it had really been the major factor in the success of the company, he said, adding, "If we had gone along in the stereotyped way of the old hire-and-fire days no one would ever have heard of us."

Corn Loan Regulations on 1938 Crop Announced by CCC—\$100,000,000 Allocated for Loans to Be Paid at 57 Cents Per Bushel in Commercial Area and 43 Cents in Non-Commercial Area

The Commodity Credit Corporation, on Nov. 23, released the following summary of the regulations under which loans will be made available to eligible producers upon the 1938 corn crop, as required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

Loans at the rate of 57 cents per bushel will be made to eligible producers upon ear corn produced in the 1938 commercial corn-producing area stored and sealed on the farm in accordance with the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Loans at the rate of 43 cents per bushel will be made to eligible producers upon ear corn produced in the Northern non-commercial corn-producing area stored and sealed on the farm. Loans at the rate of 43 cents per bushel will also be made to eligible producers upon shelled corn produced in the Southern non-commercial corn-producing area which grades No. 3 or better and contains not more than 14% moisture, stored in public grain warehouses approved by CCC.

The eligibility of producers will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and certified by the County Agricultural Conservation Committees.

Loans on corn sealed on the farm will vary with the moisture content of the corn as determined by moisture tests of representative samples of corn offered for sealing. Two and one-half cubic feet of corn testing 15½% or less in moisture will be regarded as a bushel. For each 1% increase in the moisture content of the corn in excess of 15½% there will be a deduction of 2% in the bushels of corn as determined by the cubic content of the sealed cribs. No loans will be made on corn having a moisture content in excess of 20½%.

Loans on farm stored ear corn will be made directly by CCC and by banks and local lending agencies under arrangements substantially similar to those pertaining to previous corn loans. Loans on the security of shelled corn represented by warehouse receipts will be made only by CCC. The sum of \$100,000,000 has been allocated for loans on corn. Such loans will be available from Dec. 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939; will bear interest at the rate of 4% and will mature Aug. 1, 1939. Banks and other lending agencies may make the loans to producers upon ear corn stored on the farm and sell the notes to CCC from time to time prior to July 1, 1939, at par with accrued interest at the rate of 2½% per annum. Such loans will be purchased only from banks and other lending agencies which enter into an agreement to pay the Corporation 1½% per annum on the principal amount collected on such notes while held by banks and other lending agencies. Such agreement may be obtained only from the Loan Agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The rates, which were recently announced by the Department of Agriculture, were noted in our issue of Nov. 19, page 3097.

United States Government Making No Attempt to Sell Wheat in Brazil Through Export Subsidy—Wheat Price Fixed by Argentina

Under date of Nov. 12 Secretary of State Cordell Hull was reported as saying that the United States Government was making no attempt at this time to sell wheat by means of

an export subsidy in Brazil, a market normally supplied by Argentina. His statement made at a press conference, was supported at the Agriculture Department, according to Associated Press advices from Washington Nov. 12 which added:

However, officials at the latter department declared they would not deny Brazilian buyers advantages of the general wheat export subsidy program which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace inaugurated in August.

Secretary Hull's statement followed representations made here this week by the Argentine Government, which became alarmed at reports this country was attempting to invade markets Argentina considers her own. The reports circulated after Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo., grain exporter, arrived in Rio de Janeiro this week to explore grain marketing possibilities in Brazil.

Agriculture Department officials said that, should Mr. Theis or any other exporter arrange for sale to Brazil or any other country at prices within range of the subsidy program, they would have no other course than to deal with him.

From a cablegram from Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 10, to the New York "Times" we quote the following:

Reports printed here that Mr. Theis's mission was to trade wheat for coffee, already denied by the President of the Brazilian Coffee Department, met emphatical denial by Mr. Theis, who said that Brazil isn't unknown to his firm which had been selling wheat to Brazil in the past, even if in small quantities, and that he wished personally to look over the field.

Regarding Argentina's attitude, a United Press Buenos Aires dispatch of Nov. 14 said:

Luis Cantilo, Foreign Minister told the United Press today that the "United States-Argentine-Brazilian wheat incident" had been settled.

Cantilo added that Argentine authorities at the same time proposed to study a suggestion of the United States, communicated through the Argentine Ambassador at Washington, that all wheat exporting countries renew their efforts to settle the world wheat problem.

According to Associate Press advices from Buenos Aires Nov. 15 President Roberto M. Ortiz by decree that day pegged the price of Argentine wheat at 7 pesos a hundred kilos, the equivalent of 59½ cents, a bushel. It was further stated:

Planters may sell either to exporting firms willing to pay the pegged price or more, or may dispose of their crops to a national grain board which Ortiz created in another decree.

The decree followed three conferences which Jose Padilla, Minister of Agriculture, declared Argentina was burdened by an oversupply of wheat.

Pennsylvania Anthracite Freight Rates Ordered Increased by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 16 upset an order of the Pennsylvania Utility Commission which will permit railroads serving that State to put into effect substantially higher rates on anthracite. The ICC ruled that refusal of the Pennsylvania Commission to allow increases on anthracite within the State in line with interstate increases allowed generally last spring resulted in unjust discrimination against interstate commerce and undue preference of Pennsylvania localities. The ICC further announced that:

It would enter a formal order directing the railroads to put the rates into effect unless the Pennsylvania Commission notifies it by Dec. 15 that it will permit the required increases. The Pennsylvania Commission has the right of appeal to the courts.

The increases which had been denied by the State Commission are as follows:

Three cents per ton in rates of 84c. or less; 5c. in rates of 85c. to \$1.12; 11c. in rates in excess of \$1.12, and 1c. in rates on unprepared anthracite shipped from mines to breakers.

The ICC's action was taken under Section 13 of the Interstate Commerce Act, which gives the Federal Commission jurisdiction over State rates where discrimination against interstate commerce is found. The Commission also found that intrastate shipments of anthracite were not contributing their fair and just proportion to the revenues of railroads and by reason of that fact the carriers were suffering "substantial losses in revenues to which they are justly entitled."

Certain interests in New Jersey and other adjacent States had complained that Pennsylvania dealers were receiving undue advantage because of the lower rates on anthracite within Pennsylvania.

Railroad Employees Get Full Protection in Mergers

The Interstate Commerce Commission in an unprecedented decision handed down Nov. 9 ruled that workers dismissed or transferred as result of railroad mergers must be given adequate severance pay and full moving expenses.

The ruling was disclosed when the Commission refused to approve the merger of two lines and the leasing of another unless the roads agree to take steps to protect affected workers.

The cases involve the merger application of the Louisiana Arkansas & Texas Railway Co. and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. and the leasing of the branch of the Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Line to the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.

In order to obtain approval of the applications, the ICC informed the roads that they must:

1. Give a dismissal allowance equivalent to 60% of the average monthly earning for the previous year to any employee losing his job as a result of the changes. Compensation would vary from six months' pay for one year's experience to 60 months for 15 years.

2. Pay moving expenses of transferred employees and guarantee them against losses incurred because of having to sell their homes or breaking leases.

3. Refrain from reducing the pay of retained employees for at least five years after the lease or merger.

In a vigorous dissent, Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie said the Commission's ruling established a "bad and dangerous policy," since it seeks to "undertake to regulate matters of social welfare without clear statutory authority."

"Other means have been, and are now being, employed by the Federal Government specifically to deal with the conditions of carrier employment," he said. "Our jurisdiction has not been changed."

Transportation Conference Favors Legislative Program Designed for Railroad Rehabilitation—Railway Business Association Recommends Federal Subsidy for Carriers—Conference Rejects Compulsory Consolidations

The Transportation Conference of 1938, meeting on Nov. 21 under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, approved a program of legislation intended to rehabilitate the railroads and to encourage a rounded system of transportation generally. Recent railroad problems were mentioned in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 5, page 2809-10. Arthur M. Hill, President of the Transportation Conference, said that the meeting approved the least controversial points on the conference agenda, leaving questions of rates, consolidations and proposals for Federal aid to the railroads for later consideration.

The Railway Business Association, at its annual meeting in New York City on Nov. 16, recommended a Federal subsidy for the railroads. In an account of the meeting, the New York "Times" of Nov. 16 said:

The resolution called for "a definite subsidy to the railroads, limited to period of from three to five years, and based upon a defined proportion, say 25%, of their expenditures for maintenance of way and structures during the preceding year."

Insufficient Benefits

"The immediate benefits which the railroads hope to realize from the increased rates proposals of last Winter have been insufficient and those contemplated in the wage reduction policy have not materialized," an explanatory statement said. "Short-term borrowings chiefly for the purpose of paying unearned interest, wages or taxes only serve to drive the carriers more deeply into the morass of debt and to delay needed and inevitable financial reorganization. It seems clear that some other method of immediate assistance should be sought.

"The method of basing the grant upon expenditures for maintenance of way and structures is suggested in order that the grant to the railroads should closely parallel the method of aiding domestic waterway and highway transportation, wherein the government aid is chiefly confined to the right-of-way."

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations adopted by the Association follow:

"A general program of railroad legislation should contain a formal declaration by Congress in favor of the policy of private ownership and operation of the railroads.

"A general program of railroad legislation should definitely promote consolidation of the railroads into a much smaller number of systems. The present plan restrictions of the Interstate Commerce Act should be repealed, and for a limited time—seven years. Voluntary consolidation should be the method, subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval if in the public interest, together with some provision for contemporaneous study of the advisability of and formulation of plans for compulsory consolidation at the end of that probationary period. The Interstate Commerce Commission should have the power to authorize condemnation of properties where minorities unreasonably block the consummation of an otherwise desirable consolidation. In interpreting the public interest, the ICC should give due consideration to competition, but should not seek to preserve competition as fully as possible.

"A general program of railroad legislation should contain a revised Section 15a, better designed to accord the investor as much assurance that the regulatory process will not disregard his rights as a mandate, which is not a guaranty, can give. It should be phrased in general terms, to avoid undue emphasis upon any one factor of reasonableness in its administration, and should be definite in its specification of the standard of fair return, in order to avoid litigation over that subject."

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 21 to the New York "Herald Tribune" reported the Transportation Conference on that date as follows:

Chief among the proposals favored by the conference today is legislation to permit a carrier and its stockholders and creditors to secure approval by the ICC of a plan of reorganization which, when approved, may be made promptly effective against small minority interests by a bankruptcy court, without the appointment of a trustee.

This method has been sought in petitions filed by the Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley Railroads, now pending before the ICC, but the suggestion has been made that additional legislation may be necessary.

Other recommendations approved today were:

Repeal of the so-called land-grant statutes by which the Government obtains rate preferences over lines in which Federal land was granted the builders.

That the undistributed profits tax be removed not only from the railroads but all business.

That the Railway Labor Act be amended (1) to include public members in odd number on adjustment board so as to insure disposition of each case in the first instance; (2) to authorize Federal Court review of adjustment board decisions at the instance of the railroads, and (3) to place a limit upon the time within which claims can be presented.

The Conference on Nov. 22 rejected compulsory railroad consolidations, but suggested that Congress act to make railroad mergers easier for reasons of economy. Interests representing shippers, water carriers, bus lines, banking houses and railroad executives participated at the conference on Nov. 22. The proceedings were summarized in the following Washington dispatch of Nov. 22 to the "Herald Tribune:"

The conference adopted a resolution declaring that "the rail carriers should be permitted, subject to approval of the ICC to bring about such

voluntary consolidations and coordinations, as will result in economies, assure adequate, service and preserve reasonable competition."

The conference asked Congress to repeal the present consolidation requirements for a comprehensive plan, balanced systems, maintenance of all possible competition, and preservation of existing trade channels.

Donnelly Offers Proposal

Charles Donnelly, President of the National Association of Advisory Boards, representing between 15,000 to 18,000 shippers, submitted the consolidation proposals which were adopted by the conference and said it was in response to demands of his group. His group, he said, is opposed to more Federal agencies to regulate transportation and is opposed to compulsory consolidations.

In addition, the conference declared that legislation should be adopted "requiring more expeditious disposition of abandonment applications."

Arthur M. Hill, President of Atlantic Greyhound Corp., chairman of the conference, declared that a minority group within the conference favored a trial period for a limited time of voluntary consolidations to be followed by compulsory consolidations.

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, speaking to newspapermen on behalf of the conference, said the conference rejected proposals to give either the ICC or a new Federal agency any power to compel consolidations.

Seek to Facilitate Plans

The transportation conference met under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce last summer, following the failure of Congress to propose a comprehensive program to salvage the railroads. In April, President Roosevelt sent to Congress reports made by various administration agencies for a general program to rehabilitate the railroads. The President did not make any recommendations, he simply forwarded the reports to Congress.

Transportation Group Urges Repeal of Merger Feature of Transportation Act

Proposals for complete repeal of the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act to allow railroads to merge voluntarily along natural lines, and to give them power of eminent domain over small minority stock interests that seek to block consolidations, were adopted on Nov. 22 by the Transportation Conference of 1938.

Winding up of a second series of meetings here, the Conference, which is composed of leading representatives of all branches of the transportation industry, the shipping public and investors, also adopted proposals that:

(1) Congress require the Government to dispose of the Federal barge lines to private parties;

(2) Legislation be adopted requiring more expeditious disposition of abandonment applications to the Interstate Commerce Commission; and,

(3) Railroads be relieved of the expense, in excess of direct net benefits to them, for the reconstruction of railroad bridges in connection with navigation and flood-control projects.

Recommendations for revision of the existing rate-making provisions of law and for further financial aid to the railroads by the Government were withheld pending further consideration by subcommittees, and the conference adjourned until a later date.

The proposals adopted on Nov. 22 supplement other legislative suggestions drawn up Monday and will be included in recommendations to be made by the group to the forthcoming session of Congress.

The consolidation proposals adopted would mean the scrapping of the Interstate Commerce Commission's official "balanced system" consolidation plan, which, it is maintained, actually has acted as a barrier to rail mergers. The railroads would be permitted to bring about desirable consolidations along "natural" lines and would be allowed to bind dissenting minority stock interests which in the past have been accused of effectively blocking mergers.

The power of eminent domain would, in effect, work in a manner similar to provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act which provides that if two-thirds of each class of security holders approve a reorganization plan, the plan may be put in effect over protests of a minority.

In deferring action on proposals for Federal aid, the conference rescinded its action of Monday in adopting a proposal that the Government make available loans for the purchase of new railroad equipment. It was explained that the Conference had decided that action on this proposal should be considered along with suggestions for further Federal financial assistance and acted upon as one subject.

The matter of revising the rate making procedure and the question of further financial aid were referred to subcommittees which are to report back to the main group at a later date. Spokesmen said a further meeting of the Conference probably would not be held until after January 1.

The group rejected all proposals for compulsory consolidation or coordination as well as for the creation of additional Federal agencies to supervise rail operations.

Complete repeal of the present requirement as to a comprehensive plan, balanced systems, maintenance of all possible competition and preservation of existing trade channels, was recommended.

"The rail carriers should be permitted, subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to bring about such voluntary consolidations and coordinations as will result in economies, assure adequate service and to preserve competition," according to a resolution adopted by the group.

The ICC in 1929 adopted a general railroad consolidation plan pursuant to provisions of the 1920 Transportation Act, but little has been accomplished in this connection. The Commission in recent years has indicated a disposition to modify the plan wherever it conflicted with desirable consolidations proposed by the railroads.

Chairman Douglas of SEC Before National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors Commends Self Regulation by Stock Exchange—National Problems of Future of Economics and Business Nature He Says—Receives Award For Outstanding Service

Self-government by the New York Stock Exchange, with the Securities and Exchange Commission in a residual role, was offered, on Nov. 21, as an example by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, of how administrative agencies of the Federal government can work together with private business according to the "Wall Street Journal," which noted that Mr. Douglas made this observation in an address at the dinner of the National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors.

It was further indicated that progress toward the same end was noted by Mr. Douglas in relation to the development of integration and simplification plans for the public utility industry. From the same paper we also note in part:

Asserting that under an administrative form of government the preservation for business of the principle of self-determination is both possible and practicable, Mr. Douglas said the responsibilities of administrative agencies and of business demands statesmanship on both sides.

Cites Fundamental Changes

"Thus," he said, "as respects stock exchanges, the point where self-determination should cease and direct regulation by government should commence must usually be determined not by arbitrary action but by neatly balanced judgment and discretion on both sides. The administrative agency plays a singularly important role in that process. It may be the propelling force for action where institutional paralysis of business has set in. Or it may be quietly and unobtrusively performing a mere residual role with its presence felt but not seen. The latter is ideally the role; the former is too frequently the necessity."

He expressed a doubt whether five years ago any one could have predicted the fundamental changes that have taken place in the New York Stock Exchange. A year ago today, he said, the Exchange seemed to be approaching a period of strict prescription by the government. Today, he stressed, it is outstanding as an institution which has firmly taken its destiny into its own hands. The chairman said the commission was only "too glad" to be able to assume a residual role and to move into the "back seat".

Mr. Douglas called attention to the integration and corporate simplification provisions of the Public Utility Act, pointing out that the Commission may propose its own plans or consider those voluntarily submitted by the industry. He noted that the Commission proposed to follow the latter course so long as it seems likely to work and progress is being made.

In contemplating the objectives of the utility act's integration provisions, the Chairman said the Commission has continuously looked towards a broad voluntary program under which the industry would, over a period of years and through normal evolutionary channels, reshape itself to meet the standards of the law. He called attention to the difficulty the Commission experienced before it was able to sit down with the operating heads of utilities and work out the joint problems.

"It may be nothing but a mere coincidence," he declared, "yet once the lawyer disappeared as the intermediary between us and business, the job began to roll. Once the business executive and we could sit down across the table and talk, not through an interpreter but directly, things began to happen. But now that businessmen have moved their engineers and investment bankers up front, the illusion of motion has disappeared and a sense of real progress is present. The business executive, the engineer, the investment banker has no smaller supply of acumen and ingenuity than the lawyer."

Job of SEC Technical

In his opinion, the administrative agency is the technician of government. The job of such agencies like the SEC, he said, is for the most part a technical one.

Performance of the technical job of administrative agencies, according to Mr. Douglas, involves two functions: First, finding of facts and second, determination of policy.

"Factual inquiries constitute the leg-work of these agencies. In their results lay the real basis for administrative action. Those inquiries are usually quiet and unobtrusive. Frequently, however, they entail stepping on other's toes. To that extent, the administrative agency often has disagreeable tasks."

The formulation of policy, however, presents somewhat different considerations. Frequently, Mr. Douglas said, Congress has not itself laid down a prohibition or prescribed a precise formula for solution of a problem. Its solution in light of prescribed standards is up to an agency like the SEC.

Mr. Douglas, said the New York "Herald Tribune" spoke as the recipient of the annual award of the association "for outstanding service in publicity." Last year the award of the association was given to Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, it is observed, the "Herald Tribune" also stating:

This year, the association announced, the award was made to the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, because "through his efforts and rulings he has given more prominence to the value of adequate and accurate publicity than any other public official or private person."

George C. Mathews of SEC in Address at New Orleans Says Some Sort of Reorganization of Certain Utility Companies Is Necessary

"Some sort of reorganization" is imperative in the case of certain public utility holding companies "burdened with arrearages of preferred stock dividends," according to George C. Mathews, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, whose statement was made on Nov. 17 before National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners at New Orleans. Such companies, he is quoted as saying "they must reorganize, and they can reorganize either in advance of an imperative necessity, or when the imminence of a default makes continuous operation without reorganization an impossibility."

In its advices from New Orleans the New York "Herald Tribune" had the following to say, in part, regarding Mr. Mathews' remarks:

Mr. Mathews spoke favorably with regard to the attitude of leaders of the utility industry toward reorganization. "There are many indications that the viewpoint of the outstanding gas and electric company executives is undergoing an adjustment which is highly important to the successful reorganization of the industry," he said.

"The broad objectives of a reorganization of a public utility company are the same, whether it be accomplished by the gradual process or by the more drastic form of voluntary reorganization or a reorganization under the bankruptcy act. The broad objective is to stabilize the company; to recognize the losses and to place it in a position where it does not have to seek earnings to support inordinate charges, and where it can obtain new money economically.

Financial Changes Advised

"Specifically, this may require a reduction both in the face amount of debt outstanding and in the fixed charges thereon to a point where they are well covered by the property and earnings of the company; elimination or reduction of preferred stock requirements so that accumulation of dividend

arrearages may be eliminated and will not recur; adjustment of total capitalization of the corporation so that it bears a conservative relationship to the property value and earning power of the corporation; and an equitable distribution of voting rights so as to reflect the investment and real interest of the owners of the company's equity. By the same token, the standards which the SEC applies to a reorganization are the same, whether it be voluntary or under the provisions of the bankruptcy act."

Valuation by SEC of Tennessee Electric Power Co. Properties Urged by Wendell L. Willkie as Basis of Sale to TVA—Recommendation Made at Hearing Before Joint Congressional Committee

Before the Joint Congressional Committee which is investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority, Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. recommended that "the valuation of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. properties as an entirety, which is basic to the question of their sale to the TVA and the municipalities, should be referred to the Securities and Exchange Commission." Mr. Willkie continued:

I know of no other plan which would so effectively expedite this inquiry. If your committee attempts to turn itself into an informal valuation body, it will simply become a forum for a continuation of the already long debate on this question. You will be forced to listen to the partial and partisan presentation of highly technical figures. There would be no opportunity for orderly arrangement of evidence or for cross-examination by legal counsel.

Unwittingly you would become the instrument for charges and counter charges, largely designed for publicity purposes, in an effort to make spot news out of such things as the difference between value claimed for income tax purposes and value stated in a corporate report—a differentiation which is standard practice among American corporations and duly recognized by the United States Treasury Department.

I think you will agree with me that it would be impossible for your committee to arrive at a fair conclusion from this mass of conflicting and incomplete testimony.

I believe that this difficulty could be met by referring the question of valuation to the SEC, which has a large staff of experts specially prepared for studies of this kind.

In making this suggestion I am aware of the fact that various TVA officials in testifying before you have apparently questioned the sincerity of our offers to sell our utility properties to the TVA and to the municipalities concerned.

Obviously, we could sit here for weeks in acrimonious dispute about motives and intentions. But you can solve that too, quickly and easily, if you adopt this proposal.

In other words, the quickest way to test the sincerity of this proposal is to accept it. If you can persuade the TVA at this time to do likewise, I publicly agree to abide by the valuation which the SEC may finally set upon our properties.

I don't say this because I want to sell these properties. I am selling them only because they face Government subsidized competition and duplication, and the several hundred thousand security holders in the Commonwealth & Southern system will suffer a loss in their investment.

In my responsibility to these security holders I ask you, if you are going into this question of value, to follow the proposed method whereby the value of the properties which are to be sold can be fairly determined.

To my mind, your committee holds the key—and the only key—to the solution of a controversy that has disturbed the Nation's security markets and hampered its economic rehabilitation for more than five years. If you take advantage of this opportunity I firmly believe you will have the support of the American people.

Earlier in his statement before the Committee Mr. Willkie said:

It is obvious that I have a selfish interest in eliminating this Government competition because it would remove the policeman's "stop" sign from our business and permit us to expand our operations and prepare to meet the demands of the future.

It would also relieve us of the expense of resorting to the courts in an effort to protect the investment of our security holders—an expense which has amounted to several hundred thousand dollars in the past five years.

But the public has an even greater interest in settling this controversy. It is my conviction that the resumption of normal expenditures by the utility industry would be one of the decisive factors in the country's recovery.

It would take thousands of men off the relief rolls and add them to the payrolls. It would reduce the national tax burden.

It would provide a market for the heavy industries which have lagged far behind other businesses. It would electrify the security markets, give the investor new confidence and promote the life-giving flow of capital into all forms of industrial enterprise.

What, then, should be done to achieve this desirable condition? Of course, it is my personal belief that the TVA should go out of the power business and confine itself to its functions of flood control, navigation and soil conservation.

I have always been convinced that the power activities of the TVA violate the Federal Constitution by putting the Federal Government in a business it is not authorized to engage in, thus destroying the property and business of its citizens.

It is my view that the soundest solution both for the Government and the utilities would be for the TVA to dispose of the power generated by it to the utilities at the switchboard. The utilities would then distribute it to the consumers under Federal and State regulation.

This, in my judgment, would insure the widest possible distribution of the Government-generated electricity and would not confine the use to selected, favored localities.

I am not hopeful, however, that those administering the TVA or many of you share these ideas. But if the TVA is not to go out of the power business, then at least we can agree on this fact: That the enormous public loss duplicating existing utility systems should be avoided; that the TVA should buy the utility properties in their entirety in its area at a fair price and that the area in which it intends to operate should be clearly defined.

In another part of his statement Mr. Willkie said that "the investor is afraid of what the Government intends to do with the utilities" and he added in part:

The investor has before him a very clear and simple picture of what the Government is doing to the utilities in the Tennessee Valley. The TVA spends several hundred million dollars to build its power dams and generating plants. Then the Public Works Administration, another governmental agency provides the municipalities with the money necessary to build distribution systems so as to buy that power.

Thus the municipalities get their power from the TVA. They get a free gift from the Government of 45% of the money to construct their own distribution systems. The Government loans the rest at low interest rates. No one can blame them for yielding to so tempting an offer, financed by the taxpayers throughout the Nation.

In this way the TVA not only produces power, but, through its cooperation with the PWA, it captures the markets of the utility companies and sells the power to the consumer. Utility properties without a market are valueless except as junk.

Your counsel, Mr. Biddle, seems to recognize the importance of this PWA alliance, since, in acting for your committee investigating the TVA, he asks us for an account of our activities in opposing PWA grants.

The effect of the TVA-PWA combination upon the investor can be easily imagined. He knows that no private utility can meet this subsidized competition. The most it can hope for is to sell its property at a fair price.

But he knows also that the TVA and the municipalities acting in concert are forcing the utility companies to sell at the prices which they dictate.

According to Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" prospects that the SEC will enter the controversy between TVA and Commonwealth & Southern Corp. to place a valuation on the Tennessee Electric Power Co., affiliate of the latter, for sale to the Government agency were described as "extremely unlikely" by Commission officials.

Nathan Straus Predicts 5,000 Families Monthly Will Be Entering United States Housing Projects by Fall—USHA Administrator Says Administration Program Is Well Under Way—Other Speeches Before Convention of Real Estate Boards

The Administration's public housing and slum rehabilitation program is well under way, and beginning next fall low-income families will begin moving into the United States Housing Authority's projects at the rate of 5,000 a month, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the Authority, said on Nov. 10 in an address at Milwaukee before the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He said that loan contracts totaling \$265,000,000, to provide new quarters for 53,000 families now living in slums in 21 States, have already been approved by President Roosevelt and executed by the USHA, and a total of \$576,000,000 has been allocated for projects in 142 cities. In his address Mr. Straus said, in part:

The USHA program is now in high gear. \$576,000,000 has been set aside for low-rent housing projects to rehouse families from the slums in 142 cities. Loan contracts have actually been executed and approved by President Roosevelt to an amount of \$265,000,000 for 59 local housing authorities in 21 States. Those funds will provide homes for 53,000 families now living in the slums. More than 200,000 persons in all will move into new low-rental homes as a result of contracts already executed by the USHA.

When, a few months from now, all of the available loan funds are under contract, more than 600,000 human beings will be able to look forward to changing their hopeless and squalid existence in a shack or a slum tenement for a new life in a housing project, constructed by a local housing authority, with the aid and assistance of the USHA.

Those new USHA projects will provide homes at rents that families from the slums will actually be able to afford.

At one end of the scale rentals will be as low as \$7 per month base rent for three rooms in some of the Southern and Southwestern towns. At the other end of the scale, in some of the larger cities in States like New York, New Jersey, Ohio, the base rent for four rooms will be as high as \$20 per month. However, in each city the rentals will be within the reach of families now living in the slums in that city.

Beginning next September or October, 5,000 families will migrate every month from the slums of the cities and towns of this country into decent low-rental homes.

The past year has seen other achievements, however, as important as those told by these facts and figures. For the past year has witnessed the beginning of real cooperation by labor and industry with the United States Government in the war on the slums.

Organized labor has not only given its fullest support to the rehousing program, but, by pledging itself to refrain from strikes in connection with jurisdictional disputes and by further pledging itself to maintain wage scales in effect at the time of the execution of a construction contract, has demonstrated its cooperation by actions that speak louder than words.

The construction industry has likewise given cooperation in the rehousing program.

Opening the convention on Nov. 9, Joseph W. Catharine, Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Association, called for a great cooperative enlistment of public and private effort for the replanning and reconstruction, neighborhood by neighborhood, of blighted areas of American cities. The rebuilding of our cities over a period of years through such sympathetic and planned reconstruction of blighted or blight-threatened areas, now under active discussion nationally, would, he said, give new and stable life to the older portions of our cities, and set up throughout the cities lasting protections for home and family life. Such an undertaking, country-wide in application, would create new work, and tremendously useful work, on a scale comparable to such other great historic construction tasks as the building of the railroads.

Conditions under which insurance companies are now making loans on industrial real estate, a highly significant new development of present-day financing and investment, were outlined before the Industrial Property Council of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual convention on Nov. 10 by Wallace W. True, New York, assistant chief appraiser of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and in charge of its industrial mortgage lending. Mr. True said:

The mortgage business and the process of investment in mortgages has undergone a great expansion in the last 50 years. If we examine the investment portfolios of large insurance companies as they existed 50 to 60 years ago, we find that their primary reliance was upon bonds and

stocks, with only a secondary reliance on mortgages. Some venturesome soul discovered that it was possible to take mortgages on many different categories of property with an equal degree of safety. The condition which brought this necessity for investment diversification about has stemmed from several things, including:

The drying up of the large reservoirs of investment opportunity which formerly existed in the railroads, due to the depression and to other forms of transportation which have come into competition.

The regulation which has been put upon the sale of securities.

The great needs for pioneering capital and for the financing of equities has ceased, due to our "coming of age" as a Nation and to the decline in the acceleration of our growth as a people.

For safe lending on industrial properties it is important to know all about the industry, its earnings, the economic outlook for its product, and, not least important, its management, its record of growth, its policies with respect to public relations and labor relations, Mr. True said.

The market for the product of the industry must be studied, competitive factors, economic barriers to markets, the possibilities of style changes and obsolescence as they may affect the product of the industry, and finally whether or not the product is one of real necessity or whether it is a mere luxury item.

We must satisfy ourselves that there are in the organization competent men available to succeed every man in a key position in that business. One-man businesses are distinctly not avenues for semi-permanent investment of capital funds, at least not of capital funds of a trustee character, such as those of an insurance company.

Speakers before the convention Nov. 10 also outlined methods for meeting home-financing problems and supplying the vast potential demand for new dwellings. These addresses were summarized as follows in a Milwaukee dispatch of Nov. 10 to the New York "Times":

The large part being played by Government agencies in promoting home ownership was emphasized by the number of Federal officials who participated in the discussions.

The improved position of formerly distressed properties being handled by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was declared by Colonel Harold Lee, Deputy General Manager of the HOLC, to be evidence that there was "no need now" for a moratorium for these borrowers.

Collections on loans for the past year had averaged 89.9% of the current monthly billings, Colonel Lee reported.

"The Corporation has passed its peak in foreclosures," he said. "In June, 1936, the number of foreclosures authorized was 8,000. In September, 1938, the total was only 2,162. If a moratorium on payments was not needed two years ago when foreclosures were at their highest point, surely it is not needed now, when they have declined by 73%."

At the end of last September the HOLC had been forced to take over 111,836 homes, or about 11% of the total involved in loans. This record is better than that of private lending agencies even without considering the fact that the HOLC was dealing only in distressed mortgages, according to Colonel Lee.

During the past two years 26,064 of the foreclosed homes had been resold, and for 1938 alone the total probably would reach 27,000, as the sales program now was hitting its stride, he said.

Unsold houses have been rented quickly and rental collections have averaged 97.9% for the last 12 months. Cumulative rents at the end of the last fiscal year totaled \$20,814,176, as compared with a cumulative property expense of \$17,547,679, leaving a net income of \$2,766,947, the HOLC official stated.

Governor-Elect Heil Speaks

Governor-elect Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin told the delegates that he believed the average income of a property over a period of 10 years should be used as the new basis for realty taxation in normal years, with some increase in more prosperous times and corresponding reductions from the basic valuations in lean years.

Mr. Heil warned the building and loan associations of the State to "get their houses in order."

"I am going to protect the widows and orphans who have investments," he said. "Anybody who is not honest in the securities business will not be in business very long in this State."

Cooperative action among private owners, mortgage holders and Government agencies was urged by Donald H. McNeal, Deputy General Manager of the HOLC in charge of appraisal and reconditioning, for rehabilitation of blighted areas in American cities and the protection of all residential neighborhoods from blight.

Mr. McNeal described to the convention the plan under which the Home Loan Bank Board and other Federal agencies had thrown their influence back of programs to protect and reclaim residential areas. He spoke of the test survey to be made in Baltimore to ascertain the needs of a residential area of 40 blocks.

Baltimore Survey to Be a Guide

This survey, backed by the Works Progress Administration, the USHA and the Baltimore Housing Authority, is designed to create a pattern of action which might be useful in communities throughout the country. Mr. McNeal suggested that neighborhood ownership corporations might be needed to effect a solution of the problem.

Function of Insurance Actuary Lauded by Louis H. Pink—Address in New York Analyzes Duties in Modern Business—Another Speech Discusses Duties of Insurance Superintendent

The importance of the insurance actuary in the modern world was emphasized on Nov. 17 by Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, in an address before the annual dinner of the Casualty Actuarial Society in New York City. Mr. Pink said that men trained in actuarial science are needed in all modern business, particularly in insurance, and added that the actuarial profession is one that "should appeal only to those who have unusual skill and ability and are willing to burn the midnight oil." He continued:

While the actuary is customarily thought of in connection with life insurance because he has made that business the safest and most scientific in the world, he plays a great part in the development of other branches of insurance. Great strides have been made in rating in the various branches of the casualty business for which the actuary deserves particular credit. Workmen's compensation has developed largely through actuarial science. There is a large unexplored field in fire insurance rating—making it more selective and giving more regard to the experience in localities. Social security legislation, old-age assistance, unemployment insurance, auto-

mobile insurance, merit, experience and retrospective rating—all of these things require the best knowledge and skill and professional advice that can be obtained.

There are still many branches of the industry where the actuary has not been utilized to the fullest extent and where there is opportunity for progressive and equitable rating structures attuned to the demands of modern business life. We have been particularly interested of late in trying to work out a sound method of merit rating in the automobile field. Another problem closely related to this which is coming more and more to the front and must be answered in the near future is some method of providing protection to those injured against the uninsured and irresponsible automobile operator. The public will not long continue to tolerate a situation where only one-third of the cars are insured and where at least a third of those operating cars are wholly irresponsible and unable to pay.

The actuary can be helpful in trying to assist the industry and the supervisors of insurance in working out some plan of financial responsibility which will meet the pressing need. He can be particularly useful in studying the plan of automobile compensation similar to workmen's compensation which has been urged as a solution of the problem. Theoretically the compensation plan is the fairest and most equitable of all, but undoubtedly it would be very costly and might seriously hinder the development of the automobile industry.

We have had many reports and many speeches on the subject but we have no reliable data. For many years a legislative committee has been working upon this subject and annually it reports, but the reports do not lead to any definite conclusion because the members have not had the assistance of competent actuaries to make a proper study of the cost of the plan. Studies should be made showing the probable costs under the various plans proposed and discussed. It is difficult to balance the good effects against the evil effects of the plans suggested as a cure for the present situation where so many injuries remain uncompensated unless scientific studies are made and the approximate cost of each plan is determined.

Mr. Pink, in an other address, Nov. 15, at a dinner in Rochester, N. Y., discussed the functions of the State Superintendent of Insurance. He said, in part:

As Professor Patterson puts it in his book "The Insurance Commissioner in the United States," the Superintendent is sometimes

"An official Clerk, sometimes he is a Judge, sometimes he is a Law-giver, and sometimes he is both Prosecuting Attorney and Hangman. He is partly executive, partly judicial, and partly legislative; and yet he is not confined within any of these categories."

My experience is that this listing of the Superintendent's functions, wide as it is, errs, if at all, on the side of conservatism. I could list many more functions which the Superintendent is supposed to fill—among them, minister, priest and rabbi, psycho-analyst, mental healer, lawyer, doctor, free employment office, and bank with a large surplus to loan to worthy unfortunates. We have to be all things to all men and be fair to all whether they are represented or not. We have not only to carry the burden of legislative, executive and judicial functions, but endeavor to keep each in its proper place so that our administration is, as Mayor Gaynor so well as so often put it, "a government of laws and not of men."

Plea for Industrial Peace Made by Charles R. Hook, President of National Association of Manufacturers—Urges That National Labor Relations Act Be Amended

In a plea on Nov. 18, at Syracuse, N. Y., for industrial peace and understanding, Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that neither management nor labor union officials nor Government should be permitted to force upon workers a particular system of selecting their representatives or a particular organization to represent them. Mr. Hook, who is also President of the American Rolling Mill Co., said that "if the element of compulsion and coercion were removed from current industrial relations, great progress would be made in the direction of industrial peace. Industrial peace," he added, "is a prime necessity today." Industrial strife, said Mr. Hook, "undermines the confidence of the people. It interferes with the normal processes of work, thrift, advancement, investment and security. It contributes to depressions and dynamites the road to prosperity." Waves of strikes and the unchecked use of the sit-down weapon, Mr. Hook said, were among the major causes for the precipitous decline of business activity in 1937.

Holding the National Labor Relations Act responsible for promoting discord between employer and employee, and even among employees themselves, Mr. Hook said this should be amended. He went on to say:

On the basis of experience and common sense and common justice, the Wagner Act should be amended to correct its one-sided character, to separate the functions of fact-finding, prosecution and judicial decision, and to guarantee impartial administration by the National Labor Relations Board. . . . No particular bargaining agency or form of bona fide labor organization should be favored. I believe it should provide for the protection of employees so that they shall be free in self-organization and collective bargaining from interference, restraint or coercion from any source and that employers should have the same right as employees to invoke the services of the Board.

Referring to the operation of British and Swedish labor laws, which he studied last summer as a member of the President's commission appointed for this purpose, Mr. Hook said that what we may learn from those two countries is "the value of horse sense in solving our labor problems; that labor relations is not primarily a matter of law and compulsion, but one of common sense and mutual understanding. Legislation is not the answer," he said. "Putting a law on the statute book won't solve our labor problems, though I should add that when we do have a law it should operate fairly and equally." He added:

Without teamwork on the part of Government, employer and employee, there is no permanent solution possible. Encouragement of employer-employee cooperation is essential to peace. No one should drive a wedge between two natural partners and teammates. The desire of industry to participate in such teamwork has been adequately demonstrated both in

repeated offers of cooperation with all groups and in the constant effort of industry to better meet its social obligations.

Mr. Hook's remarks were made before the Associated Industries of New York.

Resignation of J. P. Selvage as Director of Public Relations of National Association of Manufacturers

The resignation of James P. Selvage as Director of Public Relations of the National Association of Manufacturers was announced this week by Walter B. Weisenberger, Executive Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Selvage will leave his post Jan. 1 to establish his own public relations organization, but will continue to serve the Association in an advisory capacity on public relations affairs. Mr. Weisenberger said no successor had been chosen for Mr. Selvage. Mr. Selvage joined the staff of the N. A. M. in November, 1934, as Director of Public Relations, and in that capacity directed the public information program of the Association.

Public Utilities Should Seek to Increase Quality at Same Prices, Lorenzo Semple Declares—Says "Profitless Prosperity" Faces Industry Due to Increasing Business at Lower Net Profits

The public utility industry must guarantee a better quality of service at no price increase to gain general public favor, Lorenzo Semple, Assistant Vice-President of the American Water Works and Electric Co. said on Nov. 19 in an address before the annual convention of the New Jersey Utilities Association at Atlantic City. The dilemma the utilities face as an industry, he said, "lies largely in our profitless prosperity—our increasing volume of business at decreasing net profits." He continued, in part:

The public which has been prone at times to give the public utility industry scant approval is the same public which has named the automobile business America's Favorite Industry. And why? Not only because the automobile is still America's favorite recreation, but because as an industry it has continuously followed the policy of giving the public more for its money, and in a form appealing to its tastes.

I submit that our industry's record of constantly lowering prices is second to none, yet the fact remains that we do not share the popularity of the automobile industry nor of others I could mention. Evidently, therefore, something more than lower prices is required. Perhaps the complaint is not such much with our pricing of our product as with our packaging of it. It is this very thing—a study of the public's tastes—to which the motor industry has successfully addressed itself.

In a better quality of service lies the challenge and I am convinced that improved management is the answer—just as it is in other industries. Let us, like them, give our people better tools to work with. Let us remodel our organization into a more skillfully machined mechanism.

When I speak of our organization, I have in mind its fundamental parts—its management, its supervisory organization, and its people on the firing line.

By the very nature of things, a close personal relationship between contact employees and executive management is not possible and it is here that the proper functioning of the supervisory group must be relied upon. It is this group that is charged with translating the policy of the management into action. It is they who control the welfare of the employees, who in turn control the costs of operation and influence public reaction.

This group is the bottle neck, the crossroads of the two-way flow of information, and requires a close personal relationship with the management in order to translate properly the ever-changing policy of management. Its members must be consulted as to their opinions, and their advice sought and carefully analyzed. The answers for many difficulties can be produced by the very people experiencing the difficulties, but to be usable and practical they must be collected and correlated and new methods set up for execution.

In this way, management can give the supervisory group better tools to work with, consisting of a clearer understanding of policy regarding legitimate economy, proper labor discipline, and proper earnings.

B. M. Anderson Sees Government Interference with Functions of Markets as Chief Cause of National and World Evils—Economist Speaks at Johns Hopkins University

Government interference with the function of the markets was cited on Nov. 22 by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., as the cause of the chief economic evils of present national and world disorders. Speaking at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Mr. Anderson said that the substitution of Government control for control by freely moving market prices represents, not progress, but dangerous retrogression. He declared that Government has suppressed many individual liberties, and "has revived atavistic economic policies tolerable only in a state of war, and applied them to a great world's economic life which had grown up under economic freedom in an atmosphere of peace."

The organization of Government unfits it for economic planning, Mr. Anderson said. He continued, in part:

I do not believe that at best, even with a government ideally organized for controlling economic life, and with an ideal set of officials, masters of the best economic thought, government could work out a conscious control of economic life of a great people which would approach in efficiency the unconscious automatic coordination and control which free markets and freely changing market prices give. But government as at present organized has difficulty even in seeing what the problem of governmental economic planning is.

The Congress, for example, is organized in such a way that committees are primarily responsible for legislation, and a wide range of economic matters concerning which legislation is proposed or takes place is dealt with by separate committees. Each of these committees looks at a problem primarily from the standpoint of its own particular function, and ordinarily feels that it is precluded from considering matters which belong to another committee, even though the economic connections between these matters and its own problems are very close.

Moreover, the motive force behind democratic government is, in large measure, and increasingly, a matter of group pressures, special interests, each seeking to control government for its own advantage. The man in public life who tries to look at the general picture, and to consider each problem from the standpoint of the good of the country as a whole labors against heavy odds as particular groups put pressure upon him, each threatening him with defeat in the next election unless he meets its wishes. Strong men can resist these pressures, but it requires strength and courage.

Independent powers on the part of executive, legislature and judiciary, independent or semi-independent powers of various commissions, independent powers of Federal Government and of States, and the autonomy of counties, cities and other municipal organizations, all preclude that prompt and effective modification of policy or change of front which is necessary in rapidly changing economic life, and which freely changing market prices automatically bring about. Governmental economic planning in the United States would have to be preceded by a complete centralization of our government. Democracy and local self-government must be done away with, if there is to be any real governmental economic planning. Democracy and free enterprise have grown together. Individual rights, protected by the courts, cannot be permitted to hamper the economic plans of the government. The recent reconstitutions of government in Italy and Germany point the way—if we wish to pursue it.

Government, greatly strengthened by war and the disturbed state of the world since the war, has suppressed many individual liberties, and has revived atavistic economic policies tolerable only in a state of war, and applied them to a great world economic life which had grown up under economic freedom in an atmosphere of peace.

The growth of these atavistic policies brought on the great depression and has intensified the great depression. Instead of finding our remedy in a relaxing of the strangling effect of atavistic governmental economic policies—foreign trade restrictions, price-fixing and currency debasement were stock-in-trade of mediaeval and early modern government—we have sought to escape from the depression by an intensification of these governmental policies.

No conclusion stands out more clearly, I think, from a study of the nature of cultural lag, than does the conclusion that the market place is a far more modern instrumentality of economic coordination, a far more efficient instrumentality of economic coordination, than government. The substitution of government control for control by freely moving market prices represents, not progress, but very dangerous retrogression.

Warns of Growth in Social Security Act Until It Swallows Insurance Business and Income Taxation—B. S. Lichtenberg Addresses Insurance Executives

The Social Security Act may expand "until it swallows up all insurance business and all income taxation," Bernard S. Lichtenberg, President of the Institute of Public Relations, told the Life Advertisers Association at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 14. The Association, composed of advertising and publicity executives of the largest life insurance companies, at the opening day of its annual convention, heard Mr. Lichtenberg declare that "it is strictly up to you to see that social security does not do that, for it has infinitely autocratic possibilities." An Atlantic City dispatch of Nov. 14 to the New York "Herald Tribune" quoted him further as follows:

"The public has been through ten terrible years and is suspicious. It is easy to get ideas into the public mind; it is hard and expensive to get them out. You should take out insurance on your own business, by doing more advertising to tell your story to public opinion."

Mr. Lichtenberg pointed out that "public hearings next January on the monopoly investigation of insurance companies may accelerate unfavorable opinion, by emphasizing minor practices rather than major policies."

Eric Hodgins, New York, said that "American business is the most enlightened, progressive and intelligent in the world, but it still has almost everything to find out about the American public as a whole. And the American public knows almost nothing about American business."

"The public relations problem of American business is not solved merely by hiring an expert and doing more advertising. It will come only when American business identifies itself with the American people and begins a long job of explaining its motives; when all intelligent and articulate business men become as much interested in receiving a mandate from the people as a politician seeking re-election."

Clinton Davidson, vice-president of Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., in a speech prepared for presentation today, urged that life insurance companies build up their agents by newspaper advertising and publicity just as the motion-picture firms do their stars. The motion-picture industry, he said, has tried every form of advertising to get away from the "star system," but that is the one they get results from, and that is the one by which they have increased their box-office returns since 1929.

"In my opinion," Mr. Davidson said, "there is not any other one thing that a life insurance company could do that would increase its sales as much as advertising, developing and exploiting their leading salesmen in the communities in which they live and work by means of newspaper advertising. Not only would this increase the sales record of such agents of the company using this method, but it would do more than anything else possible to attract the right type of new agent to that company."

L. H. Brown Sees Cooperation Between Business and Government Urgent Need of Today—Head of Johns-Manville Lists 11 Major Problems Calling for Solution to Expedite Recovery—H. B. Bergen Urges Employers to Cooperate with Labor in Seeking Changes in Wagner Act

Real cooperation is now possible between Government and business leaders for the first time in six years, Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corp., said on Nov. 18 in an address before the annual New England Conference at Boston. Mr. Brown said that not since the "depression" began is there need for a program of this character. He added that if present recovery gains are to be consolidated and maintained, 11 major economic and social problems must be solved. Mr. Brown cited signs of a new spirit of cooperation within the Government itself, as well as a more realistic approach to national problems by the American public which "has served notice that Government and business should begin to pull together rather than in opposite directions."

In listing the present impending economic and social problems, Mr. Brown mentioned the following:

1. World-wide economic collapse which must be approached "from a long-range, objective point of view" rather than on a temporary emergency basis.
2. Decentralizing of attack on a host of regional and local problems which in the last few years have been rolled into a few big national problems that have defied solution.
3. Repealing "emergency monetary measures, restabilizing the dollar internally and cooperating to restore economic stability abroad."
4. Balancing the national budget.
5. Scientific study of taxes with broadening of tax base and elimination of waste and extravagance brought about by "overlapping of 178,000 separate tax-spending public bodies."
6. Placing social security on a "pay-as-you-go basis."
7. Opening up of employment possibilities to men more than 45.
8. Developing a farm program to encourage exports of surplus products.
9. Encouraging new business ventures by modifying or lifting "curbs on new enterprise, risk-taking and investments."
10. Cleaning up of relief rolls.
11. Correcting weaknesses in the National Labor Act which "has aroused the distrust of both employers and of union leaders."

In addressing the Conference on the same day (Nov. 18), Harold B. Bergen of McKinsey, Wellington & Co., management consultants, advised industrial employers to cooperate with organized labor in fighting for changes in the Wagner Act relating to protection against illegal strikes, jurisdictional disputes and boycotts by unions against goods produced by rival unions. Mr. Bergen said:

If employers could agree with organized labor on a legislative program, much could be done to promote sound labor legislation and to prevent an increasing control of industrial relations by the Government. Why not sit down with labor leaders and discuss with them the Wagner Act and other labor legislation? They are beginning to become concerned about governmental control over industrial relations. If management and labor could present a united front on these matters, politicians would quickly follow their leadership. The main difficulty in creating a unified program at present is the split between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

He continued, in part:

Face the fact that the union movement is here to stay if we are to preserve our democratic society. Let your employees without any suggestions from you decide what they want to do about union organization. Bargain in good faith with any union designated by the Labor Board to represent your workers.

Do not, however, think that your labor problems are solved when you sign an agreement. You will have just begun a new period in your industrial relations. It will be desirable for you to take the lead in developing a long-range industrial relations program with the cooperation of the union. Development of greater leadership by the employer should result in improved industrial relations, increased sales, decreased costs and larger net profits.

Finally, employers should consider the desirability of cooperating with one another on an industry-wide basis, or a community basis, to present a united front in collective bargaining and in the adjustment of labor disputes. Every trade association should have an Industrial Relations Committee continuously studying labor problems and every community should have an employers' association, actively engaged in promoting constructive labor relations in the community.

Wage-Hour Law Exemption for Telegraph Messengers Not Permitted—Western Union and Postal Telegraph to Comply with Decision

Denial of the application of the major telegraph companies for exemption of approximately 20,000 messengers from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act was recommended to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews on Nov. 12. This recommendation was contained in a report made by Dr. William M. Leiserson, Chairman of the National Mediation Board, who presided at the hearings held in New York City on Oct. 20 and 21. The application was made by the Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph System, and All America Cables & Radio, Inc. On Nov. 14 the Western Union and Postal companies announced that they would comply with the decision under which they will be required to pay the minimum of 25 cents an hour. The following regarding the recommendation is from a Washington dispatch of Nov. 12 to the New York "Times":

The basis of the companies' applications was Section 14 of the Act which provides:

"The Administrator, to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, shall by regulations or by orders provide (1) the employment of learners, or apprentices, and of messengers employed exclusively in delivering letters and messages, under special certificates issued pursuant to regulations of the Administrator, at such wages lower than the minimum wage applicable under Section 6 (which is 25 cents per hour up to Oct. 24, 1939) and subject to such limitations as to time, number, proportion and length of service as the Administrator shall prescribe."

Intent of Congress Argued

Testimony was that about 15% of the messengers' calls are for delivery of matter other than telegrams or letters, officials of the company contending that when a call box rang they could not possibly know whether the messenger was to pick up a telegram, letter or a package which might be a box of diamonds.

For that reason, they contended, the companies could not segregate their service as to letters and telegrams and as to deliveries of other matter.

The companies argued that Congress, because its members were aware of the types of services offered by telegraph companies, had known what it was doing in writing in Section 14, and that its provisions were applicable to telegraph companies.

This contention was overruled by Mr. Leiserson with the simple statement that the Act did not authorize the Administrator to issue such certificates to messengers employed by the applicant companies.

New York Court of Appeals Rules Strikers May Not Picket Homes of Non-Strikers—Decision Upholds Injunction Curbs

A ruling that strikers cannot picket the homes of workers who do not join a strike was issued Nov. 22 by the New York State Court of Appeals, in sustaining a lower-court injunction obtained by Remington-Rand, Inc., to prevent mass picketing. The temporary injunction was granted July 18, 1936, and affirmed by the Appellate Division Aug. 6. The dispute which precipitated the strike was later settled and the injunction is no longer effective.

In describing the Court of Appeals ruling, Associated Press advices of Nov. 22 from Albany said:

All justices concurred, but no opinion was written by New York's Court of Appeals in ruling today on the picketing case growing out of the 2-year-old strike at a Remington-Rand Corporation plant.

The original injunction banned strikers from use of violence, visiting the homes of employes in an unlawful manner, interference with ingress and egress from the plant, and the congregation of crowds on the premises. In a brief before the State's highest court, counsel for the machinists' union said that although the strike had been settled, a review by the court was sought on the question for the benefit of capital and labor.

Remington-Rand counsel argued that "this so-called picketing of homes is not legal, but is in effect an illegal secondary boycott which has been condemned by the courts."

"With the evidence before the court which showed the violence, assault and intimidation which occurred as the result of collection of crowds and mass picketing," the Remington-Rand brief said, "it is clearly not an abuse of discretion for the court to limit the number of pickets to four."

"The only substantial thing they (pickets) are deprived of by the limitation of the number of pickets is that of intimidating employes. The denial of the right to intimidate by force of numbers inflicts no injury upon the defendants (union leaders)."

"On the contrary, by permitting the defendants to intimidate in that way deprives the plaintiff of the services of many of its employes who would otherwise return to work and is a source of danger to the public at large."

Three Remington-Rand workers, Fremont Thornelley, Marcia Daz and James M. Butler had said their homes were picketed and subjected to violence during the strike.

Counsel for the union asserted that there was no evidence to support the lower court's finding that the corporation had "complied with all obligations imposed by law which were involved in the labor dispute" and that the employers had "made every reasonable effort to settle the dispute by negotiation" before resorting to an injunction to halt picketing of non-striking workers' homes and the use of violence in picketing the plant.

Chicago Stock Yards Are Closed Because of Strike by C. I. O. Affiliates—Live Stock Exchange Suspends Trading

All normal operations in the Chicago stock yards were halted this week, as the result of a strike called Nov. 21 by the Livestock Handlers' Union No. 567, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Union spokesmen threatened to extend the strike to include between 18,000 and 20,000 packing house employes. Approximately 15,000 cattle, 2,000 calves, 10,000 sheep and 18,000 hogs which were in the yards at the time of the strike were removed after they had been cared for by the heads of commission firms and their salesmen. Charles R. Rice, President of the Live Stock Exchange, announced on Nov. 23 that the Exchange had suspended trading because of the effects of the walkout. Last night (Nov. 25) Associated Press accounts from Chicago stated that for the fourth consecutive day, excluding the Thanksgiving holiday, the strike tied up the stock yards, and no live stock quotations were available.

Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of Monopoly Discussed at Annual Convention of American Finance Conference—Senator O'Mahoney and Wendell Berge Among Speakers

The legal, economic and social aspects of monopoly in the United States, and in the automobile finance business in particular, as well as possible solutions of the problem, were discussed by speakers at the fifth annual convention of the American Finance Conference, in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 10 and 11. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming said that the National Economic Committee, of which he is Chairman, and the people are confronted with the task of preserving the advantages of mass production and at the same time eliminating the disadvantages, without undue abuses in the direction of governmental control.

Wendell Berge, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, spoke on "Consent Decree Policy in Anti-Trust Suits." He outlined the policy of the Department of Justice in enforcing the Sherman Act, with particular reference to the proposed consent decree in the Ford and Chrysler cases. Senator O'Mahoney said, in part:

There can be no question but that the fundamental desire of all America is to preserve their liberty. People want to work out their own salvation in their own way. The trouble is that they have been prevented from doing this by concentrated private economic power and by concentrated Government power.

The National Economic Committee has been created, not to discover some new political power, but to see if it can find the rule that will make impossible, first, domination by concentrated private economic power, and second, undesirable Government control.

A great change has come over the United States by reason of the fact that improvement in transportation and communication enables men to exert their influence over a much wider territory than was previously possible. Whenever the sphere of human action widens we find it necessary

to adopt new rules and to make adjustments to changes brought about by new inventions.

Senator O'Mahoney stated that there are 30 corporations in the country which have assets in excess of \$1,000,000,000 each, while 22 States have within their borders less than that amount of real property and 16 have less than \$1,000,000,000 each in both tangible and intangible property. At the same time, he said, it has been noted that the 110 largest corporations have a total of 4,250,000 stockholders, of whom 3,250,000 own 86%. In part, he also stated:

The total expenditure of the Federal Government last year was \$11,000,000,000 in its effort to restore prosperity. It is visibly demonstrated that \$11,000,000,000 will not restore prosperity when a national income of \$80,000,000,000 is what is needed. Only private initiative can bring prosperity of that kind.

There are two dominant fears that confront us: the fear of monopolistic control of our economic system, and fear of control over the activities of the people by Government. Our problem is to discover a way whereby this great expanded business can operate so as to create a maximum of benefits, and at the same time prevent all but a minimum of abuse in bringing this about.

That is the problem that lies before the National Economic Committee, and that is the task that lies before the American people.

Mr. Berge said that the department is acting first in the public interest in the monopoly prosecutions and expressed the opinion that the proposed Ford and Chrysler decrees should achieve that which the National Recovery Administration attempted and failed.

Paul E. Hadlick, Secretary of the National Oil Marketers Association, spoke on "Divorcement Legislation." "The solution of the monopoly problem may be well in the direction of State and national legislation to divide industries into their natural functional units," he said. Richard G. Waters, Casualty Insurance Commissioner of Texas, discussed the work of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in an address on "Financed Contract Insurance." Mr. Waters presented the views of the Association with respect to relationships between the automobile finance companies, insurance companies and instalment buyers. The setting up of State automobile dealer licensing laws at the request of the dealers themselves, rather than by the State for the purpose of correcting situations inimical to good business and the interest of the public, was urged by State Senator G. Earl Ingram, counsel of the Wisconsin Banking Commission.

Arthur W. Newton, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, defended instalment selling and commercial credit, citing figures recently compiled by his bank to show the sound conditions of the automobile finance business. Mr. Newton said, in part:

It has been stated that instalment buying has been responsible for financial crises. This I find hard to believe. In a former address I pointed out that at the same time that brokers' loans outstanding in 1929 were over \$8,000,000,000, the instalment paper in the hands of the finance companies was but little over a billion, or about an eighth as much as the brokers' loans. Compare these outstandings of finance paper with the enormous amount of brokers' loans, real estate mortgages, bank loans and bond issues outstanding in 1929, many of which went into default, and it hardly seems probable that it was the comparatively small amount of finance paper which caused the depression—the more particularly when it is remembered that most of the finance paper was liquidated within 18 months, whereas in many cases mortgages and bond issues took years to clear up.

Professor F. Cyril James of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, described the work of the National Bureau of Economic Research, of which he is a member, in the current study of consumer credit, and commented briefly on the current political and economic developments.

Owen L. Coon, President of the General Finance Corp., Chicago, was reelected President of the Conference. Other officers reelected were: Vice-Presidents, G. A. Pivrotto, President of the Automobile Finance Co., Pittsburgh, and J. F. Hudson Jr., President of the Interstate Securities Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. R. Tennant of the Tennant Finance Corp., Chicago, and Executive Vice-President, Fred V. Chew, Chicago.

The members of the Conference adopted a resolution praising the work of its special committee which has maintained constant contact with the Department of Justice during the negotiation of the proposed consent decrees now pending in South Bend, Ind., in the anti-monopoly cases against the Ford and Chrysler companies, and discharged the committee from further duties.

Estate of John D. Rockefeller Sr. Placed at \$26,410,-837—Held Only One Share of Standard Oil Common Stock—Gifts During Lifetime Exceeded Half Billion Dollars

That John D. Rockefeller Sr. left a net estate of \$26,410,837 was disclosed Nov. 22 with the filing of a tax appraisal in the State Office Building. Virtually the entire estate was composed of securities; United States Treasury notes alone had a market value as of May 23, 1937, the date of Mr. Rockefeller's death, of \$17,837,255 State, county and municipal bonds aggregated about \$5,500,000 and corporate bonds, about \$1,600,000.

Stocks held in the estate consisted principally of railroad shares; of his once vast holdings of Standard Oil Shares, Mr. Rockefeller retained at the time of his death only one common share of Standard Oil Co. of California and 1,150 shares of non-voting preferred stock of the Ohio Oil Co.

Also on Nov. 22, a statement of gifts made by Mr. Rockefeller during his life time was given out by John D. Rockefeller Jr. through the firm of Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross. The list which includes only benefactions of over \$100,000 each totals \$524,890,792.07 and it is noted that gifts of less than that amount aggregated \$5,962,839.

The largest single benefaction was to the Rockefeller Foundation which received \$182,851,480.90; next in size was the General Education Board which received \$129,209,167.10; \$73,985,313.77 was given to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, \$59,931,891 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and \$34,708,375.28 to the University of Chicago.

Study of Building Codes Urged by F. S. Cannon at Annual Convention of Society of Residential Appraisers—E. J. McCormick Elected President

At the annual convention of the Society of Residential Appraisers in Chicago, Nov. 15, President F. S. Cannon of Indianapolis, in his address before 700 members of the Society, asked real estate appraisers to study basic construction codes in their communities. "Let us use our experience to help clear the pages of our laws of ancient requirements and set the regulations on a basis to meet today's conditions," he said, in talking of the building codes. Regarding Mr. Cannon's further remarks, an announcement said:

If you do not have planning or zoning commissions in your community, it is essential that you help set them up and also see that they function in as broad and unprejudiced manner as possible.

Remember that our work is not based alone on today's values, but the value of 15 to 25 years ahead. Of all the groups interested in civic improvements we should be most vitally concerned.

Describing the growth of the Society of Residential Appraisers which he considers the basis for a new standard of ethics and professional skill in property valuation, Mr. Cannon pointed out that its membership has gained 25% during the fourth year of its existence, just drawing to a close. It now has 2,800 members. In the view of John Ihlder of Washington, D. C., every community probably has a considerable supply of good dwellings to be rented at costs below that of any new housing, public or private. He was explaining that Government must begin to provide housing where private enterprise ceases, and that in making its program it should take into account existing good dwellings available at low rentals. Mr. Ihlder is executive officer for the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia, and addressed a meeting of some 700 appraisers and savings, building and loan executives attending the convention of the Society of Residential Appraisers. Mr. Ihlder said that there are two alternatives to the Government's finding itself with a never-ending job of restoring such areas that have been spoilt. The alternatives are:

1. Private enterprise can equip itself with eyeglasses that will enable it to realize that it ultimately pays the bills for slums through taxes.
2. Government, through the police power, can impose standards of performance that will convert new residential areas from areas of short-time speculation into those of long-term investment.

Edmund J. McCormick, New York City consulting engineer, was elected national President of the Society of Residential Appraisers at the convention in Chicago on Nov. 15. Mr. McCormick succeeds F. S. Cannon of Indianapolis and was elevated from the first vice-presidency. He was one of the founders of the New York Chapter of the Society and one of the first governors of the national organization. Other officers elected include the following:

First Vice-President, G. Hicks Fallin, Secretary of the Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association of Peoria, Ill.
Second Vice-President, Frank D. Hall, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Governors elected for a two-year term include: Edwin M. Einstein, Fresno, Calif.; C. L. Thomas, Topeka, Kan.; Fred M. Babcock, Washington, D. C.; Harry S. Copeland, Houston, Tex.

National Cotton Council Formed In South to Promote Use of Cotton Through Increased Consumption—Oscar Johnston Reported as Regarding Acreage Reduction Program Impractical

At Memphis, Tenn. on Nov. 21 an organization was formed under the name of the National Cotton Council for the promotion of the use of cotton through increased consumption. Oscar Johnston, who was named as Chairman of the Council, is said to have declared the Administration's acreage reduction program to be impractical, referring to it as a failure because it displaces land and labor and opens markets to "synthetic fibers" which are supplanting cotton. The United Press which reported him as saying that Federal control of cotton production must be eliminated if the industry is to be saved from economic ruin, indicated his further comments and developments at the meeting as follows:

He said that in America alone 400,000,000 pounds of substitutes for cotton staple would be used within the next twelve months. He referred to paper and rayon and other cotton substitutes made from wood.

Describing cotton as the nation's foremost economic problem, Mr. Johnston told more than 200 representatives of the cotton industry from 15 States that there was only one sound solution to raise the low price and to liquidate the record surplus of the staple.

"That solution," he said, "is increased consumption, and the first step is to begin at home. Our domestic market can be expanded if chemists and scientists apply their knowledge to finding of new uses."

He said vanished foreign markets could be regained through an intelligent tariff program. He warned that trade barriers must be removed if this nation's cotton is to regain its markets in foreign countries.

The delegates approved a 5-point program proposed by Mr. Johnston to promote use of cotton. It included:

1. An intensive domestic advertising campaign.
2. Cultivation of good will toward American cotton in foreign markets.
3. Stimulation of international commerce with industrial nations.
4. Scientific research for discovery of new uses and for improvement of manufacturer products to increase consumption in known uses.
5. More equitable and favorable transportation rates between the cotton belt and other sections of the nation.

Mr. Johnston attacked Federal crop control as undesirable because of the farmers' aversion to dependency on governmental subsidies for the "difference between starvation and bankruptcy."

As for freight rates, which have been attacked by many Southern groups, Mr. Johnston said the N. C. C. would conduct an educational program to call attention to tariffs affecting cotton.

The conference will complete organization of the National Cotton Council by appointing permanent committees for each of the 15 States and their chairmen. States represented were Arkansas, Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and New Mexico.

A campaign for lower freight rates and research for new uses of cotton will constitute the Keystone of the Council's program said advices Nov. 22 from Memphis to the New York "Times," which in part also stated:

A minimum annual outlay of \$150,000 is to be increased gradually until it becomes \$2,000,000, Oscar Johnston, announced.

The cotton men decided that they would finance the work of the Council without government assistance. It is their hopes that by an assessment plan enough money can be raised to ultimately restore cotton to the high estate it held before foreign growths cut down the markets abroad and before substitutes, principally rayon and silk, cut down home consumption to the point where the largest carryover of cotton of all time now hangs over the market and has depressed prices to a level that is below the cost of production.

New York Worlds Fair Building Cornerstone Laid—Messages from State Governors Sealed Within It

The cornerstone of the National Advisory Committee Building was made the receptacle for the safekeeping of messages from 35 State governors wishing the New York Worlds Fair of 1939 success as a fair and as a force for peace and progress. Among those who attended the ceremony, which took place Nov. 22, were Mrs. Vincent Astor, Chairwoman of the National Advisory Committee on women's participation and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on men's participation. Mr. Aldrich remarked on the emphasis placed by the Fair on the vital need for cooperation in all phases of contemporary life and how this aspect has been exemplified by American business and social leaders, in their willingness to cooperate with the Fair corporation. The building, which will inclose a sheltered garden and fountain will face one of the principal streets of the amusement area. Its facilities will include lounges, conference rooms, administrative offices and a restaurant.

Perkin Medal of Society of Chemical Industry for 1939 to Be Presented to Dr. W. S. Landis—Dr. J. V. N. Dorr Receives Chemical Industry Medal for 1938

Dr. Walter S. Landis has been elected to receive the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1939. The medal is awarded annually for valuable work in applied chemistry and will be presented this year to Dr. Landis for his work on cyanamid, derivatives of cyanamid, fertilizers, ammonium phosphate in particular, the first commercial production of argon and contributions to the explosive industry. The selection is made by a committee representing the five chemical societies in the United States. The medal will be presented on Jan. 6 at a meeting to be held at the Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st Street, New York City.

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1938 was presented on Nov. 4 to Dr. J. V. N. Dorr, President of the Dorr Co., Inc., at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society, held at the Chemists' Club, New York City. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe presided. Howard C. Parmalee spoke on the accomplishments of the medalist before the presentation of the medal. In accepting the medal Dr. Dorr spoke on the value of the American patent system. Reference to the proposed presentation of the medal to Dr. Dorr was made in our issue of Oct. 29, page 2628.

John L. Lewis Elected First Constitutional Head of C. I. O.—Organization Concludes Initial Convention, After Resolution Endorsing Wagner Labor Relations Act

John L. Lewis on Nov. 18 was unanimously elected as the first President of the newly created Congress of Industrial Organizations, formed on the groundwork of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The annual convention of the group was referred to in these columns, Nov. 19, page 3093. Before the election of Mr. Lewis, the convention adopted resolutions opposing any change in the Wagner Labor Relations Act and urging the United States to cooperate with other democracies to fight the spread of Fascism in the Western Hemisphere. Prolonged demonstrations followed the nomination of Mr. Lewis, as well as the naming of Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman for the two Vice-Presidential posts.

The final session of the convention was described in the following item of Nov. 19 from the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette":

Amid wild cheering, ovations, band music, table thumping and aisle-parades lasting as long as 28 minutes, Lewis was given a supporting staff. Phillip Murray and Sidney Hillman were elected Vice-Presidents and James B. Carey, 27-year-old President of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America was named Secretary. Each was elected unanimously, no others being nominated.

Forty-one on Executive Council

An executive council of 41 members, chiefly made up of Presidents of the C. I. O.'s constituent unions, likewise was chosen. Its membership includes N. A. Zonovich of New Kensington, Aluminum Workers Union; Clinton S. Golden, Pittsburgh, Distillery Workers, also C. I. O.'s regional director here; B. Frank Bennett, Pittsburgh, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers; John Green, Camden, N. J., Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Van A. Bittner, Chicago, regional director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Emil Rieve, Philadelphia, Textile Workers, and Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, Hazleton, Pa., International Secretary, United Mine Workers of America.

Cite Menace of Fascism

An amended credentials committee report indicated the convention, held in Grotto Hall, Northside, was attended by 519 delegates, representing more than 3,800,000 workers in national and international unions.

The C. I. O. voiced its opinion that "the Fascist nations of Germany, Italy and Japan" are a menace to "democracy in the Western Hemisphere."

The convention went on record as "heartily endorsing a program that would enable this Government (United States) to extend governmental credits to Central and South American countries which would permit the people of such nations to purchase American goods and commodities for the elevation of the standard of living of the masses of those countries, build up industry and agriculture in such countries and provide a bulwark of American democracy in Central and South America to thwart economic and political penetration of Fascist nations of Germany, Italy and Japan."

Pledge Support to Harry Bridges

The C. I. O.'s support was pledged to its delegate, Miss Kathryn Lewis, appointed by President Roosevelt to the Pan-American conference in Lima, Peru. Miss Lewis, daughter and confidential Secretary of C. I. O. President Lewis, was active in the Pittsburgh convention.

The delegates urged also that a Pan-American labor institute be established "for the purpose of exchanging, through the Pan-American Union, information and research on labor problems."

The convention pledged support to legislation "that would be formulated by the Federal administration" to prevent any "aid or comfort" being given to "aggressor nations which are so determined to bring Fascism to the world."

C. I. O.'s support was pledged also to Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast C. I. O. regional director, facing possible deportation to his native Australia, and Harold Pritchett of the Timber Workers Union, who has been prevented from entering the United States.

The delegates, in other resolutions:

Urged establishment of a maritime committee to coordinate activities of maritime unions and the C. I. O.

Urged creation of a permanent bureau of fine arts by the Government.

Told their executive council to study technological unemployment and support legislation for a six-hour work day and a 30-hour week.

The convention urged Congress to leave the Wagner Labor Act unchanged and not to "interfere with the work of the National Labor Relations Board by investigating its activities." Even stronger legislation was suggested and some speakers argued for it.

By resolution also the convention attacked the Associated Farmers as an organization with a "misleading" name.

Conference at Fort Worth of Financial Advertisers Association Oct. 31-Nov. 3—George O. Everett Elected President

A welcome to the delegates to the Financial Advertisers Association Conference at Fort Worth, Tex. Oct. 31-Nov. 3 was extended by the Fort Worth bankers under the leadership of J. Lowell Lafferty, General Chairman of the Fort Worth Committee, Assistant Vice-President of the Fort Worth National Bank and a Director of the Financial Advertisers Association.

"Public Relations to Meet the Changing Needs of Today" was the theme of a conference marked by a full schedule devoted to the fundamentals of public relations; research, economics and employee training. "Back to school" was the method adopted by George Everett, General Chairman of the Conference, to present his program. Dr. James C. Dolley, head of the Department of Banking at Texas University, started each day by presenting a four hour course in the changing economics and how they must be treated in our public relations. Featuring his course was a series of economic theories in use today, their pros and cons and probable effectiveness.

The afternoon programs were devoted to round-table, off-the-record forums, where comparatively small groups discussed subjects devoted to the development of commercial, trust, savings, and investment business. The subjects discussed were determined by a survey of all members to be certain of their general interest. Featuring the general sessions were Elmo Roper, Research Counselor, whose subject was "The Value of Research and How it Could be Applied to Banking"; and Bert H. White, Vice-President of the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. who told of his research advisory service designed to help banks assist their commercial customers.

George Everett, Assistant Vice-President of the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Utica, N. Y., was elected President to succeed William H. Neal, Vice-President of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Stephen H. Fifield, Assistant Vice-President, Barnett National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.; was elected First Vice-President; Robert J. Izant, Vice-President, Central National Bank, Cleveland, was elected Second Vice-President; and,

Victor Cullin, Assistant Secretary, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., third Vice-President.

The new Board of Directors consists of:

William H. Neal, Roy H. Booth, Jr., National Shawmut Bank, Boston; Granville Bourne, Nashville Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Dorcas Campbell, East River Savings Bank, New York City; Merrill J. Campbell, Marine Trust Company, Buffalo; J. F. Cornelius, First National Bank, Spokane, Wash.; John J. Harris, Fenner & Beane, New York City; Clifford DePuy, Northwestern Bank, Des Moines; Clyde O. Draughon, Merchants National Bank, Mobile, Ala.; Lewis F. Gordon, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Lowell Lafferty, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth; John J. McCann, Jr., National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.; Chester L. Price, City National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago; R. P. Purse, The Purse Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. L. Spry, The Canada Trust Company, London, Canada; and, Richard H. Wells, State-Planters Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Va.

Toronto was selected by the Board as the convention city for next year.

Secretary of State Hull and United States Delegation Sail for Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the United States delegation sailed from New York last night (Nov. 25) aboard the liner Santa Clara for Lima, Peru, where the Eighth International Conference on American States will open on Dec. 9. Before sailing Secretary Hull planned to talk with Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador recently recalled from Germany. The American delegation, which accompanied Secretary Hull, was listed in these columns of last week, page 3103.

Godfrey Haggard, New British Consul-General at New York, Honored at Receptions

Godfrey D. N. Haggard, who arrived in this country on Nov. 6 to take up his new duties as British Consul-General at New York, was guest of honor at a reception and luncheon given by the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States on Nov. 15. Mr. Haggard, who was appointed June 9, as was noted in these columns of June 25, page 4052, succeeds Sir Gerald Campbell, who has become High Commissioner in Canada. On Nov. 16 the English-Speaking Union gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Haggard at the Plaza Hotel, New York. Regarding this affair, we take the following from the New York "Times" of Nov. 17:

John W. Davis, President of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, presided and assured Mr. Haggard of his "heartly and cordial welcome." Frederic R. Coudert Sr. made the principal address of greeting, referring to the English common law, "the doctrine of the rights of man, of fair play and of the privilege of every man to his day in court" as the underlying bond between the English-speaking peoples.

Mr. Haggard, answering criticism of the democracies for failure to take more positive action in world affairs, told an audience of 400 that "democracy may not win every battle, but it always wins the last one." Referring to British-American cooperation in many fields as "almost automatic," he characterized British foreign policy as "something that matters to Americans and about which Americans are entitled to have their own opinions." To the charge that Great Britain has "let the democracies down," in the recent crisis, he replied with the query:

"What could have been more democratic than the action of our Prime Minister, reflecting the opinion of his own people and in a sense testing the democratic opinion of other countries?"

Colonel Batista, Cuban Army Chief, Departs from United States—Pledges Cuba Will Stand with American Nations for Democracy

Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Chief of the Constitutional Army of Cuba, departed for Cuba on Nov. 20 after a week's visit in New York. Colonel Batista came to the United States to attend Armistice Day ceremonies in Washington as the guest of General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, during which time he conferred with President Roosevelt and other Government officials. Before leaving New York the Colonel declared that his country would stand with the other American nations against any political penetration alien to the American democratic ideals. A reference to Colonel Batista's three-day visit in Washington was made in our issue of last week, page 3102. In an interview before his departure Colonel Batista said:

I wish to express my most profound gratitude for the attention given me during my stay by the authorities, institutions and the people in general. I have received from everyone the most warm welcome, with smiles and courtesy at all times.

According to the New York "Times," Colonel Batista also said:

I leave very satisfied, as much for the demonstrations as for the great things which I have seen during my stay in this country. Many of the things I have seen will help me as an experience which I will transmit to Cuba. My only lament is that my stay here was so short.

President Roosevelt Appoints O. Kerner and M. L. Igoe to Federal Judgeships in Illinois—Also Names W. J. Campbell as Federal Attorney

President Roosevelt on Nov. 23 announced from his temporary White House offices in Warm Springs, Ga., the appointment of two Federal judgeships and a new District Attorney in Illinois. Otto Kerner, Attorney General of Illinois, was named to the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh District, and Michael L. Igoe, former Illinois Representative in Congress who was Federal Attorney for

the Northern District of Illinois since his retirement from Congress, was appointed District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. The third appointment made by the President was that of William J. Campbell, National Youth Administration director for Illinois, to succeed Mr. Igoe as United States Attorney.

SEC Appoints D. T. Moore Administrator of New Regional Office in Cleveland

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 21 that Dan Tyler Moore Jr., Chief of the Division of Securities of the State of Ohio, had accepted an appointment to become Regional Administrator for a new Regional Office established by the Commission in Cleveland, Ohio, for the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. The Commission further stated:

Mr. Moore, who previously had been a member of the staff of the Commission, went to Ohio as Chief of the State's Securities Division in June, 1937. He is the author of the new Ohio Securities Act, which was modeled on certain features of the Federal securities statutes and which was adopted by the Ohio Legislature in January, 1938.

Mr. Moore was on the staff of the SEC from October, 1934, until July, 1937, prior to which he was associated with Roosevelt & Son, New York, investment bankers. He is a graduate of Yale College, class of 1931, and is 30 years old. Born in the District of Columbia, he makes his home in Columbus, Ohio. He will assume his new duties on Dec. 1.

The four States in the new administrative region were formerly a part of the Chicago region. Up to the present time the Cleveland office of the Commission has been administered as a sub-office of Chicago. The Detroit office of the Commission, hitherto a branch of the Chicago Regional office, now falls under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland Regional Administrator.

H. W. Beebe and L. M. Marks Appointed to New York Committee of Investment Bankers Conference

B. Howell Griswold Jr., Chairman of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., announces the appointment to membership on the New York district conference committee of Harry W. Beebe of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Laurence M. Marks of Laurence M. Marks & Co. The New York district embraces the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

J. H. Cohen to Speak at Monthly Meeting of New York State Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 1—Five Nominated for Membership

Julius Henry Cohen, general counsel of the Port of New York Authority, will be guest of honor and speaker at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Dec. 1. Mr. Cohen, who in 1931 served as Vice-Chairman and General Counsel of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, will speak on the "Increasing Federal Encroachments on the Powers and Properties of the States." Richard W. Lawrence, President of the chamber, will preside at the meeting. Reports from a number of committees will be acted upon at the business session preceding Mr. Cohen's address.

The following have been approved for membership by the executive committee of the Chamber and will come for up election at the meeting on Dec. 1:

Harold M. Sawyer, Vice-President of the American Gas & Electric Co.; Fletcher W. Rockwell, Vice-President of the National Lead Co.; Fred A. Hubbard, Vice-President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Co. Gilbert Hudson Wehmann, of Tucker Anthony & Co., and Richard B. Bole, of Aero Insurance Underwriters.

S. Maestre and J. R. Stanley Elected Directors of Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

According to announcement of William T. Nardin, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, the results of the election of directors which ended Nov. 22 are as follows: Sidney Maestre, President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, was elected by member banks in Group 1 as a Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and John R. Stanley, Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley Clothing Co., Evansville, Ind., was elected by member banks in Group 3 as a Class B Director. Each was chosen to serve for three years from Jan. 1, 1939.

W. M. Summers Elected President of National Security Traders Association—1939 Convention to Be Held in New York

Willis M. Summers, a partner of Hoit, Rose & Troster, New York was elected President of the National Security Traders Association for 1938-1939 term, succeeding Arthur E. Farrell, at the Association's annual convention recently concluded at Miami, Fla. The 1939 convention will be held in New York City.

Twelfth Annual Convention of Wholesale Dry Goods Institute to Be Held in New York Jan. 17-19

The twelfth annual convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute will be held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, from Jan. 17 through Jan. 19. A large attendance of wholesale executives and buyers is expected. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "Economic Changes"; "Reducing Operating Costs"; "The Fair Labor Standards Act"; "The Washington Outlook"; "How May We Make a Profit Out of Wholesaling?" An announcement by the Institute further said:

Due to a most gratifying response by manufacturers, the Merchandise Exposition, to be held concurrently with the convention of the Institute, promises to be even more successful than was last year's event. Already more than half of the exhibit space has been taken by an impressive list of concerns, including manufacturers of piece goods, domestics, hosiery, underwear, notions, men's wear and knitted outerwear.

Exhibitors are regarding the Exposition as an exceptional opportunity to further improve their cooperative relationship with wholesalers, a movement which has been making rapid progress. Differing from the policy of last year—when all manufacturers, whether or not exhibitors, were permitted to attend—manufacturer attendance this year will be confined to the representatives of those participating in the exposition.

Again, one of the convention sessions will be conducted by the manufacturers.

F. F. Brooks Re-elected Director of Cleveland Federal Reserve District

Frank F. Brooks, President of the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, was re-elected a Class A Director of the Fourth Federal Reserve District of Cleveland on Nov. 17 for a term of three years.

Automobile Export Managers to Meet in Washington on Dec. 2 to Discuss New Trade Agreements Between United States, Great Britain, and Canada

Detailed effects of the recently consummated trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain and Canada will be reviewed at a meeting of export managers representing the Automobile Manufacturers Association, to be held on Dec. 2 at the Washington headquarters of the Association, it was announced Nov. 21. Among other subjects to be discussed at the meeting will be the problems involved in improving the financing of purchase of American motor vehicles in countries where there are trade restrictions.

The signing of the agreement between the three countries was noted in our issue of Nov. 19, page 3095.

Philip A. Benson, Newly Elected President of A. B. A., to Be Guest of Honor at Luncheon to Be Tendered by Brooklyn Trust Co. Nov. 29

Philip A. Benson, newly-elected President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, will be the guest of honor at a "homecoming luncheon" to be tendered by the Brooklyn Trust Co. on Nov. 29; it is announced by George V. McLaughlin, President of the trust company. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. About 250 guests are expected to be present, including officers of savings banks throughout Greater New York and vicinity; Superintendent of Banks William R. White and members of the Banking Board of the State of New York; directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and others prominent in Brooklyn affairs; and officers of the American Bankers Association, the New York State Bankers Association, the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, and the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

25th Annual Bankers Forum Dinner of New York Chapter of American Institute of Banking to Be Held Dec. 1—P. A. Benson and T. A. Wilson to Be Guests of Honor—Marriner S. Eccles to Speak

Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and Thomas A. Wilson, President of the New York State Bankers Association and President of the Marine Midland Trust Co., Binghamton, N. Y., are to be the guests of honor at the twenty-fifth annual Bankers Forum dinner of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, on Dec. 1, at the Hotel Astor, New York, it was announced Nov. 17 by Roland C. Sherrer, Chairman of the Bankers Forum Committee and Assistant Cashier of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, will be the guest speaker, and Henry R. Kinsey, President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and President of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, will preside.

Mid-Winter Trust Conference of American Bankers Association to Be Held in New York Feb. 14-16

The twentieth annual Midwinter Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Feb. 14-16, it was announced Nov. 18 by Samuel C. Waugh, President of the A. B. A. Trust Division, who is Vice-President and Trust Officer of the First Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb. The annual banquet, which will bring the Conference to a close, will be held on the evening of Feb. 16. Trust men in various sections of the country, it is stated, are being invited to submit suggestions for discussion. In this manner it is expected that a most effective program will be built around the important current problems in the trust field.

New York State Savings Bank Association to Tender Testimonial Dinner to Philip A. Benson and Henry R. Kinsey on Dec. 5

A testimonial dinner sponsored by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York to Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers Association, and Henry

R. Kinsey, President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, will be held Dec. 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. An announcement issued by the Savings Banks Association further stated:

These two men from the same State, city, and even borough of that city, will be serving simultaneously in the two highest positions they can be elected to by their fellow bankers of this country. Those privileged to be in any way associated with these two men naturally feel that the occasion calls for unusual recognition, and we urge your cooperation.

The toastmaster will be the recently-elected President of this Association, Albert S. Embler. The only speaker will be Dr. Harold Stonier, Executive Manager of the American Bankers Association.

Manufacturers to Meet in New York for Annual Congress of American Industry Dec. 7-9

Under the leadership of Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of the American Rolling Mill Co., manufacturers from all sections of the country will gather in New York, Dec. 7, 8 and 9, for the annual Congress of American Industry sponsored by the Association, it was announced Nov. 12. Mr. Hook, who recently returned from Europe as a member of the President's Commission to study employment relations in Great Britain and Sweden, extended the invitation to manufacturers to make this the largest conclave of industry ever held, saying:

Finding jobs for the unemployed is America's "Number One Job." On the basis of National Association of Manufacturers committee reports, which will be presented, and speakers on the program, we hope to obtain an accurate cross-section of not only those factors which have blocked recovery for nine years, but also those that can be used to restore our economic equilibrium.

From prominent Government leaders the sessions will hear various opinions on the probable trends to be followed by Congress when it meets after the year end. There have already been indications, it is stated, that the Congress will be confronted with numerous proposals of vital interest to American business, including possible revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, taxation, social security, and railroad legislation. To discuss these problems the Association will hear both present and former leaders in the field of government.

A previous item bearing on the Congress in which the principal speakers were announced was given in our issue of Oct. 22, page 2476.

Twentieth Century Fund Publishes 10-Point Program Proposed by Its Committee on Debt Adjustment—Urges Plans to Make Equity Investment More Attractive to Investors

The future encouragement of direct ownership, as contrasted with the current American economic practice of "debt financing," was recommended on Nov. 13 by the Twentieth Century Fund, which made public the complete 10-point program of reform proposed by its Committee on Debt Adjustment. The principal recommendation made by the committee was that to produce durable recovery means must be found to make equity investment more attractive to investors.

The report supplements three other recent reports by the Fund, which were referred to in our issue of Nov. 12, pages 2953-54. The committee's report does not deny the usefulness of debts, and agrees that homes ordinarily cannot be bought without mortgages, that rapidly growing cities can finance public works only by selling bonds, that debts of credit institutions serve as money, and that short-term commercial debts facilitate the sale of goods currently produced. "However," the report says, "the committee is convinced that our economic system would be far more healthy if debt financing were used less frequently, and that measures should be taken to reduce its extent. Where more flexible methods of financing even approach the convenience of debt financing, they should be used; and when the advantages of debt financing are too great to forego, strenuous efforts should be made to mitigate its defects."

In a summary of the committee's report the Twentieth Century Fund added:

Discussing the course of the great depression, the committee report grants that debt difficulties were not solely responsible for it, but asserts nevertheless that "debt contributed to the lack of balance, and it was largely the weakness of our debt structure which made it possible for the business decline to go to such unprecedented lengths."

The committee's comprehensive program of action designed to ameliorate the weaknesses of debt financing and encourage direct ownership, includes the following 10 specific recommendations:

1. The existing laws and administrative rules which favor debt financing by forcing insurance companies, savings banks and trustees to invest almost entirely in debts should be relaxed and perhaps eventually abolished.

(However, Mr. J. Lienberger Davis, Chairman of the committee, dissented from this recommendation as applied to savings banks.)

2. Further new and refunding issues of securities by the Federal, State and local governments should not carry exemption from income taxes.

3. The Federal and State governments and regulatory agencies should strive to discourage debt financing, rather than to encourage it as they now do through income tax policy, regulation of utility rates and control of local government debts.

4. Plans for the repayment of debts should be related to the probable economic life and earning power of the underlying assets.

5. Appraisal of assets underlying debts should be made more systematic and objective.

6. The present situation does not warrant immediate removal of existing mortgage moratoria; but plans should be laid for their gradual elimination by a tapering-off process, to begin as soon as business conditions improve enough to justify it.

7. The committee urges that further reform in the laws governing bankruptcy, corporate reorganization, &c., should aim to secure the conversion of debt into direct ownership, and to increase the flexibility of debt contracts.

8. While the need of systematic information on the debt problem has been recognized by setting up a debt section in the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a great deal should still be done by the Federal Government and private agencies to improve available information on the debt problem.

9. Long-run policy should aim at the liquidation of the "temporary" Federal credit agencies—in particular of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, some of the Farm Credit Administration agencies, and such minor bodies as the Railroad Credit Corp. Liquidation, however, should not in all cases begin yet, and most of these agencies will take five to 20 years to wind up. Pending liquidation, the action of these agencies and other government bodies affecting debt should be better coordinated.

10. The committee is emphatically of the opinion that while sounder debt policies can help to forestall depressions and ease crises, they cannot alone bring recovery.

The report declares that the committee is convinced many of the basic weaknesses of the Nation's financial order spring from the character of the debt structure. Pointing out that the financial pattern of business is at best only a distorted reflection of the objective realities of the production, distribution, sale and use of goods and services, the report goes on to say:

To cast a large part of that financial pattern into the rigid mold of debt is dangerous. It represents an attempt to make immutable a set of valuations which at best reflect ill-formulated estimates of an uncertain future. In the face of such a major economic upset as that of 1929-1933, the effort to make changed economic realities fit the financial "pattern" of normal times may be disastrous.

The report adds that the arbitrary timing of debt maturities is even more dangerous than the congeling of capital values. Debtors often, "if not usually," cannot pay off debts on their due-dates except by borrowing anew, it is pointed out, with the result that a stoppage of refinancing in any important part of the economic system is likely to spread financial crisis.

"These dangers are accentuated," the report finds, "by the fact that the chief form of effective money in the United States is the type of debt called 'bank deposits,' underlying which is a mass of commercial loans, bonds, mortgages, and other debts owed to banks. A disturbance in the field of debt thus becomes a monetary disturbance almost automatically."

Discussing debts and the course of the depression, the report comments that:

In the early depression years, many over-extended debtors collapsed, impairing the position of the more conservative. As refinancing became more difficult, even solvent debtors became unable to carry out the artificial debt-maturity schedule and pay all debts as they came due. The resulting losses and disillusions were among the main causes of the rush to hoard currency, and of the catastrophic shrinkage of bank deposits, which marked the crushing deflation of 1931-33.

The pressure of mortgage debts put an unfair proportion of depression losses on the shoulders of debtors, and led to loss of property by foreclosure for large numbers. The resulting disorders and the feeling of insecurity they bred contributed, in turn, to further business decline. The failure of railway and utility rates to fall, which undoubtedly made the depression sharper, was largely due to the pressure of fixed debt obligations.

The remaining weak spots in the debt structure—especially debts of railways and urban mortgages—have also checked recovery. Debt weaknesses thus had a baleful influence both on the down-swing and the upswing.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Howell T. Manson, President of the Dojar Savings Bank of the City of New York, announced Nov. 19 that the bank would distribute approximately half a million dollars to its Christmas Club savers during the week of Nov. 21. The average distribution will amount to \$42.97, with 11,636 depositors participating in the total disbursement. According to Mr. Manson, this will be the largest distribution of Christmas Club money ever made by the Dollar Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1890 and which claims to be the 17th largest savings bank in the country and the 13th largest in New York State.

William H. Bade, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at Scholle Brothers, 40 Wall St., New York City, died of heart disease on Nov. 18 at his home in New York. He was 41 years old. Mr. Bade was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and graduated from Princeton University in 1919. In May, 1927, he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for \$217,000, the highest price paid up to that time, and joined the firm of De Copet & Doremus. He had remained active in Wall Street since then.

John R. Mohr, Vice-President of the Brooklyn Trust Co., died on Nov. 20 at the Brooklyn Hospital after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Mohr was born in Brooklyn, April 10, 1891, and was first employed by the old Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn in 1905 as a messenger. Later, as a result of successive promotions, he served as a teller, bookkeeper and general bookkeeper and in 1926 was appointed Trust Officer. When the Mechanics Bank merged with the Brooklyn Trust Co., in February, 1929, he was appointed an assistant secretary of the trust company, and in April, 1935, was elected a Vice-President. For the past six years he had been in charge of the mortgage department of the trust company.

Stephen T. Dunn, head of the Trust Department of the Brooklyn office of the Lawyers Trust Co., New York, died of pneumonia on Nov. 16 at the Brooklyn Hospital after an illness of two weeks. A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Dunn started his career with the Home Trust Co., which was merged with the Lawyers Trust Co. He had been connected with the Lawyers Trust for 33 years.

The Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y., has commenced the paying out of more than \$400,000 to approximately 7,000 members of its 1938 Christmas Club, thus closing out the largest season in the history of the club, Christopher C. Mollenhauer, President of the bank, stated on Nov. 21. Mr. Mollenhauer announced at the same time that almost all of this year's members had enrolled for the 1939 Christmas Club and that present indications point to a larger club both in memberships and in total deposits for the coming year. Payments being made include the regular interest at the annual rate of 2%, which is paid on all Christmas Club deposits each year.

Formal opening and inspection of the new and enlarged banking quarters of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, took place on Nov. 17. Remodeling of the bank's old

quarters at the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets and the building of a five-story annex fronting on Walnut Street have been in progress for some months. The First National Bank of Cincinnati was chartered 75 years ago (1863) with a capital of \$1,000,000, we learn from the "Enquirer" of Nov. 13, and in 1865 had total resources of \$6,683,586. At the end of 1937 its total assets were \$84,364,374. Harry S. Leyman is Chairman of the Board, and Thomas J. Davis, President.

Gordon E. Starkey has become Executive Vice-President of the Potters Bank & Trust Co. of East Liverpool, Ohio. He recently resigned his connection with the National Banking Department to accept the office. In a brief outline of his career, "Money and Commerce" of Nov. 19, from which this is learned, said, in part:

Mr. Starkey began his banking career as clerk in the Farmers Savings Bank, in Scott Village, western Ohio. From there he went in 1917 to Van Wert, Ohio, as an officer of the Van Wert National Bank. He remained with that institution until 1928, when he became associated with the United States Treasury Department under the Comptroller of the Currency as National Bank Examiner in the Fourth Federal Reserve District, Cleveland. . . . During the inception of the examining work of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation he was assigned to the Pittsburgh area and made the first examination for that corporation of a number of the Pittsburgh non-member banks.

The Transamerica Corp. (with headquarters in San Francisco, Calif.) has acquired three new subsidiary banks in the State of Oregon, according to a report to the Securities Exchange Commission, the institutions being the First National Bank of Forest Grove, the Coolidge & McClaine Bank of Silverton, and the Clatsop County Bank of Seaside, acquired by purchase of 90% or more of the outstanding stock of all three banks. San Francisco advices on Nov. 12, appearing in the Los Angeles "Times", authority for this, added:

Company also reported acquisition of 1,082 additional shares of Farmers Bank of Carson Valley, Inc., Minden, Nev., bringing ownership to 1,632 shares, or 81.60% of its 2,000 shares outstanding.

The directors of The Dominion Bank (head office Toronto, Canada) have declared a dividend of 2½% for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1938, payable Jan. 3, 1939 to shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1938, making a total distribution to the shareholders for the current year of 10%.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce (head office Toronto) issued its 72nd annual report this week. As the bank's fiscal year is being changed to end Oct. 31 instead of on Nov. 30, the current report covers only 11 months of the fiscal year. It shows net earnings as of Oct. 31, 1938, after allowing for Dominion and Provincial taxes and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, of \$2,648,975, which when added to \$739,326, the balance brought forward from the previous fiscal year, made \$3,388,301 available for distribution. Out of this sum the following allocations were made: \$2,200,000 to pay dividends for the 11 months at the rate of 8% per annum; \$237,218 transferred to pension fund, and \$200,000 written off bank premises, leaving a balance of \$751,083 to be carried forward to the present year's profit and loss account.

Total resources are shown in the statement as \$665,233,291, comparing with \$650,899,539 on Nov. 30, 1937. Of this amount \$409,036,927 are quick assets (comparing with \$407,009,161) representing 66.63% of the bank's liabilities to the public. Total deposits, too, are much higher, aggregating \$578,013,237 on Oct. 31 as against \$560,675,901 on Nov. 30 last year. The bank's capital and rest, or reserve, fund remain unchanged at \$30,000,000 and \$20,000,000, respectively. S. H. Logan is President of the institution and A. E. Arscott, General Manager.

The 64th annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada (head office Toronto) covering the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 has recently been received and shows substantial growth in both assets and deposits. The statement of the Imperial Bank is always awaited with interest because it is the first Canadian bank to make a report for the year, and the figures usually denote the general trend in bank earnings. Net earnings for the year after providing for Dominion and Provincial taxes (\$316,156); contributing to staff pension and guarantee funds (\$90,536) and making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made, amounted to \$961,343 (as compared with \$967,977 on Oct. 30, 1937), and when added to \$638,033, the balance to credit of profit and loss brought forward from the preceding fiscal year, made \$1,599,376 available for distribution. This amount was allocated as follows: \$700,000 to pay dividends at the rate of 10% per annum; \$100,000 written off bank premises account, and \$150,000 reserved for contingencies, leaving a balance of \$649,376 to be carried forward to the current fiscal year's profit and loss account. Total resources are shown at \$167,307,518, comparing with \$159,667,419 a year ago, while total deposits are given at \$150,514,063, against \$142,916,133. The paid-up capital and the reserve fund, at \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, respectively, remain the same as last year. A. E. Phipps is President and H. T. Jaffray, General Manager.

THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange has shown a strong drift toward aviation shares and this group of stocks has dominated the market during most of the present week. Specialties have also attracted considerable speculative attention while most of the oil issues have been comparatively quiet. In the public utilities group considerable pressure was apparent at times but several of the preferred stocks were able to hold small gains until the close. Low-priced shares attracted some buying but the changes in the general list were small and without special significance.

Aviation shares, especially those in the low-priced group, were in good demand during the short session on Saturday. Bellanca was particularly active and forged ahead into new high ground for the year at 9½ with a gain of 1½ points. Lockheed and Bell Aircraft were in sharp demand and registered substantial advances. Colt's Patent Fire Arms worked into new high ground as it moved forward 4 points to 78. Public utilities registered moderate improvement and there was a light demand for the industrial specialties. The outstanding gains were Aluminum Co. of America, 1 point to 120½; Cities Service pref., 1¾ points to 38½; National Steel Car, 1¼ points to 67½, and Todd Shipyards, 1 point to 69½.

Stocks were fairly firm on Monday, and while the volume of business was small in comparison to the substantial turnover of the past few weeks, many active stocks, particularly those in the specialties group, recorded fairly large gains as the market closed. Aircraft issues continued well up toward the top and most of the rearmament stocks added to their previous gains. The general list was steady but the advances were generally in minor fractions. Public utilities were somewhat stronger but most of the gains were among the preferred issues. These included among others Cities Service pref., 1¼ points to 39¾; Gatineau Power pref., 2½ points to 89½, and Long Island Lighting pref., 2½ points to 29½.

Except for the continued activity in the aircraft issues, price movements on the Curb Exchange were somewhat mixed on Tuesday, the advances and recessions being about evenly divided. There were some strong spots among the specialties, Childs pref. surging ahead 5 points to a new top at 57¼, and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. n. v. stock, which advanced 2½ points to 70½ at its top for the day. Aircraft shares continued their remarkable activity following the report from Washington, D. C., that the United States Government may build up to 12,000 airplanes during the next two years. Mining and metal stocks were sluggish and oil issues were comparatively quiet.

Irregular price movements were in evidence on Wednesday, and while there was a moderate tendency toward higher levels, the final prices were about evenly divided between advances and declines. Trading was quiet and the volume of sales dwindled down to 246,000 shares. Low priced aircraft issues turned dull, but some of the specialties registered substantial gains. This was particularly true of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. n. v. stock which improved 1½ points to a new peak at 72 and Childs pref. which raised its top to 58¾ at its high for the day. Rearmament stocks were active, public utilities were unsettled, mining and metal shares recorded small changes and oil issues were quiet.

The New York Curb Exchange, the stock market and all commodity markets were closed on Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

Specialties and aircraft stocks were in demand on Friday, and while the trading was dull and without special feature, there were a number of shares scattered through the list that registered modest gains. Axton Fisher A was one of the strong issues and climbed upward 2 points to 43; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 3 points to 117½, and Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 1½ points to 85. The volume of sales was down to 189,000 shares against 246,000 on Wednesday. As compared with Friday of last week prices were about evenly divided between gains and losses, many prominent stocks closing on the side of the advance, while many others that have been active on the upside during the past two weeks slipped below their previous close. Outstanding among the advances were Aluminum Co. of America, 123 against 119½; American Cyanamid B, 27⅞ against 26½ and Humble Oil (new) 67 against 65¾. The declines included among others New Jersey Zinc, 60¾ against 66½ and Lake Shore Mines at 49½ against 49¾.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Nov. 25, 1938	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	109,505	\$651,000	\$7,000	\$5,000	\$663,000
Monday	225,965	1,205,000	14,000	23,000	1,242,000
Tuesday	234,315	1,294,000	63,000	15,000	1,372,000
Wednesday	246,100	1,474,000	29,000	41,000	1,544,000
Thursday	188,500	1,251,000	25,000	10,000	1,286,000
Friday	188,500	1,251,000	25,000	10,000	1,286,000
Total	1,004,385	\$5,875,000	\$138,000	\$94,000	\$6,107,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Nov. 25		Jan. 1 to Nov. 25	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Stocks—No. of shares	1,004,385	1,280,612	42,782,301	97,843,420
Domestic Bonds	\$5,875,000	\$6,241,000	\$313,395,000	\$386,921,000
Foreign government	138,000	133,000	6,451,000	11,342,000
Foreign corporate	94,000	123,000	5,967,000	9,308,000
Total	\$6,107,000	\$6,497,000	\$325,813,000	\$407,571,000

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

Table of stock prices for various companies like Boots Pure Druggs, British Amer Tobacco, Cable & Wire ordinary, etc., with columns for dates from Nov. 19 to Nov. 25.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Nov. 9, 1938.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,414,426 on Nov. 2 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. In the open market about £3,300,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week.

Table showing gold quotations per fine oz. for various dates from Nov. 3 to Nov. 7.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 31st ult. to mid-day on the 7th inst.:

Table of gold imports and exports from various countries like British East Africa, British India, New Zealand, Uruguay, etc.

The SS. Maloja which sailed from Bombay on Nov. 5 carries gold to the value of about £40,800.

SILVER

Conditions were rather quiet during the past week and prices showed only small variations. Buying for American trade requirements continued and purchases were made for the Continent, demand being met mainly by sales on Eastern account and speculative re-sales.

The market as yet shows no decided tendency and for the immediate future no important change is indicated.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 31st ult. to mid-day on the 7th inst.:

Table of silver imports and exports from various countries like France, Belgium, New Zealand, etc.

Quotations during the week: IN LONDON - Bar Silver per Oz. Std. - 2 Mos.

Table of silver quotations in London and New York for various dates from Nov. 3 to Nov. 8.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 3d to the 9th November, 1938, was \$4.76 1/2 and the lowest \$4.75.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

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

Table of financial market quotations for silver, gold, British 3 1/2%, W.L., British 4%, and 1960-90.

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been.

Table of silver prices in the United States for various dates from Nov. 19 to Nov. 25.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY advertisement with details of principal office and foreign department.

cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed: FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930 NOV. 19, 1938, TO NOV. 25, 1938, INCLUSIVE

Large table of foreign exchange rates for various countries and currencies, including Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Nov. 26) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 1.7% below those for the corresponding week last year.

Table showing bank clearings returns by telegraph for various cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc., for 1938 and 1937.

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Nov. 19. For that week there was an increase of 5.8%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$6,520,620,923, against \$6,161,714,406 in the same week in 1937.

MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF SEPT. 30, 1938

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of Sept. 30, 1938, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for Oct. 31, 1938.

Since the statement of July 31, 1938, the report has been made up somewhat differently from previous reports in that agencies and corporations financed wholly from Government funds are not listed separately from those financed only partly from Government and partly from private funds.

SUMMARY OF COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPILED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY-SEPT. 30, 1938

Assets d. Table with columns: Loans, Preferred Capital Stock, etc., Cash e, Investments (United States Securities, Securities Guaranteed by United States, All Other), Accounts and Other Receivables, Real Estate and Other Business Property, Other f, Total. Rows list various agencies like Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodities Credit Corporation, etc.

Liabilities and Reserves d. Table with columns: Guaranteed by United States, Not Guaranteed by United States, Total, Excess of Assets Over Liabilities d, Proprietary Interest (Privately Owned, Owned by United States), Distribution of United States Interests (Capital Stock, Surplus, Interagency Interests). Rows list various agencies like Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodities Credit Corporation, etc.

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 October, 1938 and 1937, and the four months of the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1937-38:

Table of Government Receipts and Expenditures. Columns: Month of October (1938, 1937), July 1 to Oct. 31 (1938-39, 1937-38). Rows include Internal Revenue, Expenditures (General, Recovery and relief, Revolving funds, Transfers to trust accts., Debt retirements), Excess of receipts, and Summary.

Trust Accounts, Increment on Gold, &c. Table. Columns: Month of October (1938, 1937), July 1 to Oct. 31 (1938-39, 1937-38). Rows include Receipts, Expenditures, Public Debt Accounts, Exchanges, Excess of receipts, and Excess of expenditures.

Note 1—Beginning Dec. 31, 1937, transfers from the General Fund have been treated as receipts instead of offsets against expenditures. The figures for the month and the fiscal year 1938 have been revised accordingly and in that respect disagree with the figures published prior to Dec. 31, 1937. 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.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1938

Table showing clearing house members and their financials: Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Net Demand Deposits Average, and Time Deposits Average.

* As per official reports: National, Sept. 30, 1938; State, Sept. 30, 1938; trust companies, Sept. 30, 1938.

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a \$267,696,000; b \$86,087,000; c \$5,360,000; d \$105,350,000; e \$37,200,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House.

Table titled 'INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1938' showing Gross Deposits.

Table titled 'TRUST COMPANIES—AVERAGE FIGURES' showing financials for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Kings County.

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, \$2,963,800; Fidelity, \$858,411; Fulton, \$4,936,900; Lawyers, \$9,479,800; United States, \$37,234,183.

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Nov. 23, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year.

Large table showing assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Nov. 23, 1938; Nov. 16, 1938; and Nov. 24, 1937.

* These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON NOV. 16, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

Table showing assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks across various districts including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and Shares. It contains bid and asked prices for various stocks.

Sales for the Week

Table with 2 columns: Shares and Sales for the Week. It lists the volume of shares traded and the corresponding sales for each stock.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table listing various stocks (e.g., American Bosch Corp., Am Brake Shoe & Fdy., American Can) with columns for Range Since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest) and Range for Previous Year 1937 (Lowest, Highest).

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

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

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

Table titled 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various stocks with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Includes entries like Bon Ami class A, Borden Co, and many others.

*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 Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and sales volumes.

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks with columns for 'Shares', 'Lowest', and 'Highest' prices. Includes companies like Conde Nast, Continental, and various utility and industrial firms.

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

Table showing price ranges for various stocks since January 1, 1937, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Range for Previous Year 1937

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

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

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and price ranges per share. Includes a vertical label 'Stock Exchange Closed—Thanks-giving Day' in the middle of the table.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings with columns for stock names, share counts, prices, and historical price ranges (Lowest, Highest, and Range for Previous Year 1937).

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

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

Sales for the Week

Column of stock prices and shares corresponding to the 'Sales for the Week' header.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their current prices, such as Indian Refining, Industrial Rayon, and Ingersoll Rand.

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

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

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1937), with columns for 'Lowest' and '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 Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and rows of stock prices per share. Includes sub-sections for Stock Exchange, Closed, and Thanksgiving Day.

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

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

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on his 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 Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

Sales for the Week

Table listing sales for the week for various stocks, including shares and prices.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings with columns for stock names, par values, and prices.

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

Table showing price ranges since January 1 for various stocks.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for the previous year (1937) for various stocks.

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

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

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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

Range for Previous Year 1937

Main table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), sales for the week, stock names, par values, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for Stock Exchange, Closed, Thanks-giving, and Day.

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

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 19 to Friday Nov. 25) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS

Table listing various stocks such as United Carbon, United Carr Fast Corp, United Fruit, etc., with their respective share prices and exchange information.

Table showing 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937' for various stocks, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Stock Exchange Closed—Thanksgiving Day

* 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.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Bond Record, Thursday, 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 Nov. 25, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bids & Asked (Low, High), Bonds Sold (No.), Range Since Jan. 1 (Low, High), and similar columns for Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Cont.).

For footnotes see page 3283.

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dlgby 4-5200 N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

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

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns: Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1 (Low/High).

Table of Bonds with columns: Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1 (Low/High).

For footnotes see page 3283.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 25. Table with columns: Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bids & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 25. Table with columns: Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bids & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1.

For footnotes see page 3283.

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 (Nov. 19, 1938) and ending the present Friday (Nov. 25, 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 corresponding columns for the right-hand section of the table.

For footnotes see page 3289

Table 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). The table is split into two main sections, 'STOCKS (Continued)' on the left and 'STOCKS (Continued)' on the right, listing various companies and their market data.

For footnotes see page 3289

Table with multiple 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), and additional columns for stock descriptions and prices.

For footnotes see page 3289.

Table of bond listings for the left half of the page, including columns for 'BONDS (Continued)', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range of Prices', 'Sales for Week Shares', and 'Range Since Jan. 1, 1938'.

Table of bond listings for the right half of the page, including columns for 'BONDS (Continued)', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range of Prices', 'Sales for Week Shares', and 'Range Since Jan. 1, 1938'. Includes a section for 'FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES'.

* No par value. a Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range. n Under the rule sales not included in year's range. z Ex-dividend.
† Friday's bid and asked price. No sales were transacted during current week.
‡ Bonds being traded flat.
§ Reported in receivership
¶ The following is a list of the New York Curb bond issues which have been called in their entirety:
Abbott's Dairies 6s 1942, Dec. 23 at 103.
Hackensack Water 8s 1977, Dec. 15 at 101 1/2.
Indiana General Service 5s 1948, Jan. 1, 1939 at 105.
Ohio Power 4 1/2 series D 1956, Dec. 1 at 102.
Public Service of Northern Illinois—
4 1/2 series B 1978, Nov. 25 at 102.
4 1/2 series E 1980, Jan. 3 1939 at 102 1/2.
4 1/2 series F 1981, Jan. 3, 1939 at 102 1/2.
4 1/2 series I 1960, Nov. 25 at 104.
Super-Power Co. of Ill. 4 1/2 series 1963, Dec. 17 at 103.
1st 4 1/2 series 1970, Dec. 17 at 104.
z Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No sales.
y Under-the-rule sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No sales.
z Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No sales.
Abbreviations Used Above—"cod," certificates of deposit; "cons," consolidated; "cum," cumulative; "conv," convertible; "M," mortgage; "n-v," non-voting stock; "v t c," voting trust certificates; "w i," 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, Nov. 25

Table with columns: Unitized Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unitized Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like B'way 38th St Bldg 7s 1945, Bryant Park Bldg, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

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). Lists stocks like Arundel Corp, Balt Transit Co, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

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). Lists stocks like American Pneum Ser, Amer Tel & Tel, etc.

For footnotes see page 3293.

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

Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

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). Lists stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Adams Oil & Gas, etc.

Table 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 entries like Hamilton-Brn Shoe com, Hussmann-Ligonier com, etc.

Table 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 entries like Walualu Agricultural Co., Western Pipe & Steel Co., etc.

Advertisement for Schwabacher & Co. Members New York Stock Exchange, 111 Broadway, New York. Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

San Francisco Stock Exchange Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Large table listing San Francisco Stock Exchange sales from Nov 19 to Nov 25. Columns include Stock name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Idaho-Maryland Mines, Italo Pet of Amer, etc.

* No par value a 2nd Lq Div. Pay Endorsed. b Ex-stock dividend. r Cash sale - Not included n range for year. s Ex-dividend y Ex-rights. z Listed. t In default.

CURRENT NOTICES

Multiple notices and news items including: Roy E. Bard, a partner of Sutro Bros. & Co., was nominated for the chairmanship of the Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms; Laird, Bissell & Meeds, New York Stock Exchange firm, announced that effective Monday, Nov. 21, Edgar K. Sheppard became associated with its organization; Robert J. Phillips & Co., Board of Trade Building, Chicago, have formed a trading department; Livingston H. Burger has joined Burr & Co. as Northern New Jersey representative; Joseph M. Johnson & Co. announced that R. T. Simcock has become associated with them to inaugurate a corporation security trading department; Mervin Ash & Co., 1 Wall St., New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have available for distribution a convenient tabular tax form; F. J. Young & Co., Inc., New York, announced the election as a Vice-President of Paul S. Kerfoot; Announcement was made of the opening of offices at 30 Broad St., New York, by F. M. Mayer to act as an over-the-counter dealer specializing in foreign securities; Evans, Stillman & Co. announce that Phillip J. Dwight, formerly managing partner of the New York office of Wrenn Bros. & Co. for 15 years, is now associated with them; Robert Grant, 3rd, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Dominion Securities Corporation, 40 Exchange Place, New York, has prepared a special study of the Canadian mining industry; William J. Stelmack Corporation announced the opening of a Trading Department under the management of Carl M. Trotte; William F. Rowland has joined the sales organization of J. Arthur Warner & Co.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

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

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings (continued) 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

Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, 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

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Nov. 25

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

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

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 25

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 4 3/8s Jan 1 1977, 4 3/8s July 1 1975, etc.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including World War Bonus, Canal & Highway, and various term bonds.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds such as Holland Tunnel, Inland Terminal, and George Washington Bridge.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including Philippine Government, Honolulu 5s, and U S Panama 3s.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds with terms like 3s 1955 opt 1945, 3 1/2s 1955 opt 1945, etc.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds listing various banks and their bond terms, such as Atlanta 3s, Atlantic 3s, Burlington 5s, etc.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks listing banks like Atlanta, Atlantic, Burlington, Denver, etc.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with terms like 1% & 1 1/2% due Dec 15 '38, etc.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including Bank of New York, Bankers, Bronx County, Brooklyn, etc.

FISCAL FUND, INC.

Bank Stock Series Insurance Stock Series
Transcontinent Shares Corporation, Sponsor
LOS ANGELES JERSEY CITY BOSTON

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including Bank of Manhattan Co., Bank of Yorktown, Bensonhurst National, etc.

Insurance Companies

Table of Insurance Companies including Aetna Cas & Surety, Aetna Life, American Alliance, American Equitable, etc.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including American National Bank, Continental Illinois Natl Bank, etc.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures including Arundel Bond Corp, Associated Mtge Cos Inc, etc.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds including Bear-Mountain-Hudson River Bridge, Commodity Credit Corp, etc.

For footnotes see page 3299.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 25—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. RE ctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table of Guaranteed Railroad Stocks with columns for Par, Dividend, 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, and Ask. Includes entries like Alabama Power \$7 pref., Arkansas Pr & Lt 7% pref., etc.

Chain Store Stocks

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

Sugar Stocks

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

For footnotes see page 3299.

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 Ask. 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 Ask. Includes entries like Amer Gas & Power 3-5s '53, Amer Utility Serv 6s 1904, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 25—Continued

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and security details including Alabama Wat Serv 5s, Ashabula Wat Wks 5s, etc.

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and security details including Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cynamid, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and security details including Adminis'd Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table of Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and security details including Alden 1st 3s, B'way Barclay 1st 2s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. d Ex-Interest. f Flat price. g Nominal quotation. w With stock. z Ex-dividend. # Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. s Ex-liquidating dividend. * Not 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 Nov. 25—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 Bid, Ask, and Bond details.

For footnotes see page 3299.

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing various foreign unlisted dollar bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and Bond details.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table listing telephone and telegraph stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and Stock details.

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. 3868 to 3878, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933.

United Securities Co. of Missouri (2-3868, Form C1) of Kansas City, Mo. has filed a registration statement covering 10,000 United Fund Trust Certificates, Accumulative Series TA, which are to be offered at \$1,000 each.

Central Illinois Public Service Co. (2-3869, Form A2) of Springfield, Ill. has filed a registration statement covering \$38,000,000 of 1st mtge. 3 3/4% bonds, series A, due Dec. 1, 1968, and \$10,000,000 of 3 1/2% 4% serial debentures, due Dec. 1, 1939 to Dec. 1, 1948.

United Securities Co. of Missouri (2-3870, Form A2) of Kansas City, Mo. has filed a registration statement of \$1,000,000 series G, 10-year and \$3,000,000, series G, 15-year accumulative investment certificates with annuity options to be offered at \$810 to \$1,704 and \$720 to \$1,260, respectively.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (2-3871, Form A2) of St. Louis, Mo. has filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares of \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock, series A, having no par value.

Roy M. Smith, an individual (2-3872, Form G1) of Oklahoma City, Okla. has filed a registration statement covering 600 units of 1-2,560th fractional interest in the 1/4th royalty in the 640 acres of J. E. Parker tract at Harper Field, Ector County, Tex.

PantepecOil-Co. of Venezuela, C. A. (2-3873, Form C3) has filed a registration statement covering 292,878 shares of one-bolivar-par common stock. The aggregate amount of the proposed cash offering is estimated at \$2,466,280.

Of the 292,878 one-bolivar-par shares registered 50,000 will be offered by the issuer at the market through the Wilburton Investment Trust, Ltd., London, as underwriter. The remaining stock has been optioned to the underwriter at various prices from \$5 to \$8 a share for resale at the market.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (2-3874, Form A2) of Wilmington, Del., has filed a registration statement covering 150,000 shares of \$2.50

cumulative prior preference stock (no-par), dividend series of 1938. Filed Nov. 19, 1938. (For further details see subsequent page).

Southern Mining & Power Co. (2-3875, Form A01) of Dahlonega, Ga., has filed a registration statement covering 35,000 shares of \$10 par 6% cumulative preferred stock and is to be offered at \$10 per share.

Standard Products Co. (2-3876, Form A2) of Cleveland, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering 70,000 shares of \$1 par common stock. The stock is to be offered for the account of certain stockholders.

Investment Corp. of North America (2-3877, Form A2) of Chicago, Ill., has filed a registration statement covering 39,406 shares prior participating preference stock and 2,502 warrants entitling the holders to purchase 8 1/4 shares of preference stock per warrant or a total of 21,892 shares.

The company plans to offer in exchange for each share of its outstanding class A common stock seven shares of the new preference stock, 1-6th of a share of class B common stock, and a stock purchase warrant giving the holder the right to purchase 8 1/4 shares preference stock at \$2.50 a share.

If all the shares of class A stock are surrendered, a total of 17,514 shares of preference stock will be issued. The balance of the preference stock being registered will be reserved for exercise of the warrants.

The class B common stock is not covered by the registration statement. There will be no underwriter. J. M. Doroshaw is President of the company. Filed Nov. 22, 1938.

Green Mountain Power Corp. (2-3878, Form A2) of Montpelier, Vt., has filed a registration statement covering \$7,750,000, 1st and refunding 3 3/4% bonds, series due 1963 and \$3,375,000 of 4 1/4% serial notes due 1940-1953. Filed Nov. 22, 1938. (For further details see subsequent page.)

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Nov. 19, page 3148.

Abbott Laboratories—Extra Stock Dividend—

Director have declared an extra stock dividend of 5% in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, no par value.

The stock dividend will be paid on Jan. 25 to holders of record Dec. 24 and the regular cash dividend will be paid on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 9. An extra cash dividend of 10 cents was paid on March 31, last, and on Sept. 30, June 30 and March 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3148.

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.—Bonds Called—

Company is notifying holders of its 6% gold debenture bonds that it is exercising its option to redeem all outstanding bonds of this issue by payment of 103% of the principal thereof, with interest to date of redemption, at the office of Goldman, Sachs & Co., on Dec. 23, 1938. Bonds may also be presented for redemption at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia.—V. 141 p. 1264.

Aero Supply & Mfg. Co.—12½-Cent Class B Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the class B stock, payable Dec. 23, to holders of record Dec. 9. This will be the first dividend paid on the B shares since Dec. 23, 1937 when an initial dividend of 12½ cents per share was paid.—V. 146, p. 3943.

Alabama Power Co.—Earnings—

Period	End. Oct. 31—1938	Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.	—1937
Gross revenue	\$1,823,577	\$1,748,781	\$19,819,865	\$20,326,283
Oper. exps. and taxes	893,788	764,883	x8,820,648	x9,062,849
Prov. for deprecia	217,690	228,105	2,633,560	2,491,896
Gross income	\$712,099	\$755,794	\$8,365,657	\$8,771,538
Int. & other fixed chgs.	407,097	402,461	4,836,965	4,825,798
Net income	\$305,002	\$353,332	\$3,528,692	\$3,945,740
Divs. on pref. stock	195,178	195,178	2,342,138	2,342,138
Balance	\$109,824	\$158,154	\$1,186,554	\$1,603,602

x No provision was made in 1936 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, as all taxable income was distributed. No provision was made in 1937 except for a small amount provided by a subsidiary company.—V. 147, p. 2521.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.—Admitted to Trading—
 The company's 1,787,970 shares of common stock, no par value, has been admitted to trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange.—V. 147, p. 2673.

Alpha Portland Cement Co.—Consolidated Balance Sheet
 Sept. 30—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
x Property acc't.	13,973,835	y Common stock	16,759,600
Cash	1,394,972	Accounts payable	296,576
Marketable secur.	3,599,639	Accrued taxes	112,411
Work funds, adv.	175,524	Reserves	638,665
&c.	175,524	Surplus	3,242,023
Acc'ts & notes rec.	659,982		
less reser-ve.	601,039		
Inventories	1,028,169		
Misc. Inv. at cost	72,677		
Deferred items	52,838		
Co.'s own stock	261,739		
Total	21,049,275	Total	21,049,275

x After depreciation and depletion. y Represented by 644,600 no-par shares. z 5,100 shares at cost. The income statement for 12 months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 147, p. 2521.

Aluminium, Ltd.—Acquisition—
 The Quebec Electricity Commission has given approval to the deal whereby Alcoa Power Co. has been taken over by the Aluminium Power Co. wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminium Ltd. Alcoa Power Co. was formerly controlled by the Aluminum Company of America and the deal involved the issuance of \$20,000,000 of bonds by the Aluminium Power Co.

The Alcoa Power Co. operated one of the largest hydro-electric developments in Canada. The plant, located at Chute-a-Caron, can produce half a million horsepower and is cable of expansion to nearly double that figure.—V. 147, p. 2521.

American Beverage Corp.—Preferred Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 8¼ cents per share on the 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock, par \$5, payable Nov. 28, to holders of record Nov. 22. Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 3, 1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.—V. 147, p. 1915.

American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.—Balance Sheet—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Sept. 30, '38	Dec. 31, '37	Sept. 30, '38	Dec. 31, '37
Cash	\$30,669	Accounts payable	\$32,898
a Accts. receivable	25,829	Note payable	62,000
d Note rec. (curr.)	20,000	Accrued accounts	15,681
Inventories	129,929	Note pay. R. F. C.	
d Notes rec. (non-curr.)	79,500	Deferred loan pay.	284,500
Other assets	8,300	Com. stk. (\$1 par)	310,000
c Prop., plant and equip.	561,437	Capital surplus	345,410
Pat., processes & trademarks	1	Deficit from oper.	192,594
Deferred charges	2,330		
Total	\$857,895	Total	\$857,895

a After reserve of \$1,173 in 1938 and \$1,151 in 1937. c After allowance for depreciation of \$76,684 in 1938 and \$46,494 in 1937. d From Shawnee Pottery Co. The income statement for the three and nine months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 147, p. 3003.

American European Securities Co.—Stated Value of Stock Reduced—

At the special meeting of the stockholders held Nov. 2, 1938, and at the adjourned session thereof held Nov. 16, 1938, the stockholders approved the proposals reducing the stated value of the common stock to \$1 per share. The result of the approval of the proposals, applied to the balance sheet of the company as of June 30, 1938, is: (a) a reserve for possible losses of \$7,764,882, and (b) a surplus of \$2,061,595. Acting on the recommendations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the surplus of \$2,061,595 has been designated as capital surplus and the stockholders adopted a resolution providing that no transfers will be made from the reserve for possible losses to any surplus account, and no dividends will be paid out of the capital surplus as of June 30, 1938, unless such transfers or dividends are authorized by both the preferred and common stockholders.

Net income accruing from interest and dividends after June 30, 1938 will be carried to a new surplus account against which all dividends paid after that date will be charged.—V. 147, p. 3003.

American Export Lines, Inc.—Stock Offered—Offering was made Nov. 4 of 88,000 shares of capital stock (par \$1) at \$10.50 a share by a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers. Of the 88,000 shares offered, the underwriters agreed to purchase 44,000 shares and 44,000 are subject to the exercise of purchase rights by the underwriters to which there is no firm commitment.

Business—Company conducts a transatlantic steamship business begun in 1919 by the Export Steamship Corp. At present its fleet consists of 18 oil-burning steamships, four of which are freight and passenger vessels and 14 of which are Hog Island type cargo vessels. Passengers, general merchandise and mail are carried between the port of New York and Mediterranean ports. General merchandise and mail are carried between North Atlantic United States ports and Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, Casablanca in French Morocco, and ports in Portugal and southern Spain on the Atlantic seaboard.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of the company, American Export Airlines, Inc., was organized in 1937 and proposes to conduct experimental flights over the Atlantic Ocean with a view to establishing a transatlantic air service for the transportation of passengers, mail and merchandise between the United States North Atlantic ports and the Mediterranean area, to supplement the steamship service of the company.

The company and American Export Airlines, Inc., have entered into an agreement with Pan American Airways Co. and Pan American Airways Corp., relating to the scope and character of the transatlantic air transport services which Pan American Airways Co. and American Export Airlines, Inc., may establish. By this agreement Pan American Airways Co. agrees

not to engage in the operation of any commercial service to specified countries in the southern European and in the Mediterranean areas and American Export Airlines, Inc., in turn, agrees not to engage in the operation of any commercial service to specified countries in northern and central Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, or to Bermuda.

American Export Airlines, Inc., on Sept. 7, 1938, entered into an agreement with Consolidated Aircraft Corp. for the construction and purchase of a flying boat with which to conduct the proposed experimental flights, and has the option, within 60 days from the date of the contract, of purchasing two additional flying boats.

Property—Company owns and operates a fleet of 18 single-screw, steam turbine, oil-burning vessels, all documented under the laws of the United States. The vessels Excambion, Excalibur, Exochorda and Exeter are subject to first preferred mortgages to the United States Maritime Commission.

The passenger accommodations of the above named vessels are all of one class, namely, cabin class. The four passenger and freight vessels, Excambion, Excalibur, Exochorda and Exeter, have accommodations for 132 passengers each. The other vessels have accommodations for 12 passengers each, but passenger service on such vessels has been discontinued for the present.

Purpose of Issue—Net proceeds from the sale of the shares of capital stock will, in the event all purchase rights are exercised by the underwriters, be estimated, be approximately \$745,226. If none of such purchase rights is exercised, the net proceeds are estimated at \$349,226. It is expected that the proceeds from the sale of the shares which the underwriters have agreed to purchase will be received by the company on or about Nov. 10, 1938.

The company intends to invest in its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Export Airlines, Inc. all or a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the shares of its capital stock offered together with all or a portion of the sum of \$99,000 received by it from the sale heretofore made of 11,000 shares of capital stock. The form in which such investment is to be made and the exact amount thereof are not now determinable.

Any portion of the proceeds not invested in American Export Airlines, Inc., will be retained as general funds of the company and may be temporarily utilized in the shipping business pending investment in the subsidiary and may be permanently invested in the shipping business.

Funded Debt and Capitalization—The funded debt and the capitalization of the company at June 30, 1938, and the amounts which will be outstanding if the underwriters purchase the 44,000 shares of capital stock which they have agreed to purchase and the 44,000 shares of capital stock as to which there is no firm commitment will be as follows:

Title of Issue (See Note)	Authorized	Outstanding	To Be Outstanding
a Construction loan notes	\$1,725,000	\$1,121,250	\$1,121,250
b Construction loan notes	1,725,000	1,121,250	1,121,250
c Construction loan notes	1,725,000	1,121,250	1,121,250
d Construction loan notes	1,725,000	1,207,500	1,121,250
Capital stock, par \$1 per share	x400,000 shs.	400,000 shs.	500,000 shs.

a Dated Dec. 18, 1930; interest 1½%; maturing serially 1938-1950, \$86,250 annually. b Dated Jan. 15, 1931; interest 1¼%; maturing serially 1939-1951, \$86,250 annually. c Dated June 4, 1931; interest ½ of 1%; maturing serially 1939-1951, \$86,250 annually. d Dated Aug. 4, 1931; interest ½ of 1%; maturing serially 1938-1951, \$86,250 annually.

The above notes were originally issued by Export Steamship Corp. and were assumed by the company on Dec. 31, 1937, in connection with the acquisition by the company of the assets, and the assumption of the liabilities of Export Steamship Corp. As of June 30, 1938, there were outstanding 13 notes of each of the first three series and 14 notes of the fourth series. Each note is in the principal amount of \$86,250.

x By amendment of the certificate of incorporation of the company on Sept. 7, 1938, the number of authorized shares of capital stock was increased to 500,000. On Sept. 10, 1938, the company sold 1,000 authorized and unissued shares of capital stock to R. H. Fleet for the sum of \$9,000 in cash. On Oct. 3, 1938, the company sold 11,000 additional authorized and unissued shares of capital stock to William L. Mellon for the sum of \$99,000 in cash. Upon delivery of and payment for such stock, the amount outstanding was increased to 412,000 shares and the capital stock liability was increased from \$400,000 (as at June 30, 1938) to \$412,000. By the agreement between the company and the underwriters the underwriters have agreed to purchase from the company an aggregate of 44,000 authorized but unissued shares of capital stock. Such underwriters have also acquired rights severally to purchase from the company at any time or times prior to the 91st day after the effective date of the registration statement, any part or all of an aggregate of 44,000 additional authorized but unissued shares of such stock.

Note—Four series of purchase loan notes, each to bear interest at the rate of 3½% per annum, are to be issued pursuant to the provisions of the four construction-differential subsidy agreements, each dated Aug. 11, 1938, between the company and the U. S. Maritime Commission. One such series of notes will be issued upon the delivery to the company of each vessel purchased pursuant to such construction-differential subsidy agreements. Each series is to consist of 20 purchase loan notes for an aggregate sum equivalent to the balance of the purchase price then due from the company to the Commission under the respective construction-differential subsidy agreement. Such purchase loan notes of each series are to be of equal principal amounts and to mature one in each year during the 20 years succeeding the date of the delivery of the vessel to which the respective construction-differential subsidy agreement applies.

Underwriting and Offering—The names of the underwriters and the number of shares of capital stock of the company which each has severally agreed to purchase from the company, at \$9 per share, are set forth below. Such underwriters have severally acquired rights to purchase from the company in one or more instalments at any time or times prior to the 91st day after the effective date of the registration statement, at \$9 per share, additional shares of capital stock of the company. The maximum number of additional shares which each underwriter has the right so to purchase is as follows:

Name—	Agreed to Be Purchased	Subject to Purchase Rights
Lehman Brothers	15,000 shs.	15,000 shs.
A. M. Klidder & Co.	5,000 shs.	5,000 shs.
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.
Hallgarten & Co.	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.
Wertheim & Co.	4,000 shs.	4,000 shs.
Allen & Co.	2,000 shs.	2,000 shs.
Bean & Co.	2,000 shs.	2,000 shs.
I. M. Simon & Co.	2,000 shs.	2,000 shs.
Stroud & Co., Inc.	2,000 shs.	2,000 shs.

Income Accounts for the Periods Aug. 28, 1936 (Date of Incorporation) to June 30, 1938

Particulars—	6 Mos. End. June 30, '38	10 Mos. End. June 30, '38
Operating revenues	\$4,721,878	\$4,721,878
Operating and administrative & general expenses	4,267,429	4,262,070
Net operating income	\$464,450	\$459,809
Other income	18,779	324,939
Gross income	\$483,228	\$784,747
Interest paid	20,614	20,614
Provision for U. S. Federal income tax	46,500	58,000
Provision for amounts recapturable by U. S. Maritime Comm. under operating differential subsidy agreements	156,071	156,071
x Net income for period	\$260,043	\$550,062
x Net income transferred to:		
Earned surplus—unappropriated	122,414	412,433
Earned surplus—appropriated	137,628	137,628

—V. 147, p. 2078.

American Furniture Mart Building Co., Inc.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 cumulative preferred stock payable Nov. 26 to holders of record Nov. 17. An initial dividend of \$3 per share was paid on Nov. 22, 1937.—V. 146, p. 741.

"It is becoming increasingly evident that management has other obligations than merely to earn dividends for stockholders," Mr. Biehn, who identified himself as a shipper of crushed limestone, declared.

New Directors

At the annual meeting of stockholders held on Nov. 21 two new directors were elected, 1,119,282 shares of stock were represented either in person or by proxy, and a resolution from stockholders was read thanking the management and employees for "their splendid work in handling the property."

The two new directors are: J. Hamilton Cheston, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, and John C. Trap-hagen, President of the Bank of New York, N. Y. City. They take the places of the late Newton D. Baker and Robert Taft, recently elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio.—V. 147, p. 3151.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31—, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937, 1938—10 Mos.—1937. Rows include Gross oper. revenues, Oper. exps., Net rev. from ops., Tax accruals, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Other deductions, Net income.

x Tax accruals for 1937 include adjustment account repeal of Excise Tax Act of 1935 (pension tax), credit to cancel accruals in 1936, \$64,988.—V. 147, p. 3005.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.—Special Dividend—

The directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 18 3/4 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. Similar amounts were paid on Dec. 15, 1937 and 1936.—V. 147, p. 3151.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 9. Similar extra dividends have been paid in each of the eight preceding quarters. A special dividend of 50 cents per share previously declared will be paid on Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 22. A special of \$1 was paid on Dec. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3005.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.—Registers 150,000 Shares of New Preferred—Offering to Present Preferred Shareholders Underwritten—

Corporation on Nov. 19 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-3874, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933, covering 150,000 shares of \$2.50 cumulative prior preference stock, dividend series of 1938. The stock is to be offered to holders of the company's outstanding series A preferred stock in a ratio of up to one share for each 1-3/7 shares held. The company states that holders of its outstanding preferred stock will also be permitted to subscribe, subject to allotment, for additional shares of the new preference stock. The date of expiration of the subscription offer is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

According to the registration statement, the net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the stock are to be used for the retirement of the 215,413 outstanding shares of the company's series A preferred stock. Any of the shares not taken by stockholders are to be offered publicly through underwriters. The company states that Eastman, Dillon and Co., the principal underwriter, is authorized, in an agreement among the several underwriters, to engage in certain market operations in the new preference stock, subject to certain conditions.

The new preference stock is redeemable as a whole or in part by lot at any time, or from time to time, after 30 days' notice, at a redemption price of \$55 a share if redeemed on or before Dec. 31, 1941, \$53.75 a share if redeemed on or before Dec. 31, 1945, and \$52.50 a share if redeemed thereafter, in each case with accrued and unpaid dividends to the date of redemption.

The price at which the securities are to be offered to the stockholders and to the public, the names of other underwriters, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. Charles H. Watts of Clearwater, Florida, is President of the company.—V. 147, p. 3005.

Berkshire Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—9 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit, Rev. fare pass. carried, Rev. fare pass. per pass. (cts.).

—V. 147, p. 1184.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd.—Merged—

See Bethlehem Steel Corp., below.—V. 146, p. 3489.

Boston Fund, Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for Three Months Ended Oct. 31, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Income-Dividends, Interest, Total income, Expenses, Net income, Portion of net proceeds from sales and repurchases of capital stock representing participation in undivided earnings, Total, Undivided earnings, Aug. 1, 1938, Total, Distribution 14c. a share, Undivided earnings Oct. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include x Sec., at market quotations, Cash, Divs. and interest receivable, Due from brokers (securities sold but not yet delivered), Accounts payable and accr. expenses, Due to brokers (securities purchased but not yet received), Distribution payable, 14c. a share, Undivided earnings, Capital stock, Surplus (exclusive of undivided earnings).

Total, \$3,498,085. Total, \$3,498,085. x Cost, \$2,972,963. y Authorized 1,000,000 shares of a par value of \$5 each; outstanding (less 160 shares in treasury) 204,450 shares. Note—No Federal income tax has been accrued on the basis that company will distribute in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1939 in taxable dividends all of its net income and will qualify as a mutual investment company under the Revenue Act of 1938. If, however, the company should be liable for a Federal income tax, it is estimated that such a tax on income for the three months to Oct. 31, 1938 would be approximately \$350.—V. 147, p. 2675.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Unit Merged—

Eugene G. Grace, President of the corporation, announced on Nov. 16 that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., had been merged into the Bethlehem Steel Co. as a further step in the program of consolidating various subsidiaries of the corporation which was begun in 1936.

A new division of the Bethlehem Steel Co. has been created to take over the shipbuilding and repair activities formerly conducted by the shipbuilding corporation, and will continue under the supervision of S. W. Wake-man, Vice-President, with headquarters at 25 Broadway, New York, and Quincy, Mass.—V. 147, p. 2675.

Bon Ami Co.—Extra Dividends—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2 per share on the class A common stock and an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the class B common stock both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.—V. 147, p. 3151.

Bond Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31—, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—10 Mos.—1937. Rows include Sales, Total sales.

Boston Elevated Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Month of October—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Total receipts, Total operating expenses, Rent for leased roads, Subway, tunnel and rapid transit line rentals, Interest on bonds, Miscellaneous items, Excess of cost of service over receipts.

Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.—Special Dividend—

Directors have declared a special dividend of 75 cents per share and a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, no par value. The special dividend will be paid on Dec. 8 to holders of record Dec. 1 and the regular 40 cent dividend will be distributed on Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 21. A special dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 24, 1937, and one of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 21, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2239.

Boston & Maine RR.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 1 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the road of a portion of a branch line of railroad extending from Keene to a point about two miles west of Elmwood station in the Town of Hancock, 23 miles, all in Cheshire and Hillsborough Counties, N. H.—V. 147, p. 2675.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31—, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—10 Mos.—1937. Rows include Gross earnings from oper., Operating expenses, Net earnings, Before depreciation and amortization.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: [Including Brooklyn & Queens Transit System], Period End. Oct. 31—, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—4 Mos.—1937. Rows include Total oper. revenues, Total oper. expenses, Net revenue from oper., Taxes on oper. properties, Operating income, Net non-oper. income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Current income carr'd to surplus, Accruing to minority interest of B. & Q. T. Corp., Balance to B.-M. T. System, [Excluding Brooklyn & Queens Transit System].

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31—, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—4 Mos.—1937. Rows include Total oper. revenues, Total oper. expenses, Net revenue from oper., Taxes on oper. properties, Operating income, Net non-oper. income, Gross income, Total inc. deductions, Current inc. carried to surplus.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Oct. 31, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales finished product to customers, i Deductions, Int. on 15-yr. 3 3/4% sinking fund debentures, Prem. on debts retired, Estimated income taxes, Surtax on undist. profits (estimated), Net profit, Add—Previous surplus, Sundry surplus credits, Total surplus, Deduct—Prof. divs. (7%), Common dividends, Oth. prof. & loss chgs., Profit & loss surplus, Shs. com. stk. out. (no par), Earnings per sh. on com.

a Includes income from sundry investments of \$4,075 less sundry interest expense, net, of \$3,247; balance, \$829; and elimination of reserve for advertising, reconditioning of building and legal matters of \$150,000, less expense charged thereto for \$150,000. b Called for redemption Oct. 31, 1935. c Does not include 5,000 shares held in treasury. d After deducting amount segregated and set up as contributed surplus of \$895,031. e Includes interest income, net, of \$12,142; income from sundry investment of \$4,085, and elimination of inventory reserve provided out of income in prior years (less amount transferred to reserve for advertising, reconditioning of building and legal matters of \$150,000) of \$400,000. f Does not include 5,000 shares held in treasury. g After deducting sundry interest expense (net) \$11,218, less income from sundry investments of \$4,376; balance, \$6,842. h Proportion of the proceeds of 2,500 shares of treasury common stock sold during the year, to the President and other employees. i Cost of material, labor and selling, admin. & gen. exp., incl. depreciation and interest charges, bad debts, &c. j Includes sundry interest income—net of

\$8,284 and income from sundry investments of \$4,761. k Proportion of the proceeds of 400 shares of treasury common stock sold during the year to employees.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31. Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, and rows for Assets and Liabilities.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit System—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938—Month—1937 and 1938—4 Mos.—1937.

Budd Wheel Co.—Participation Dividend—The directors have declared a participating dividend of 25 cents per share...

Bulova Watch Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935.

California Art Tile Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$1.75 cum. conv. class A stock...

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. (& Subs.)—Table with columns for 9 Months and 12 Months.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Table with columns for Sept. 30, '37 Dec. 31, '37 and Sept. 30, '38 Dec. 31, '37.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938 and 1937.

Camden Rail & Harbor Terminal Corp.—SEC Becomes Party to Reorganization Proceedings Under Chandler Act—

Canadian National Ry.—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938 and 1937.

Central Cold Storage Co.—Extra Dividend—Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share...

Central Arizona Light & Power Co.—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938—Month—1937 and 1938—12 Mos.—1937.

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.—Balance Sheet Table with columns for 1938 and 1937.

Central Illinois Public Service Co.—To Issue New Bonds The Board of Directors at a special meeting held Nov. 17 authorized the calling of a special meeting of the stockholders...

Seeks Exemption—Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, listing various financial items.

Central Indiana Gas Co.—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—Table with columns for 1938 and 1937.

Central Maine Power Co.—Earnings—Table with columns for 1938—Month—1937 and 1938—12 Mos.—1937.

Seeks Bond Exemption—Company has filed with the SEC an application (File 32-118) under the Holding Company Act...

The application states that New England Public Service Co. has agreed to purchase for cash 2,000 shares of the common stock at \$100 a share and has further agreed to accept in payment for an advance of \$300,000 made to the applicant on Sept. 28, 1938, all or any part of the remaining 3,000 shares at a price of \$100 a share. It is stated that if any part of the 3,000 shares are taken by holders of the company's securities in accordance with their preemptive rights, New England Public Service Co. will accept, in lieu of each share so taken, \$100 in cash toward the payment of the advance.

The net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the securities will be used to pay principal and interest to maturity on Nov. 1, 1939, of \$3,303,000 1st mtg. 30-year 5% gold bonds. The balance of the proceeds will be used to pay bank loans now outstanding in the amount of \$1,225,000 and for general corporate purposes, particularly for the construction of the hydro-electric plant at the company's recently developed site on the Kennebec River at Solon, Me.—V. 147, p. 2525.

Central Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$351,845	\$349,218
Oper. exps. and taxes....	258,926	257,541
Net oper. income.....	\$92,919	\$91,678
Other income (net).....	3	3
Gross income.....	\$92,922	\$91,680
Int. & other deductions..	64,221	65,476
Net income.....	\$28,701	\$26,204

Central RR. Co. of New Jersey—Bondholders Allow Land Sale—

Owners of more than a majority of outstanding bonds having agreed to a plan to reduce taxes of the company by disposing of unused lands, a petition seeking permission to effect such disposal will be made to the court shortly. An order of the court authorizing the trustee of the general mortgage bonds to dispose of the land—six parcels, mostly under water—is necessary, since the property comprises part of the security for the mortgage securing the bonds. Savings in current taxes of \$482,000 annually and in back taxes of about \$1,000,000 will result from the plan, it is said. President Scheer disclosed at the annual meeting that proxies for assenting bonds will be placed in the name of Major Fred N. Oliver, counsel of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, who will ask the court to direct the trustee to divest himself of the lands.—V. 147, p. 2677.

Central Vermont Public Service Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$200,787	\$196,741
Operating expenses.....	155,248	150,988
State & municipal taxes..	13,236	10,211
Social security taxes....	1,052	1,072
Fed. (incl. income) taxes	4,155	4,919
Net operating income....	\$27,096	\$29,551
Non-oper. income (net) ..	257	93
Gross income.....	\$27,353	\$29,644
Bond interest.....	20,417	20,417
Other interest (net).....	1,047	519
Other deductions.....	2,314	1,830
Net income.....	\$3,575	\$6,878
Prof. div. requirements..	18,928	18,928

Chesapeake Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Int. & divs. received.....	\$650,360	\$1,963,719
Interest paid.....	150	17,003
Amort. of bd. disc. & exp	---	---
General expenses.....	73,766	33,372
Capital stock tax.....	3,750	9,000
Adj. of cap. stk. tax for prior years.....	Cr14,012	Cr7,006
Federal income taxes....	15,000	29,290
Net profit.....	\$571,707	\$1,875,054
Dividends.....	629,911	1,349,809
Surplus.....	def\$58,204	\$525,245

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Dividend Doubled—
 Directors on Nov. 22 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 6. This compares with 25 cents paid on Oct. 1 and July 1 last; 75 cents paid on April 1 and Jan. 1, 1938; an extra dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 14, 1937, and dividends of 70 cents per share paid on Oct. 1, 1937, and each three months previously. An extra dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2677.

Chicago Milwaukee St Paul & Pacific RR.—Delisting of Milwaukee & Northern RR. Bonds Postponed—
 The effective date for striking the consol. mtg. 4 1/2% bonds due June 1, 1934 from the list of the New York Stock Exchange has been postponed from Nov. 23, to Jan. 3, 1939.—V. 147, p. 3007.

Christiana Securities Co.—To Pay \$27.50 Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of \$27.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 29. This compares with \$13.50 paid on Sept. 15 last; \$8.25 paid on June 15 and March 15, last; \$39.30 paid Dec. 15, 1937; \$28.50 paid on Sept. 16, 1937; \$38.50 in June, 1937; \$13.50 paid March 15, 1937; \$39.10 paid on Dec. 16, 1936, and \$30.50 paid on Sept. 16, 1936. See V. 142, p. 3868, for record of previous dividend distributions.—V. 147, p. 1187.

Cincinnati Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937
Net income.....	\$7,716	\$14,411
Earnings per share....	---	\$0.13

Cities Service Co.—Plan Submitted to SEC—
 W. Alton Jones, First Vice-President of the company, presented Nov. 23 to William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a plan of integration for the utility properties held by the Cities Service Power & Light Co., main utility holding unit in the Cities Service system. Although full details of the plan are not being made public, it is understood to contain provisions for the continuance of Cities Service in the utility business.

Actual filing of the plan, submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, marks the first move by the Cities Service system to clarify its status under the Holding Company Act. Cities Service Co., as parent concern for the entire system, applied to the SEC some months ago for exemption on the plea that it was only incidentally engaged in the utility business. The main function of the company, it was then held, centered primarily in the production and distribution of petroleum and natural gas and other non-utility businesses. Cities Service's plan covers many properties which would fit perfectly into other utility systems in integration proceedings. In view of this situation, it was said, many of the smaller utility units in the Cities Service system would be offered for sale. The company's two major systems, however—those in Ohio and Colorado—will be retained and integrated, thus continuing the concern in the utility field. Some divestment of voting control over intermediary utility holding companies in the system is contemplated, it is understood.—V. 147, p. 3155.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—Year-end Div.—
 Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 8. Like amounts were paid on Dec. 31, 1937 and on Dec. 22, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2862.

Clinton Davenport & Muscatine Ry.—To Sell Electric and Railway Properties—
 See Peoples Light Co.

Colonial Beacon Oil Co.—To Delist Stock—
 The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange announced Nov. 16 that it will consider at its meeting on Nov. 29 recommending that application be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to remove the common stock, no par value, from listing and registration.—V. 147, p. 3155.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.—Extra Dividend—Bonus to Employees—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 1. An extra dividend of \$2.37 1/2 per share was paid on Dec. 20, 1937. See also V. 145, p. 3493 for record of previous dividend payments. A special payment equal to 6% of earnings for the year was voted to all employees, payable soon after Jan. 1, 1939, when earnings will have been computed.—V. 145, p. 3493.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.—Liquidation of Sub.—
 The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 18 that corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Huntington Gas Co., have filed an application (File 54-7) under Section 11(e) of the Holding Company Act for approval of a plan of liquidation and dissolution of the subsidiary company.

According to the application, the proposed liquidation of Huntington Gas Co. is to be undertaken in furtherance of compliance by the Columbia Gas & Electric System with the simplification provisions of Section 11 of the Holding Company Act.

The application states that since June 30, 1938, Huntington Gas Co. has been solely a holding company and, "as a subsidiary holding company in the holding company system of Columbia, it does not serve any useful purpose," and that its continued existence unnecessarily complicates the structure of the Columbia system. It is further estimated in the application that the liquidation of Huntington Gas Co. will result in savings to the Columbia system of approximately \$10,000 a year.

The plan provides that Huntington Gas Co. will transfer to Columbia Gas & Electric Co. all of its assets, of which assets to the value of \$2,706,114 will be transferred in payment of a 6% income demand loan for that amount owed to the parent company. The balance of the assets, if any, it is stated, will be transferred as a liquidating dividend on the common stock of Huntington Gas Co. now held by Columbia Gas & Electric, which will be surrendered and canceled. It is stated that the plan will be carried out on or before Dec. 31, 1938.

Inasmuch as the assets of Huntington Gas Co. include 14,443 shares of 6% cum. pref. stock and 39,871 shares of common stock of Huntington Development & Gas Co., it has filed an application for approval of the transfer of these securities to Columbia Gas & Electric Co. In connection with the plan of dissolution and liquidation, Huntington Gas Co. has also filed an application for approval of the acquisition and retirement of all of its outstanding common stock, now held by Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.—V. 147, p. 3155.

Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.—To Issue Bonds—

Company has petitioned the Utilities Commission of Ohio for permission to issue and sell at 98 \$3,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust bonds dated Dec. 1, bearing 3 1/2% interest, maturing Dec. 1, 1968. Proceeds would be used to reimburse treasury for part of uncapitalized capital expenditures which totaled \$7,172,303 as of Oct. 31, last.—V. 147, p. 3155.

Commercial Solvents Corp.—Sale of British Subsidiary—
 At a meeting of the board of directors held on Nov. 17, 1938, the sale to the United Molasses Co. Ltd. of London of 98,900 ordinary shares of the capital stock of Commercial Solvents (Great Britain) Ltd. was approved. Said shares of stock have been sold and delivered and the sum of \$729,588 has been received in payment therefor. The corporation owned 127,400 ordinary shares of the capital stock of Commercial Solvents (Great Britain) Ltd., a subsidiary of the corporation, which investment was carried at the cost value of \$618,792 and which represented 50.96% of the capital stock of such company.—V. 147, p. 3155.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Offering of Debentures—
 Announcement was made Nov. 23 of the offering, by prospectus only and subject to prior sale through exercise of subscription warrants to be issued to stockholders of the company, expiring Dec. 21, 1938, of \$24,500,000 convertible debentures, 3 1/2% series, dated July 1, 1938 and due July 1, 1959. While the amount underwritten is \$24,500,000, the minimum amount being offered to stockholders is \$25,234,800. It is specified in the announcement that the offerings by underwriters may be made only as to a portion of the amount underwritten and only individually by certain of the underwriters; also that the price of par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1939 is subject to change after the expiration of the subscription warrants. The underwriting group consists of 117 members. The group is headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., other leading members including Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corp.; Glorie, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; and Central Republic Co.

The underwriting group consists of 117 members. The group is headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., other leading members including Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corp.; Glorie, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; and Central Republic Co. Dated July 1, 1938; due July 1, 1958. Principal and int., J. & J., will be payable at office or agency of the company in Chicago and New York. Definitive coupon debentures will be in interchangeable denom. of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100; registrable as to principal only. Red. as a whole at any time, or in part from time to time, at option of company, on not less than 30 days nor more than 45 days' pulshed notice, by payment of principal amount thereof, accrued int., and a premium of 4% of such principal amount if red. on or before June 30, 1939; with successive reductions in such premium of 1/2 of 1% on each of the dates July 1, 1939, and Jan. 1 and July 1, 1940; and with further successive reductions in such premium of 1/2 of 1% on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1941 to and incl. the year 1953; and if red. on or after July 1, 1953, without premium. The debentures are convertible at or before maturity into shares of the company at the conversion price of \$25 per share, which price is subject to adjustment in certain cases, as provided in the indenture. In case of redemption prior to maturity, the conversion privilege shall cease at the close of business on the fifth day prior to the redemption date. The conversion privilege is subject to termination in certain other limited cases. Issuance—Issuance of these debentures has been authorized by Illinois Commerce Commission.

Proposed Sale of Additional Mortgage Bonds of the Company
 The company has agreed to issue and sell privately to certain large institutional investors, not exceeding seven in number, an aggregate of \$34,000,000 of its first mortgage 3 1/2% bonds, series 1, due June 1, 1968, at 104 1/2 plus int. to the date of delivery. A registration statement descriptive of such bonds was filed on Nov. 3, 1938, with SEC under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Although firm agreements for the sale of such bonds have been made, subject to the approval of Illinois Commerce Commission.

mission, the company does not represent that the sale of such bonds or the transactions contingent thereon will be consummated. The sale of such bonds has no relation to the sale of the convertible debentures being offered. The two transactions are entirely separate and distinct.

The issuance of the bonds has been authorized by the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The net proceeds to the company will aggregate \$35,190,000, exclusive of accrued interest but after deducting expenses estimated at \$170,000. Of such net proceeds, \$19,858,500 will be applied to the following purposes: For redemption of all Super-Power Co.'s funded debt of \$19,858,500, viz.: 1st mtg. bonds—Series of 1928, 4½% due Mar. 1, 1968, at 103 \$19,858,500 Series of 1930, 4½%, due Sept. 1, 1970, at 104 9,858,500 The \$15,331,500 balance of such net proceeds will be added to the cash funds of the company. Company's purpose in securing such additional funds is to provide for property additions, the exact nature of which has not been determined.

If such \$34,000,000 of bonds are issued and sold, the company will take over the ownership and operation of the power station and transmission lines now owned and operated by Super-Power Co.

Purpose of Issue of Debentures

The gross proceeds to the company from the sale of the debentures underwritten (\$24,500,000) will aggregate \$24,500,000. Such gross proceeds will be applied toward the following purposes or to reimburse the company for the funds applied to such purposes:

- For redemption of all mtg. bonds of Ill. Northern Co. as follows: \$9,704,000 of 1st & ref. mtg. 5% bds. due Apr. 1, '57, at 105 \$9,704,000
- For redemption of all mtg. bonds of Chicago Dist. Co. as follows: \$14,950,000 of 1st mtg. 4½% bds. due Sept. 1, 1970, at 104 14,950,000
- For purchase from service annuity funds of co. and Pub. Serv. Co.: \$750,000 of 5% promissory notes of Chicago District Co. (\$150,000 due April 1, 1942, and \$600,000 due Oct. 1, 1942) at 100 750,000

To reimburse the company for the excess of securities of subsidiaries retired in connection with the application of the proceeds of debentures offered by the company's prospectus dated Aug. 25, 1938, over the proceeds of such debentures-----273,300

The gross proceeds to the company from the sale of any debentures in excess of the \$24,500,000 underwritten are estimated to aggregate not more than \$11,457,200. Proceeds from any such debentures will be applied, first, to provide or reimburse the company for the \$1,177,300 required for the above purposes over the gross proceeds of the debentures underwritten, and the balance to the redemption of a like principal amount of the first mortgage 5½% bonds of Western United Co.

Funds for underwriting commissions on the debentures, which will not be less than \$25,000 nor more than \$770,000, and other expenses in connection with the sale of the debentures, which are estimated to be not less than \$240,000 nor more than \$300,000, will be supplied out of other funds of the company.

Funds for redemption premiums, which will not exceed \$1,083,200, on the above securities of subsidiaries to be redeemed (exclusive of any mortgage bonds of Western United Co.) and funds for the payment of accrued interest on such securities will be supplied out of other funds of the respective subsidiaries or of the company.

Such redemption premiums and accrued interest will be borne by the respective subsidiaries.

In order to effect the above application of the gross proceeds of the debentures, the company will purchase:

- (1) From Illinois Northern Co. a principal amount thereof, \$9,704,000 5% unsecured promissory notes due July 1, 1958.
- (2) From Chicago District Co. at principal amount thereof, \$15,000,000 first mortgage 4% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1964.

The company has made no determination as to the character of the obligations or securities to be issued by Western United Co. in consideration for any advances which may be made to it for the purpose of enabling it to redeem part of its first mortgage 5½% bonds.

As to the above bonds to be redeemed and conditioned upon receipt of not less than \$24,500,000 of proceeds of the debentures, the company will deposit or cause to be deposited in trust with the respective trustees sufficient funds for such redemptions together with irrevocable instructions to complete such redemptions. Such deposits, except in the case of the bonds of Western United Co., to the extent of at least the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, will be made on or before Jan. 10, 1939. Funds for redemption premiums and accrued interest to the redemption dates will be deposited on or before the respective redemption dates. If any of the bonds of Western United Co. are redeemed, the deposit in respect of such bonds will be made on or before Jan. 10, 1939, or as soon as practicable thereafter. All such bonds of subsidiaries to be redeemed will be redeemed not later than April 1, 1939. Any of such applications of proceeds may be effected as a whole, or from time to time in part, at any time before Jan. 10, 1939.

Capital Stock of Company Outstanding Oct. 31, 1938

(Reflecting changes in shares reserved)

	Shares	Aggregate Par Value
Capital stock (\$25 par)—Auth., 16,000,000 shs. x		
Issued.....	8,865,340	\$221,633,500
Less: Issued to Commonwealth Subsid. Corp.-----		
Reserved in connection with exchange offers. y	491,665	12,291,625
Not reserved. y-----	298,538	7,463,450

Held by public-----8,075,137 \$201,878,425
x 2,925,752 shares are reserved for issuance upon conversion of debentures previously authenticated. A maximum of 1,438,288 shares and a minimum of 1,009,392 shares will be reserved for issuance upon conversion of the debentures being offered. 13,779 shares were reserved at Oct. 31, 1938, for issuance pursuant to exchange offer to the holders of the stock of Public Service Co. y Reserved in connection with exchange offers to holders of the preferred stocks of Western United Co. The number of shares reserved is based upon the proposed new offer to holders of the preferred stocks of Western United Co. Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. contemplates the possible sale of all or part of the unreserved shares.

Preferred Stocks of Subsidiaries Held by the Public Oct. 31, 1938

	Div. Rate	No. of Shares	Aggregate Par Val.
Western United Co.—			
6½% cum. pref. stock (par \$100)-----	6½%	62,776	\$6,277,600
6% cum. pref. stock (par \$100)-----	6%	58,995	5,899,500

Funded Debt of the Company and Subsidiaries

The funded debt of the company and subsidiaries consolidated (other than amounts owned by the company and its subsidiaries) outstanding at Oct. 31, 1938, adjusted to reflect (a) the issuance and sale of \$34,000,000 first mortgage 3½% bonds, series I, and application of proceeds thereof, and (b) the issuance and sale of the debentures being offered and the application of the proceeds thereof was as follows:

Company	Date of Maturity	Int. Rate	Outstanding
			on the Basis Stated Above
Commonw. Elec. Co. 1st mtg. bonds	June 1, 1943	5%	a\$557,000
First mtg. bonds—Series F	Mar. 1, 1981	4%	85,000,000
Series H	April 1, 1965	3¾%	29,500,000
Series I	June 1, 1968	3¾%	100,000,000
Conv. debentures—3½% ser. due 1958	July 1, 1958	3¾%	b98,378,600
Public Service Co.—			
Economy Lt. & Pow. Co. 1st mtg. bds.	Dec. 1, 1956	5%	228,000
1st mtg. bonds, 3½% series due 1968	Oct. 1, 1968	3½%	80,000,000
Western United Co.—			
1st mtg. bonds—Series A	Dec. 1, 1955	5½%	c24,300,000
Series B	Mar. 1, 1957	5%	1,500,000

a Not callable but funds are on deposit under the mortgage of the company to cover the principal amount outstanding and interest to maturity. b The above \$98,378,600 of debentures includes the \$73,143,800 outstanding at Oct. 31, 1938, and the \$25,234,800 minimum principal amount to be offered. Such minimum principal amount is based on the number of shares of the company's stock held by the public on Oct. 31, 1938, and does not give effect to the issuance of any debentures upon exercise of subscription warrants with respect to any shares of the company's stock issuable after Oct. 31, 1938, pursuant to the exchange offers or upon conversion of any of the debentures. The principal amount of debentures thus issuable with respect to shares which may be issued pursuant to exchange offers is \$1,579,500. Conversion of any of the debentures would reduce the principal amount of debentures outstanding by more than the principal amount to be offered with respect to the shares issued upon such conversion. Accordingly, the maximum principal amount of debentures which may be out-

standing after the issuance of the debentures now being offered, is \$99,958,100. c Part of these bonds may be redeemed by application of part of the proceeds of the debentures being offered

Summary of Earnings¹

	Years Ended Dec. 31			12 Mos. End. June 30, '38
	1935	1936	1937	
Oper. rev.—Electric	\$108,408,241	\$116,054,148	\$124,831,963	\$125,043,872
Gas, heating & water	13,987,959	14,690,093	15,288,919	15,036,417
Total	\$122,396,200	\$130,744,241	\$140,120,882	\$140,080,289
Operation	47,742,346	51,637,741	53,504,884	53,532,479
Maintenance	6,460,395	6,765,436	7,674,461	8,085,582
Provisions for taxes—				
State, local & misc. Fed.	14,422,662	17,696,441	18,942,797	19,671,140
Fed. income & surtax	2,890,274	4,642,763	5,392,290	4,673,599
Provision for deprec.	15,194,460	15,569,676	16,846,842	16,986,067
Net oper. income	\$35,686,063	\$34,432,184	\$37,759,608	\$37,131,422
Other income	1,203,469	1,143,701	1,172,869	1,393,713
Gross income	\$36,889,532	\$35,575,885	\$38,932,477	\$38,525,135
Total int. and dividend charges of subsidiaries				5,506,528
Net interest charges of company				12,267,158
Total annual consolidated charges				\$17,773,686

Offering of Debentures to Stockholders

Subscription warrants will be issued to stockholders of record (other than Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.) at the close of business on Dec. 2, evidencing rights to subscribe for the debentures at 100% of their principal amount on the basis of \$3.12½ of such debentures for each share held. Such warrants will be issued pro rata without charge and will be exercisable by the holders thereof only in amounts calling for \$100 of the debentures, or any multiple thereof. The subscription warrants, which will be transferable, will expire at 3 o'clock p. m. Central Standard Time (4 o'clock p. m. Eastern Standard Time), Dec. 21. At Oct. 31, 1938, there were held by shareholders other than Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., 8,075,137 shares of the company on account of which 8,075,137 rights to subscribe for an aggregate of \$25,234,800 of debentures will be issued. At Oct. 31, 1938, 13,779 shares of the company were reserved for issuance pursuant to exchange offer to the holders of the stock of Public Service Co., 491,665 shares of the company held by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. were reserved in connection with an exchange offer to the holders of the preferred stocks of Western United Co., and 2,925,752 shares of the company were reserved for issuance upon conversion of debentures then outstanding. Accordingly, if such exchange offers are accepted in full, and all the debentures are converted, on or before the record date, the maximum number of rights to be issued will be 11,506,333, evidenced by subscription warrants to subscribe for an aggregate of \$35,957,200 principal amount of debentures. Interest on the debentures delivered will accrue from Jan. 1, 1939. Purchasers of debentures through exercise of subscription warrants will receive interest on the purchase price at 3½% per annum from the date the company collects the purchase price to and including Dec. 31, 1938.

Underwriters—The names of the several underwriters and the percentage of unsubscribed debentures to be taken by them respectively follow:

- Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 10.875%; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., 7.5%; First Boston Corp., Glorie, Forgan & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., Lehman Bros., F. S. Moseley & Co., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Central Republic Co., 2.5% each.
- Clark, Dodge & Co., Mellon Securities Corp. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., 1.875% each; Bacon, Whipple & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Blair, Bonner & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, The Illinois Co. of Chicago, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., W. O. Langley & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., G. H. Walker & Co., White, Weld & Co. and Dean Witter & Co., 1.25% each.
- Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., 75%; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., Alex. Brown & Sons, H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc., E. W. Clark & Co., Paul H. Davis & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Schwabacher & Co., Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc., Shields & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Wertheim & Co. and Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., .625% each.
- J. B. Baker & Co., Baker, Weeks & Harden, Bartlett, Knight & Co., Bodell & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co., William Cavalier & Co., Dempsey-Detmer & Co., Dick & Merle-Smith, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Edgar, Ricker & Co., Farwell, Chapman & Co., Ferris & Hardgrove, First Cleveland Corp., First of Michigan Corp., Fuller, Cruttenberg & Co., Carter H. Harrison & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Kean, Taylor & Co., Kelley, Richardson & Co., Laurence M. Marks & Co., McGraw & Co., Inc., Merrill, Lynch & Co., Inc., Milwaukee Co., Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., Mitchum, Tully & Co., Charles K. Morris & Co., Inc., G. M. P. Murphy & Co., Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc., Otis & Co., Pacific Co. of California, Putnam & Co., Ritter & Co., Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc., William R. Staats Co., Starkweather & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., Thrall, West Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co. and Washburn & Co., Inc., .25% each.
- Babcock, Rushton & Co., Alfred L. Baker & Co., Biddle, Whelen & Co., Boettcher & Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Burr & Co., Inc., Joeth W. Clarke, Inc., R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., Doyle, O'Connor & Co., Equitable Securities Corp., Fred W. Fairman & Co., Hawley, Huller & Co., Hickey & Co., Hoyle, Mellinger & Co., Alfred O'Gara & Co., Reinholdt & Gardner, Singer, Deane & Scribner, Smith Bros. & Co., Straus Securities Co. and Watling, Lerchen & Hayes, .125% each.

Weekly Output

The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-company sales deducted) for the week ended Nov. 19, 1938 was 142,706,000 kilowatt-hours compared with 140,401,000 kilowatt-hours in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 1.6%.

The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:

Week Ended—	—Kilowatt-Hour Output—		% Increase
	1938	1937	
Nov. 19	142,706,000	140,401,000	1.6
Nov. 12	140,626,000	134,600,000	4.5
Nov. 5	138,257,000	136,525,000	1.3
Oct. 29	139,148,000	137,643,000	1.1

—V. 147, p. 3155.

Commonwealth & Subsidiaries—Earnings

	Periods End. Oct. 31—			
	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1937
Gross revenue	12,609,258	12,826,855	145,454,843	147,923,327
Oper. expenses and taxes	6,868,498	6,865,568	77,134,425	77,321,548
Prov. for depreciation & retirement reserve	1,342,582	1,355,720	16,302,967	15,026,845
Gross income	4,398,177	4,605,567	52,017,451	55,574,933
Int. & other fixed chgs.	3,339,218	3,301,801	40,020,037	39,639,465
Net income	1,058,959	1,303,766	11,997,414	15,935,468
y Divs. on pref. stock	749,797	749,789	8,997,447	8,997,326
Balance	309,162	553,977	2,999,967	6,938,142

Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 and 1937. y Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirement at the rate of \$6 per share per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1, 1935, and at the rate of \$3 per share per annum since that date.

Accumulated Dividend

The directors on Nov. 22 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the preferred stock, \$6 series, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 9. A payment of like amount (which is one-half of the regular rate) was made in each of the fourteen preceding quarters.

Monthly Output—

Electric output of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of October was 698,818,127 kilowatt hours as compared with 721,543,579 kilowatt hours for October, 1937 a decrease of 3.15%. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, the output was 6,347,044,380 kilowatt hours as compared with 7,163,345,455 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 11.40%. Total output for the year ended Oct. 31, 1938 was 7,701,108,214 kilowatt hours as compared with 8,590,307,507 kilowatt hours for the year ended Oct. 31, 1937, a decrease of 10.35%.

Gas output of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of October was 1,160,392,200 cubic feet as compared with 1,288,253,000 cubic feet for October, 1937, a decrease of 9.93%. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, the output was 11,364,787,900 cubic feet as compared with 11,996,997,800 cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 5.27%. Total output for the year ended Oct. 31, 1938 was 14,498,799,500 cubic feet as compared with 14,842,317,500 cubic feet for the year ended Oct. 31, 1937, a decrease of 2.31%—V. 147, p. 2679.

Connecticut Light & Power Co.—To Sell Bonds— Company announced Nov. 23 that arrangements had been made for the private sale of \$15,000,000 3¼% 30-year bonds at 104.9124, equal to a 3% yield.—V. 147, p. 3156.

Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period Ended Sept. 30—</i>	<i>1938—3 Mos.—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>	
Net loss.....	\$64,162	\$11,010	\$256,860

* After Federal income taxes, provisions for renewals and replacements, interest, sinking fund appropriations and other charges.—V. 147, p. 3011.

Connecticut River Power Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period End. Sept. 30—</i>	<i>1938—9 Mos.—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>		
Gross oper. revenue.....	\$3,020,194	\$3,052,143	\$4,054,595	\$4,062,375
Other income.....	13,731	5,946	18,026	7,304
Total gross earnings.....	\$3,033,925	\$3,058,089	\$4,072,621	\$4,069,679
Operating costs.....	317,518	313,026	431,993	421,254
Maintenance.....	62,883	73,801	96,119	111,518
Depreciation.....	258,750	225,000	378,750	300,000
Fed., State & munic. tax.....	572,744	544,755	769,454	649,479

Bal. bef. cap. charges.....	\$1,822,030	\$1,901,506	\$2,396,304	\$2,587,428
Interest on funded debt.....	559,997	570,216	746,797	760,528
Amort. of debt discount and expense.....	79,739	79,290	106,306	105,633
Other interest charges.....	111,445	113,097	147,234	152,506
Other charges against income.....			10,195	
Balance before divs.....	\$1,070,849	\$1,138,903	\$1,385,771	\$1,568,760
Prof. dividends.....	54,000	54,000	72,000	72,000

Bal. for com. divs. and surplus..... \$1,016,849 \$1,084,903 \$1,313,771 \$1,496,760
 Note—No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on undistributed net income applicable to the 1938 periods, the amount of such liability, if any, being determinable only at end of calendar year.—V. 147, p. 1031.

Consolidated Aircraft Corp.—To Pay \$1 Dividend— Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dec. 6. The last previous dividend was an initial distribution of 50 cents per share made on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 146, p. 1871.

Consumers Power Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period End. Oct. 31—</i>	<i>1938—Month—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>		
Gross revenue.....	\$3,125,963	\$3,303,903	\$36,765,988	\$37,227,635
Oper. exps. and taxes.....	1,673,668	1,728,337	\$19,211,149	\$18,981,372
Prov. for deprecia'n.....	335,500	335,500	4,026,000	3,730,000
Gross income.....	\$1,116,796	\$1,240,066	\$13,528,839	\$14,516,262
Int. & other fixed chgs.....	381,168	368,392	4,569,438	4,338,806
Net income.....	\$735,628	\$871,673	\$8,959,401	\$10,177,456
Divs. on preferred stock.....	285,389	274,051	3,424,717	3,932,585
Amort. of pref. stk. exp.....	65,278	65,278	783,339	456,948
Balance.....	\$384,961	\$532,344	\$4,751,343	\$5,787,922

* No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 2863.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period End. Sept. 30—</i>	<i>1938—3 Mos.—1937</i>	<i>1938—9 Mos.—1937</i>		
Sales, less returns, allowances, &c.....	\$999,500	\$1,639,308	\$2,949,333	\$5,498,874
Cost of sales.....	887,644	1,251,086	2,694,710	4,050,814
Sell., admin. & gen. exp.....	216,928	259,519	675,538	792,958
Loss.....	\$105,072	\$128,703	\$420,914	\$365,510
Other income, net.....	4,435	6,398	13,577	13,827
Loss.....	\$100,636	\$132,305	\$407,337	\$368,929
Provision for deprec.....	62,195	72,552	186,324	212,915
Prov. for income taxes.....	3,964	8,670	10,259	73,510
Res. for advs. to partially owned subsid., Haveg Corp.....				5,000
Net loss.....	\$166,794	\$200,857	\$603,920	\$377,504

* Profit.

Note—Operating statements of foreign subsidiaries have been converted at the approximate current rates of exchange in effect during the period.
 Net current assets on Sept. 30, 1938, amounted to approximately \$2,324,000, of which \$296,000 represented cash.—V. 147, p. 1335.

Continental Oil Co.—Underwriters Named— Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$21,071,000 of 10-year convertible debentures due on Dec. 15, 1948. The debentures are first to be offered to holders of capital stock.

The amendment gave the percentage of unsubscribed debentures to be purchased by underwriters as follows:
 Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., 16%; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 5½%; Blyth & Co., Inc., 3¼%; Bosworth Chanute Loughridge & Co., 2%; Alex Brown & Sons, 2%; Brown Harriman & Co., Ind., 4½%; Clark, Dodge & Co., 3¼%; Dominick & Dominick, 3¼%; The First Boston Corp., 4½%; Goldman Sachs & Co., 3¼%; Hayden, Stone & Co., 2%; Hemphill, Noyes & Co., 2%; Hornblower & Weeks, 2%; W. E. Hutton & Co., 2%; Kidder, Peabody & Co., 3%; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 2%; Lazard Freres & Co., 3%; the Lee Higginson Corp., 3%; Lehman Brothers, 3¼%; the Mellon Securities Corp., 4½%; F. S. Moseley & Co., 3%; Paine, Webber & Co., 2%; Smith, Barney & Co., 4½%; F. S. Smithers & Co., 3%; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., 2%; the Union Securities Corp., 3%; G. H. Walker & Co., 2%; White, Weld & Co., 3%; Dean Witter & Co., 2%.
 The debentures are to be offered at 100.—V. 147, p. 3156.

Continental Terminals, Inc.—Final Distribution— The New York Trust Co. is advising holders of 6¼% convertible debentures, series A that a final distribution of \$12.54 per \$1,000 face amount of these debentures will be made at its Corporate Trust Department, 100 Broadway, New York City, on and after Nov. 18, 1938, upon surrender of such debentures for cancellation and cremation.
 The New York Trust Co. is also notifying holders of certificates of deposit for 6¼% convertible debentures, series A that a final distribution of \$12.46 per \$1,000 face amount of debentures will be made upon surrender for cancellation of certificates of deposit therefor, properly endorsed, on and after Nov. 18, 1938. (The debentures represented thereby will be canceled and cremated.)—V. 137, p. 2642.

Coty, Inc.—New President—

H. L. Brooks has been elected President of this company, according to announcement made on Nov. 16 by B. E. Levy, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Levy made the announcement following a meeting of the Board.
 Mr. Brooks has been General Manager and Treasurer of the corporation since 1934. He will, in conjunction with his new title, also retain that of Treasurer. The office of President has not been filled since 1933.—V. 147, p. 1189.

Crown Cork International Corp.—25-cent Class A Div.

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulation on the \$1 cum. class A stock, no par value, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 10. Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and Jan. 3 last; a dividend of 75 cents was paid on Oct. 1, 1937; dividends of 25 cents were paid in each of the six preceding quarters; on Dec. 20, Aug. 30, and May 22, 1935, and on Dec. 21, 1934, and 50 cents paid on March 30, 1934, and Nov. 1, 1933. The last regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on April 1, 1931.—V. 147, p. 1922.

Cumberland County Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

(Including Cumberland Securities Corp. and Berwick & Salmon Falls Electric Co. for all periods)

<i>Period End. Oct. 31—</i>	<i>1938—Month—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>		
Operating revenues.....	\$395,375	\$402,600	\$4,583,337	\$4,760,928
Operating expenses.....	216,239	276,269	2,545,882	2,744,241
State & municipal taxes.....	30,997	30,328	367,690	363,247
Social security taxes.....	3,464	2,992	38,149	29,733
Federal (incl. inc.) taxes.....	25,418	20,427	305,975	173,608
Net operating income.....	\$119,257	\$72,584	\$1,325,641	\$1,450,099
Non-oper. inc. (net).....	6,622	5,414	57,710	61,955
Gross income.....	\$125,879	\$77,998	\$1,383,351	\$1,512,054
Bond interest.....	32,745	33,683	394,853	405,003
Other interest (net).....	157	177	Cr20,864	1,803
Other deductions.....	12,508	11,842	174,881	270,287
Net income.....	\$80,469	\$32,296	\$834,481	\$834,961
Prof. div. requirements.....	29,164	24,580	333,646	294,964

—V. 147, p. 2527.

Dallas Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period End. Oct. 31—</i>	<i>1938—Month—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>		
Operating revenues.....	\$579,315	\$552,074	\$6,706,385	\$6,412,385
Oper. exps. incl. taxes.....	317,190	280,939	3,552,753	3,325,146
Prop. retire. res. approp.....	41,644	55,161	523,149	641,657
Accident reserve approp.....			5,451	
Net oper. revenues.....	\$220,481	\$215,974	\$2,620,032	\$2,445,582
Other income.....		60	457	958
Gross income.....	\$220,481	\$216,034	\$2,620,489	\$2,446,540
Int. on mtge. bonds.....	46,667	46,667	500,000	712,958
* Other int. & deducts.....	39,886	32,520	454,129	165,692
Net income.....	\$133,928	\$136,847	\$1,606,360	\$1,567,890

Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid..... 507,386 507,386
 Balance..... \$1,098,974 \$1,060,504
 * Includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of \$34,500 and \$27,000 for the respective one month periods and \$387,000 and \$108,000 for the respective 12 month periods covered by this statement.—V. 147, p. 2527.

Dallas Ry. & Terminal Co.—Earnings—

<i>Period End. Oct. 31—</i>	<i>1938—Month—1937</i>	<i>1938—12 Mos.—1937</i>		
Operating revenues.....	\$281,196	\$269,561	\$3,019,665	\$2,996,838
Oper. exps., incl. taxes.....	201,842	202,457	2,314,248	2,256,768
Prop. retire. res. approp.....	38,345	24,383	217,710	134,005
Net oper. revenues.....	\$41,009	\$42,721	\$487,707	\$606,065
Rent for lease of plant.....	15,505	15,505	186,063	186,063
Operating income.....	\$25,504	\$27,216	\$301,644	\$420,002
Other income.....	2,083	1,396	23,359	12,854
Gross income.....	\$27,587	\$28,612	\$325,003	\$432,856
Int. on mtge. bonds.....	23,515	23,853	285,589	286,230
Other deductions.....	2,013	2,274	25,642	25,519
Net income.....	\$2,059	\$2,485	\$15,902	\$121,107

* Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid..... 103,901 103,901
 Balance..... def \$87,999 \$17,206
 * Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938, amounted to \$519,505. Latest dividend amounting to \$1.75 a share on 7% preferred stock was paid on Nov. 1, 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 2527.

(L. A.) Darling Co.—Initial Dividend— Directors have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 19.—V. 131, p. 2071.

Decca Records, Inc.—Listing— The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 373,325 outstanding shares of capital stock (par \$1) with authority to add 20,000 additional shares upon official notice of issuance.—V. 147, p. 2243.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Asks \$2,000,000 RFC Loan— Company has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a \$2,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to be used for payment of taxes due Dec. 1.
 Forecasting a net deficit for 1938 of \$3,609,061, the road said it had been unable to obtain additional bank credit on reasonable terms.—V. 147, p. 2680.

Detroit Steel Corp.—Dividends Resumed— Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5. This will be the first payment made since March 31 last, when a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 3157.

Dixie-Vortex Co.—Interim Dividend— Directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable Jan. 17 to holders of record Jan. 6. A like amount was paid on July 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3157.

Dominion Scottish Investments, Ltd.—Accum. Div.— The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulation on the 5% cum. red. preference stock, par \$50, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24. Like amount was paid on Sept. 1 last; a dividend of \$1 was paid on June 1 last, dividends of 50 cents were paid on March 1 last, Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1, 1937; a dividend of \$1.75 was paid on June 1, 1937, and one of 25 cents was paid on March 1, 1937. Accruals after the current payment will amount to \$6.62½ per share.—V. 147, p. 1483.

Dominion Stores, Ltd.—Sales—

<i>Period Ended Nov. 5—</i>	<i>1938—4 Wks.—1937</i>	<i>1938—44 Wks.—1937</i>		
Sales.....	\$1,345,417	\$1,498,566	\$15,788,011	\$16,414,07

—V. 147, p. 2528.

Dow Chemical Co.—Merger Planned—

The directors on Nov. 19, by unanimous vote, approved an agreement of statutory merger with Great Western Electro-Chemical Co. (of California). By the terms of the proposed merger each issued share of 6% cumulative preferred stock (\$20 par) of Great Western would be converted into 3 1/16ths of a share of Dow common stock (no par); and each issued share of common stock (no par) of Great Western would be converted into one share of Dow common stock. Great Western has outstanding 94,550 shares of preferred stock and 69,260 shares of common stock. A special meeting of shareholders of Dow Chemical Co. will be held Dec. 22 to vote on the adoption or rejection of the proposed agreement of statutory merger.—V. 147, p. 2528.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.—To Pay \$1.50 Dividend—

The directors on Nov. 21 declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 29. This compares with 75 cents paid on Sept. 14, last; 50 cents paid on June 14; and on March 14, last; \$2 paid on Dec. 14, 1937; \$1.50 paid on Sept. 15, 1937; \$2 paid on June 15, 1937; 75 cents per share paid on March 15, 1937; a year-end dividend of \$2 paid on Dec. 15, 1936; and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 90 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 70 cents was paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, 1936, and an extra dividend of 35 cents was paid on Sept. 14, 1935.—V. 147, p. 2528.

East Tennessee Light & Power Co.—Plan—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 22 that company has filed a plan of reorganization (File 54-8) under the Holding Company Act to simplify the corporate and capital structure of its holding company system through the elimination of its subsidiaries, Tennessee Electric Co. and Tennessee Realty Co. Upon completion of the reorganization and dissolution of the two subsidiary companies, the company states it will be solely an electric and gas utility operating company.

Applications and declarations in connection with the proposed plan have also been filed by East Tennessee Light & Power Co. and Tennessee Eastern Electric Co.—V. 130, p. 136.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Nov. 17, 1938, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp. and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of—	1938	1937	Increase	%
American Power & Light Co.	114,538,000	111,425,000	3,111,000	2.8
Electric Power & Light Corp.	56,378,000	53,044,000	3,334,000	6.3
National Power & Light Co.	76,111,000	80,577,000	-3,966,000	-5.0

Edmonton Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—10 Mos.—	1937—10 Mos.—
Total revenue	\$59,208	\$55,661	\$563,739	\$551,807
Total oper. expenditures	42,554	43,272	433,045	427,044
Operating surplus	\$16,654	\$12,388	\$130,693	\$124,763
Fixed charges	5,776	5,776	57,764	57,764
Renewals	5,000	5,000	63,000	60,000
Taxes	4,487	4,309	43,452	42,856
Total deficit	sur\$1,390	\$2,697	\$33,523	\$35,857

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

1938		1937		1938		1937	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets							
Fixed assets	19,563,436	18,484,180					
Instalment notes rec.	158,886	182,000					
Sinking fund cash	501	852					
Special deposits	13,599	12,163					
Cash	234,403	106,672					
Cash depositions (divs. decl., common)		293,824					
Notes receivable	16,794	23,295					
Accounts receivable	390,570	424,547					
Materials & supplies	118,434	131,255					
Unamort. debt exp.	404,245	408,251					
Prepaid expenses	12,408	8,045					
Miscell. def'd chgs	63,736	32,135					
Reacquired secs.	17,372	3,028					
Liabilities							
7% cum. pref. stk. (par \$100)			1,479,700	1,479,700			
Com. stk. (\$3 par)			1,787,826	1,783,703			
a Prem. on com. stk.			3,416,967	3,302,597			
1st mtge. bonds					6,809,000	7,161,000	
Series A 4 1/2%					1,145,000		
Series B 4%					98,000	138,000	
4 1/2% conv. debts.					60,000		
Notes pay. banks					600,000		
Accounts payable					107,292	404,755	
Notes pay. banks (current)						770,000	
Accrued interest					120,381	109,600	
Accrued taxes					358,057	324,347	
Divs. decl. (com.)						293,824	
Advs. to consumers (prepaid gas)					289,162	563,027	
Res. for retire'ts					2,243,738	1,778,812	
Contrib. for extens					8,317	8,317	
c Res. for unearned profits					29,350	30,019	
Earned surplus					2,501,595	1,982,538	
Total	20,994,387	20,110,240	Total	20,994,387	20,110,240		

a Represents excess upon reclassification of no par value common stock into \$3 par value common stock as of Sept. 4, 1936, plus excess of amounts received over par value of shares issued since that date. b 952 shares, September, 1938, and 125 shares, September, 1937, \$3 par value common stock at cost, acquired for resale to employees under employees stock purchase plan. c Properties sold on instalment payment plan.—V. 147, p. 2865.

Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd.—9-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of nine cents per share on the American Shares payable Dec. 6 to holders of record Nov. 29. A dividend of 19 cents was paid a year ago and one of 18 cents was paid two years ago.—V. 147, p. 3158.

Emporium Capwell Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937—3 Mos.—	1938—9 Mos.—	1937—9 Mos.—
Net sales of dept. stores	\$5,178,159	\$6,538,592	\$15,604,177	\$18,273,631
Net profit of units before Fed. taxes on inc.				
Department stores	162,093	442,921	218,976	735,485
Real estate used in dept'm't store ops.	50,305	49,632	150,336	148,988
Real estate not used in dept'm't store ops.	x8,284	x13,543	x21,325	x50,911
Gen. admin. exp., net.	x9,421	x12,029	x36,906	x36,376
Net profit before Fed. taxes on income	\$194,693	\$466,981	\$311,081	\$797,186
Prov. for all Fed. taxes (est.) on income	34,321	70,068	55,297	118,311
Net profit before accr. divs. to min. ints in subsidiary	\$160,372	\$396,914	\$255,784	\$678,875
Pref. stock of subsidiary	3,777	3,929	11,342	12,689
Pref. stock of subsidiary	50,625	50,625	151,875	151,875
Consol. net profit	\$105,970	\$342,360	\$92,567	\$514,311
Surplus balance beginning of period	2,636,614	3,365,028	2,652,244	3,408,326
Total	\$2,642,584	\$3,707,388	\$2,744,811	\$3,922,636
Prem. on purchase of 7% pref. stock of sub.		6,240	55	6,240
Adjustm't of prior period taxes			Cr1,624	Cr1,041
Dividends paid	103,213	103,213	206,427	309,640
Surplus balance close of period	\$2,539,371	\$3,599,558	\$2,539,371	\$3,599,558

x Loss.—V. 147, p. 1337.

Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co., Inc.—50-cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5. This compares with \$1.50 paid on Dec. 30, 1937 and regular quarterly dividends of \$1 per share previously distributed.—V. 145, p. 3972.

Elgin National Watch Co.—Dividend Doubled—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$15, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This compares with 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; \$1.50 paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1937; \$1.25 paid on Dec. 15, 1936; 50 cents each paid Sept. 15 and June 15, 1936; 25 cents each paid March 15, 1936; 55 cents on Dec. 15, 1935, and 15 cents per share distributed in each of the three preceding quarters, prior to which no payments were made since Feb. 1, 1931, when a dividend of 37 1/2 cents per share was disbursed. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1, 1930, and quarterly payments of 62 1/2 cents per share were made previously.—V. 147, p. 2865.

Eric RR.—Reorganization Hearing—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned Jan. 4, 1939, for hearing on the reorganization of the road. Hearing will be held in Washington before Commissioner Claude R. Porter. Evidence will be received in support of and in opposition to the plan of reorganization of a group of institutional holders of refunding and improvement mortgage bonds.—V. 147, p. 2865.

Exchange Buffet Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937—3 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—	1937—6 Mos.—
Loss	\$12,600	prof\$9,285	\$13,613	prof\$14,119
Depreciation	29,069	28,378	58,138	56,756
Net loss	\$41,669	\$19,092	\$71,751	\$42,636

—V. 147, p. 1338.

Fall River Gas Works Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$73,251	\$73,531	\$880,183	\$872,820
Gross income after retirement accruals	7,470	8,051	107,731	119,921
Net income	6,577	7,037	95,306	107,788

—V. 147, p. 2683.

Famise Corp.—Dividend Lowered—

Directors have declared a dividend of one cent per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 19. This compares with eight cents paid on Dec. 20, 1937; six cents paid on Oct. 20 and on June 30, 1937; eight cents on Dec. 21, 1936, and two dividends of six cents per share paid previously during 1936.—V. 147, p. 268.

Federal Mogul Corp.—20-cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 3. Like amount was paid on Oct. 15 last and a dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on July 15 last.—V. 147, p. 3158.

56 Petroleum Corp.—Three-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of three cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Nov. 16.—V. 138, p. 869.

First National Stores, Inc.—Earnings—

Period Ended—	3 Months		6 Months	
	Oct. 1, '38	Sept. 25, '37	Oct. 1, '38	Sept. 25, '37
Operating profit	\$1,073,714	\$1,083,867	\$2,089,191	\$2,295,369
Depreciation	238,987	253,570	478,193	515,855
Federal income taxes	137,325	122,227	265,619	264,609
Net profit	\$697,402	\$708,070	\$1,345,379	\$1,514,905
Shares common stock	817,565	817,065	1,817,565	1,817,065
Earnings per share	\$0.85	\$0.81	\$1.64	\$1.74

Note—Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1338.

Florida Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$1,055,682	\$1,018,922	\$14,765,213	\$13,705,752
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	552,855	581,249	7,594,855	7,342,891
Prop. retire. res. approp.	116,666	66,667	1,099,999	938,333
Net oper. revenues	\$386,161	\$371,006	\$6,070,359	\$5,429,528
Rent from lease of plant	221	221	2,651	2,651
Operating income	\$386,382	\$371,227	\$6,073,010	\$5,432,179
Other income (net)	12,594	11,328	563,320	451,479
Gross income	\$398,976	\$382,555	\$6,636,330	\$5,883,658
Int. on mtge. bonds	216,667	216,667	2,600,000	2,600,000
Interest on debentures	110,000	110,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Other int. & deductions	19,723	19,673	243,819	266,191
Net income	\$52,586	\$36,215	\$2,472,511	\$1,697,467

x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid.

Balance	\$1,319,503	\$544,459
---------	-------------	-----------

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938, amounted to \$5,938,627. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.31 a share on \$7 preferred stock and \$1.12 a share on \$6 preferred stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.

Note—Income account includes full revenues without consideration of rate reduction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus in amount of \$636,594 for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, and of \$598,583 for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2684.

Follansbee Brothers Co.—More Time for Financing—

Federal Judge R. M. Gibson in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, ordered a general continuance of the plan of reorganization until Dec. 19 to allow the company time to complete negotiations for the new financing required by the plan.

The order was entered on the application of the company upon the showing of progress recently made in negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a part of the new money and with outside interests for additional junior financing.—V. 147, p. 2531.

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—	1937—Month—	1938—10 Mos.—	1937—10 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$39,820	\$43,278	\$362,799	\$467,436
Operating expenses	32,710	39,958	347,762	402,661
Net revs. from ops.	\$7,110	\$3,320	\$15,037	\$64,774
Tax accruals	4,313	4,226	42,616	40,869
Operating income	\$2,796	x\$906	x\$27,579	\$23,906
Other income	1,064	264	11,443	14,629
Gross income	\$3,860	x\$643	x\$16,136	\$38,535
Deductions from gross income	13,569	13,950	139,513	142,751
Net deficit	\$9,708	\$14,592	\$155,649	\$104,216

x Denotes deficit or loss. y Includes interest accruals on outstanding funded debt.—V. 147, p. 2531.

General Electric Co.—20-cent Dividend—

The directors on Nov. 13 declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 2. A like amount was paid on Oct. 25 and July 25 last and compares with 30 cents paid on April 25 last; \$1 paid on Dec. 20, 1937; 40 cents paid on Oct. 25, July 26 and April 26, 1937, and an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents paid on Dec. 21, 1936. A dividend of 25 cents was paid on Oct. 26, 1936, and each three months previously.—V. 147, p. 2860.

Galveston Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1937-12 Mos.-1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Retirement accruals, Taxes, Net oper. revenues, Non-oper. income (net), Balance, Interest on equip. notes, Net income.

General Reinsurance Corp.—Extra Dividend—

Directors on Nov. 22 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a dividend of like amount (or a total of 50 cents per share) on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Dec. 7.

General Steel Wares, Ltd.—Initial Preferred Dividend

Directors have declared an initial dividend of \$3.05 per share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

Georgia-Carolina Power Co.—Bonds Called—

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. is notifying holders of first mortgage 5% 40-year sinking fund gold bonds due July 1, 1952, that there has been drawn by lot for redemption at 105 and accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1939, \$17,000 principal amount of these bonds.

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Week Ended Nov. 14, 1938, 1937, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, 1938, 1937. Row: Operating revenues.

Georgia Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1937-12 Mos.-1937. Rows include Gross revenue, Oper. expenses & taxes, Provision for deprec'n., Gross income, Int. & other fixed chges., Net income, Divs. on pref. stock, Balance.

No provision was made in 1938 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.

Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937, 1937-10 Mos.-1937. Rows include Gross sales, Net income (before taxes), Earnings per share.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Canada—\$5 Extra Div.—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$5 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 63 cents per share on the common stock.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio—Sells \$40,000,000 Bonds to Insurance Companies—To Retire \$52,365,500 5% Bonds—

The company, it was announced Nov. 19, will call for redemption on Dec. 30 the entire issue of \$52,365,500 coll. trust 5% bonds due May 1, 1957. The bonds are callable at 102 and accrued interest at any time on 30 days' notice.

Concurrently it was announced the company has completed arrangements to sell \$40,000,000 2-year 1st mtge. & coll. trust 3 1/2% bonds to insurance companies, which together with a \$10,000,000 five-year bank credit at about 2 1/4%, will represent the only funded debt of the corporation.

The 5% bonds were originally issued in the amount of \$60,000,000 in 1927 to refund higher coupon obligations. But the outstanding issue has been gradually reduced to its present level as result of purchases for a sinking fund.

It is estimated that completion of the present refunding operation will result in an annual saving in interest to the company of more than \$1,000,000 the first year or approximately 50c. per share on 2,059,060 shares of common out standing on June 30, 1938.

With the present refunding operation the company climaxes a financing program undertaken in 1936 to improve its financial structure. In Sept., 1936, following the adoption of a plan for the rearrangement of capitalization, holders of the company's \$7 preferred stock were offered an opportunity to exchange each share for one share of \$5 convertible preferred stock and one-third share of common stock.

Table with 4 columns: Dec. 31, '29, June 30, '38, Reduction. Rows include 1st mtge. 5s due May 1, 1957, Funded debt of subs. & real est. mtgs., 1st pref. stock, \$5 convertible preferred, Pref. stocks of subs. not held by the G. T. & R. Co.

Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.—Merger Planned See Dow Chemical Co. above.—V. 147, p. 1926.

Green Mountain Power Corp.—Seeks Exemption for \$7,750,000 Bond Issue—

Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an application (File 32-119) under the Holding Company Act for exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration in connection with the issuance and sale of \$7,750,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3 3/4% bonds, series due 1963 and \$1,375,000 of 4 1/4% serial notes due 1940-53.

The proceeds from the sale of the securities will be applied as follows: \$450,000 to payment on or about Dec. 28, 1938 of an unsecured note due May 4, 1939 (subject to prior payment and adjustment for prepaid interest at the rate of 3% per annum) payable to the First National Bank of Boston.

\$8,415,000 to redemption on or before Feb. 1, 1939 of \$8,250,000 outstanding first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series of 1948. \$37,812 to payment of accrued interest from Dec. 28, 1938 to Feb. 1, 1939 on the first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series of 1948, to be redeemed.

The balance of the proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for expenditures made for improvements, betterments and additions to its property.

The company also filed a declaration (File 43-162) in connection with a proposal to reduce its outstanding common stock by 10,500 shares. Company states that there are 22,500 shares of common stock outstanding and that the reduction is to be effected through the surrender of New England Power Association of 10,500 shares.

Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: October, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from Jan. 1, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Hagerstown Light & Heat Co. of Washington County—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Table with 5 columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Property, plant & equipment, Miscell. investm'ts, Cash, Notes receivable, Accts. receivable, Appliances on rent, Merchandise, materials & supplies, Def. debit items, Com. stock, par, 1st mtge. 6% bonds, Accounts payable, Accrued accounts, Consumers' depts., Service extension deposits, Def. credit items, Reserves, Earned surplus.

Total. Income account for 12 months ended Sept. 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, page 3016.

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. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Nov. 30, leaving arrearages of \$8.25 per share.

Hamilton Watch Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Sales, Cost of sales, Expenses, Other deductions, Income taxes, Net profit, Earns. per sh. on 386,585 no par shs. com. stk.

Hart-Carter Co.—Pays 50-cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on its common stock, no par value, on Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 15. This was the first dividend paid on the common shares since June 10, 1930, when 25 cents per share was distributed.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 40 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21. The regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last. Previous extra payments were as follows: 20 cents on Dec. 1, 1937; 30 cents on Dec. 1, 1936; 40 cents on Dec. 2, 1935; 20 cents on Dec. 1, 1934; \$1 on July 2, 1934, and 20 cents per share on Dec. 1, 1933 and 1932.

Haverhill Gas & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1937-12 Mos.-1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Gross income after retirement accruals, Net income.

Heyden Chemical Corp.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23. This compares with 30 cents paid on Sept. 1 and June 1 last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 80 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1937.

Hecla Mining Co.—Larger Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, par 25 cents, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Nov. 25. This compares with 5 cents paid on Sept. 15 last; 10 cents paid on March 15 last; dividends of 25 cents paid on each of the three preceding quarters; a dividend of 20 cents paid on March 15, 1937, and on Dec. 18, 1936, and regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were paid on Aug. 15, 1936, and each three months prior thereto.

Officials reported that while general business was better and lead was moving into industrial channels, the position of the American zinc market will be adversely affected by the new trade treaties which remove part of the duty on zinc.

Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net income, Earnings per share, After all charges.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, After depreciation, Federal income taxes, and surtax.

Holland Furnace Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Sh. com. outst. (no par), Earnings per sh. on com., After interest, depreciation, and Federal income taxes.

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 60 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Dec. 1. Regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share was paid on Oct. 20, last. A special dividend of 60 cents per share was paid on Dec. 10, 1937.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per sh. on cl. B stk., After depreciation, Federal income taxes, minority interest, &c., but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

(Geo. A.) Hormel & Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for (Geo. A.) Hormel & Co. for fiscal years ended Oct. 29 1938, Oct. 30 1937, Oct. 31 1936, and Oct. 26 1935. Includes net sales, operating expenses, depreciation, and net income.

Consolidated Consolidated Balance Sheet for (Geo. A.) Hormel & Co. as of Oct. 29 '38, Oct. 30 '37, Oct. 29 '38, and Oct. 30 '37. Lists assets like cash and receivables, and liabilities like accounts payable and taxes.

Reserve for undetermined liabilities in connection with invalidation of Processing taxes. After depreciation of \$2,267,761 in 1938 and \$2,028,636 in 1937.

Houston Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Houston Electric Co. for periods ending Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, and 1938-12 Mos.-1937.

Houston Gas Securities Co.—Bonds Called— Company will redeem by lot on Dec. 21, 1938, at par and accrued interest, \$100,000 principal amount of its 5% collateral trust gold bonds.

Houston Lighting & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Houston Lighting & Power Co. for periods ending Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, 1938-12 Mos.-1937, and 1938-12 Mos.-1937.

Houston Oil Co.—\$1.50 Preferred Dividend— The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 16.

Hudson & Manhattan RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Hudson & Manhattan RR. for periods ending Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937, and 1938-10 Mos.-1937.

Hyde Park Breweries Association, Inc.—Div. Increased Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Illinois Terminal RR. Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Illinois Terminal RR. Co. for October 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross from railway, net after rents, and gross from other operations.

Illinois Central RR.—Earnings of System—

Table showing earnings of system for Illinois Central RR. for October 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Includes gross from railway and net after rents.

New Director—

John W. Rath, President of Rath Packing Co. of Waterloo, Iowa, has been elected a director of this railroad. He fills the vacancy resulting from the death in September of Jerome J. Hanauer of New York.

Illinois Zinc Co.—Dealing Suspended Temporarily—

Dealings in the common stock of the company have been temporarily suspended by the New York Curb Exchange pending the mailing to stockholders of a letter of explanation in connection with the notice of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Dec. 5, 1938.

Incorporated Investors—50-Cent Dividend—

The board of directors voted a dividend of 50 cents per share payable Dec. 22 to shareholders of record Dec. 1. Dividends of 15 cents were paid on Oct. 31, July 30 and April 30, last, and compare with 40 cents paid on Dec. 22, 1937; 25 cents paid on Oct. 30, 1937; 30 cents on July 30, 1937; 25 cents per share paid on April 30, 1937, and a dividend of \$1.90 distributed on Dec. 22, 1936.

Industrial Rayon Corp. (& Subs.)—Consolidated Balance Sheet—

Consolidated Balance Sheet for Industrial Rayon Corp. (& Subs.) as of June 30, '38 and Dec. 31, '37. Lists assets like cash, receivables, and inventories, and liabilities like capital stock and accounts payable.

Total 21,348,049 21,558,060 x Represented by 759,325 no par shares. y After depreciation of \$5,248,006 in 1938 and \$4,996,993 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 3161.

Independence Royalty Fund, Second—Stock Offered—

Penney Hansl & Co., Baltimore, are offering at \$3.12½ per share 100,000 shares of beneficial interest (par \$2.50). The shares offered are not redeemable. Independence Royalty Fund, Second (a common law trust) was created by a declaration of trust dated as of Oct. 1, 1938.

Independence Royalty Fund, Second—Stock Offered—

The aggregate number of shares which may be issued is unlimited, but shares shall be issued in series, appropriately designated, and the corpus or capital received from the sale of shares of each series, and the revenues derived from the investment thereof, shall be appropriately set apart and administered as a separate trust from the corpus or capital and revenues of other series.

Independence Royalty Fund, Second—Stock Offered—

The shares of series AA have not been underwritten, but the Fund has entered into a contract with Penney, Hansl & Co., Baltimore, Md., appointing it the fiscal agent of the Fund for the sale of shares. The fiscal agent has agreed to use its best efforts to sell the shares of \$3.12½ until Feb. 1, 1939, and thereafter at a price equal to the multiple of \$0.12½ nearest to the book value of the shares at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

nor less than 60% of its gross compensation to brokers or dealers. The fiscal agent has agreed to pay all the expenses of organizing the Fund and of registering the shares of series AA.—V. 147, p. 2688.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—October Earnings—
Thomas E. Murray, Jr., as receiver in his monthly report states:
Traffic—The Subway Division during the month of October carried 64,680,587 passengers, a decrease of 3,667,076, or approximately 5.37%, as compared with October, 1937. All lines on the division reported less traffic than in the corresponding month of last year. However, the loss on the Queens Line was very slight, only 26%. The losses on the other lines ranged from 4.29% on the Pelham Bay Park Line to 0.06% on the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Line.

The Manhattan Division during the month of October carried 16,961,368 passengers, a decrease of 1,274,325, or approximately 6.99%, as compared with October, 1937. All lines on this division carried less traffic than in the corresponding month of last year.

The number of passengers carried on the entire system in October was 81,641,955, a decrease of 4,941,401, or approximately 5.71%, as compared with October, 1937.

During the first four months of the fiscal year starting July 1, the number of passengers carried was 290,055,276, a decrease of 18,085,066, or approximately 5.87%, as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Subway Division Operations, Period Ended Oct. 31				
Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—4 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	
Gross operating revenue	\$3,574,196	\$3,761,103	\$12,749,024	\$13,252,150
Operating expenses	2,167,397	2,223,146	8,851,317	8,941,572
Net operating revenue	\$1,406,799	\$1,537,956	\$3,897,707	\$4,310,578
Taxes	203,506	196,210	766,052	717,003
Income from operation	\$1,203,293	\$1,341,746	\$3,131,655	\$3,593,575
Current rent deductions	218,708	218,708	874,830	874,830
Balance	\$984,585	\$1,123,038	\$2,256,825	\$2,718,745
Used for purchase of assets of enterprise	Dr61,815	Cr37,451	Dr142,061	Cr4,747
Balance—city and co. Payable to city under contract No. 3	\$922,770	\$1,160,490	\$2,114,764	\$2,723,492
Gross inc. from oper.	\$922,770	\$1,160,490	\$2,114,764	\$2,723,492
Fixed charges	879,324	851,742	3,517,296	3,397,842
Net income from oper.	\$43,446	\$308,748	\$x1,402,531	\$x674,351
Non-operating income	Dr60	779	623	3,120
Balance	\$43,386	\$309,527	\$x1,401,909	\$x671,230
x Loss or deficit.				

Manhattan Division Operations, Period Ended Oct. 31				
Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—4 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	
Gross operating revenue	\$931,063	\$969,359	\$3,458,752	\$3,633,136
Operating expenses	947,142	930,847	3,751,792	3,693,965
Net operating revenue	\$x16,079	\$38,511	\$x293,039	\$x60,830
Rental of jointly operated lines:				
Queensborough	5,208	5,046	20,769	20,063
Lexington Ave. line	3,936	3,952	15,699	15,440
White Plains Rd. line	3,821	3,538	15,278	14,204
Other rent items	5,914	6,625	25,025	26,172
Balance of net operating revenue	\$x34,958	\$19,349	\$x369,811	\$x136,709
x Deficit—V. 147, p. 2688.				

International Business Machines Corp.—Stock Div.—Official Promoted—

Directors on Nov. 22 declared a dividend for the fourth quarter of 1938 of \$1.50 a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 15.

The directors also declared a stock dividend of 5%, deliverable on April 1, 1939, or as soon thereafter as practicable to stockholders of record March 15, 1939.

Drury W. Cooper, a director of the company, was elected a member of the executive and finance committee of the company.—V. 147, p. 2688.

International Salt Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors on Nov. 16 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. An extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1937 and one of 12½ cents per share was distributed on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 2246.

International Silver Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
x Net profit after depr., taxes, &c.	\$294,713	\$167,897	\$183,123	\$497,029
Earnings per sh. on 91,198 shs.com.stk.(par \$100)	\$2.09	\$0.70	Nil	\$2.02
x Estimated.—V. 147, p. 2689.				

Intertype Corp.—Earnings—				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
Net profit after depr., Fed. inc. taxes, &c.	\$2,493	\$91,817	\$122,587	\$303,900
Earnings per sh. on common	\$0.01	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$1.11

The consolidated income statement for three months ended Sept. 30, 1938, follows: Gross profits after provision of \$41,820 for depreciation, \$262,285; other income, net, \$15,461; total income, \$277,747; selling and general administrative expenses, \$275,253; net earnings, \$2,493.

New Directors—
At a meeting of the board of directors held Nov. 1, Edward F. McGrady was elected a director of the corporation.
Mr. McGrady was until last year First Assistant Secretary of Labor, and is now a director of Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Co.

Another addition to the board of directors was D. L. Tilly, who is President of the New York Dock Co., a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and a trustee of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.—V. 147, p. 2868.

Island Creek Coal Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
x Net income	\$214,339	\$488,389	\$641,902	\$1,103,705
y Earnings per share	\$0.30	\$0.76	\$0.89	\$1.67
x After depreciation, Federal taxes, &c.				On 593,865 shares common stock (par \$1).

Acquisition—Production—
Company has acquired substantial majority of the stock of Carnegie Coal Corp., a Pennsylvania corporation which in turn owns the entire capital stock of Carnegie Dock & Fuel Co.
The acquired corporation owns several thousand acres of coal lands in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the Pittsburgh district. The capacity of its actual mines is about 1,250,000 tons per annum.
In October production of Island Creek Coal Co. scored a fairly sharp increase over that of September, and also ran ahead of October 1937. Output last month was 436,793 tons against 356,344 tons in September and 410,761 tons in October of last year.—V. 147, p. 2534.

(Byron) Jackson Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
x Net profit	\$61,143	\$359,113	\$481,306	\$1,062,607
Shares of capital stock outstanding (no par.)	378,680	378,680	378,680	378,680
Earnings per share	\$0.16	\$0.95	\$1.27	\$2.80
y After Federal taxes, depreciation, interest, &c., but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1196.				

Investment Corp. of North America—Registers with SEC
See list given on first page of this department.—V. 127, p. 3408.

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.—Sales—

Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ended Nov. 5, 1938, were \$1,851,750 as compared with \$1,849,746 for parallel weeks in 1937, an increase of 0.11%.

Sales for the first 44 weeks of 1938 were \$19,903,628 as compared with \$19,438,161 for a like period in 1937, an increase of 2.39%.

Final Dividend—

The directors on Nov. 23 declared a final dividend of the year 1938 of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 6. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share which had been previously declared will also be paid on Dec. 20. A final dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1937 and a special dividend of \$2 per share was paid on Dec. 21, 1936.

Following the meeting it was also stated by President M. H. Karker that the board had appropriated \$80,555 from operating income for 1938 to be used in establishment of an employee retirement plan which it to be made effective before Jan. 1, 1939.—V. 147, p. 2688.

Johns-Manville Corp.—To Pay 50-cent Common Dividend

Directors at a meeting held Nov. 21 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 9. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since Dec. 24, 1937 when an extra dividend of \$1 and a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 2534.

Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
x Net profit	\$98,657	\$333,498	loss\$14,110	\$634,901
Earnings per share on 300,000 shs. of cap. stock	\$0.32	\$1.27	Nil	\$2.11
x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 423.				

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Ry.—Interest—

On Dec. 1, 1938, the trustees will pay the amount of the April 1, 1933, interest on the 4% refunding mortgage bonds, due 1936. Coupons of April 1, 1933, should be detached and presented at the office of C. W. Michel, Eastern Representative, Room 1949, 120 Broadway, New York City.—V. 136, p. 2236.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—Unification Asked—

Company applied Nov. 22 to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire stock control of the Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. The application emphasized that the transaction is a "unification," not a merger or consolidation as defined by the Commission.

The applicant, holding that the unification would be in harmony with the spirit although not with the letter of the ICC's master plan for consolidation of the nation's railroads, asked that the Kansas City Southern be transferred from System No. 15, known as the Union Pacific System, to System No. 19, known as the Rock Island-Frisco System.

The Louisiana & Arkansas and the Louisiana Arkansas & Texas whose consolidation was approved recently by the Commission, subject to certain conditions to protect employees, also asked the Commission to transfer the L. A. & T. from System No. 10, Illinois Central, to System No. 19, Rock Island-Frisco, but this change cannot be effected practically until the roads consolidate, subject to the labor conditions.

The result of the unification proposed by the Kansas City Southern would be to place the three railroads, each of which is a "local Southwestern line," in a single system, making possible their coordinated operation, according to the application.

Harvey C. Couch, Chairman of the board of the Kansas City Southern, is substantially interested in stocks of both the Kansas City Southern and the Louisiana & Arkansas.

In addition to the unification application, the Kansas City Southern asked authority to issue capital stock and escrow receipts pursuant to the general plan. It proposes to change its entire authorized issue of 300,000 shares of common stock (par \$100) into the same number of shares of common stock without par value, and to increase the total authorized issue of common stock, without par value, to 750,000 shares; to exchange 110,000 shares of common stock for the entire outstanding issue of 160,000 shares of common stock, without par value, of the Louisiana & Arkansas, and to offer to exchange, on the basis of 2½ shares for one, 100,000 shares of applicant's common stock for the outstanding issue of 40,000 shares of preferred stock, 6% series, of the Louisiana & Arkansas (par \$50).

There will be deposited in escrow the entire outstanding issue of said preferred stock of the Louisiana & Arkansas, together with 100,000 shares of said common stock of the applicant. The escrow agreement will remain in effect for a period of three years.

Since there are outstanding 260,000 shares of the Louisiana & Arkansas, entitling the holders thereof to one vote a share, the acquisition by the Kansas City Southern of the 160,000 shares of the Louisiana & Arkansas common stock, whether or not any of its preferred stock is acquired, would give the Kansas City Southern ownership of a majority of the outstanding stock of the minor line, and hence control of the company.—V. 147, p. 3162.

Kansas City Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	
Total oper. revenues	\$552,765	\$586,008	\$6,551,220	\$6,786,994
Operating expenses	423,542	451,976	5,346,980	5,329,678
Net oper. revenue	\$129,223	\$134,031	\$1,204,240	\$1,457,316
General taxes	22,702	24,802	251,127	285,705
Social security taxes	10,029	7,953	120,161	82,338
Operating income	\$96,491	\$101,276	\$832,951	\$1,089,273
Non-oper. income	126	137	3,147	9,473
Gross income	\$96,617	\$101,413	\$836,098	\$1,098,746
Fixed charges	46,948	45,991	568,815	549,443
Depreciation	71,332	72,167	854,808	860,528
Deficit	\$21,662	\$16,745	\$587,525	\$311,226
—V. 147, p. 2689.				

Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.—To Pay \$2 Pref. Div.—				
Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	
Total oper. revenues	\$552,765	\$586,008	\$6,551,220	\$6,786,994
Operating expenses	423,542	451,976	5,346,980	5,329,678
Net oper. revenue	\$129,223	\$134,031	\$1,204,240	\$1,457,316
General taxes	22,702	24,802	251,127	285,705
Social security taxes	10,029	7,953	120,161	82,338
Operating income	\$96,491	\$101,276	\$832,951	\$1,089,273
Non-oper. income	126	137	3,147	9,473
Gross income	\$96,617	\$101,413	\$836,098	\$1,098,746
Fixed charges	46,948	45,991	568,815	549,443
Depreciation	71,332	72,167	854,808	860,528
Deficit	\$21,662	\$16,745	\$587,525	\$311,226
—V. 147, p. 2689.				

Directors on Nov. 17 declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the 6% non-cumulative preferred stock, series C, par \$100, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 22. A dividend of \$1.50 was paid on June 1, last; one of \$4 was paid on Dec. 1, 1937; \$2 on June 1, 1937 and dividends of \$3 per share were paid on Dec. 1 and on June 1, 1936.—V. 146, p. 2689.

Kansas Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937	
Operating revenues	\$482,313	\$486,645	\$1,675,105	\$1,616,264
Oper. exps. and taxes	299,303	305,931	1,132,791	1,097,097
Net oper. income	\$183,009	\$180,714	\$542,314	\$519,167
Other income (net)	429	606	664	913
Gross income	\$183,438	\$181,321	\$542,978	\$520,080
Int. and other deduct'n	78,284	77,930	315,684	308,574
Net income	\$105,154	\$103,390	\$227,294	\$211,506
Pref. stock dividends	29,885	29,885	119,540	119,540
Balance	\$75,269	\$73,505	\$107,754	\$91,966
—V. 147, p. 1344.				

Kingston Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936
x Net profit	\$169,676	\$236,863	\$104,114
y Earnings per share	Nil	\$0.20	\$0.08
x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.			
y On 1,082,896 shares common stock (par \$1).			
Note—Earnings do not include results of the H. A. Douglas Mfg. Co. prior to date of acquisition on March 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1197.			

Koppers Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—	9 Months		12 Months	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period Ended Sept. 30—				
x Net profit	\$346,080	\$2,010,316	\$3,083,552	
y Earnings per share	\$1.73	\$10.95	\$15.41	

x After depreciation, interest, amortization and Federal income taxes.
y On preferred stock.—V. 147, p. 1783.

Knickerbocker Fund—Registration Effective—
The registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission of 1,000,000 shares of beneficial interest in the Knickerbocker Fund for the diversification, supervision and safe-keeping of investments has become effective, it was announced Nov. 22 by Pettit, Bryan & Kalbach, Inc., of Jersey City, N. J.

Knickerbocker Fund is a new unincorporated mutual investment association created by a trust agreement executed by and between Pettit, Bryan & Kalbach, sponsors and administrators, and Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, trustee.
Investment management of the new fund will be vested in the investment counsel organization of Karl D. Pettit & Co., Arthur Andersen & Co., certified public accountants, have been retained to audit the fund periodically, while the attorneys who have passed upon the legality of the trust agreement are Turnbull & Bergh for the sponsors and Walker & Redman for the trustee.

Important features of the fund provide that all securities and cash held in trust by Manufacturers Trust Co. as trustee. Any shareholder may liquidate his holdings at will through the trustee without charge and without dependency upon surplus since the fund is not incorporated. All investments are limited to specified percentages and types, and no borrowing, margin buying or short selling are permitted. Purchases and sales may not be made privately to or through anyone, but must be consummated in the open market, through a member of the New York Stock Exchange acting solely as a broker. Operating expenses, excepting only brokerage commissions and taxes, are all included in a fixed and limited charge of 1% per annum.
Officers and directors of the sponsoring company are: Karl D. Pettit, Pres. and director; C. Ellwood Kalbach, Executive Vice-Pres. and director; James T. Bryan, Vice-Pres. and director; H. G. Carpenter, Vice-Pres. and director; Brig. General Walter A. DeLamar, Vice-Pres. and director; Herbert L. Bodman, director; James E. Martin, director; Judge A. Dayton Oliphant, director; Herbert L. Pratt Jr., director; John G. Turnbull, Sec. and director; St. John Smith, director; George O. Edlich, Treas., and Donald H. Gardener, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.—V. 147, p. 2396.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors on Nov. 18 declared an extra dividend of 30 cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 29. A regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share, previously declared, will be paid on Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 8.

In addition, the directors voted a distribution of \$200,000 to employees as extra compensation. Albert H. Morrill, President, said that this would increase to about \$500,000 the amount distributed as extra compensation this year to executives and other employees.—V. 147, p. 3162.

Lamson & Sessions Co.—Meeting Adjourned—
Special stockholders' meeting called for consideration of recapitalization plan was adjourned because of lack of quorum.—V. 147, p. 1344.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—	12 Mos. End. Sept. 30—		1937		1936	
	1938	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934
a Consol. net loss	x\$78,963	x\$5,921 pf.	x\$546,373	pf.	x\$367,220	
Earns. per sh. on capital stock	Nil	Nil	\$0.28	\$0.19		
b Net income	x\$883,502	x\$1,484,249	x\$1,681,369	\$1,715,792		
Earns. per sh. on capital stock	\$0.46	\$0.77	\$0.87	\$0.89		

a Including company's proportion of undistributed earnings and losses of subsidiaries whose stock is either owned or controlled, after interest, Federal income taxes, depreciation, depletion, &c.
b Of the parent company accruing from direct operations and from railroad rentals, dividends, &c., after Federal income taxes and charges.
x Before surtax on undistributed profits.

Option on Stock Granted to President—
Under an agreement dated Aug. 29, executed in October, an option to purchase a maximum of 20,000 shares of stock at \$8 a share from a group of large stockholders was granted to Robert V. White on condition that he become President of the company before Nov. 1. He became President on Sept. 8. This information has been given to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The option runs while Mr. White is President, or for 90 days thereafter, but not after Sept. 1, 1941. J. & W. Seligman & Co. are depositaries for the shares optioned. Of this stock the International Utilities Corp. provided 7,000 shares, the Tri-Continental Corp., 2,500, Selected Industries, Inc., 2,500, Deering Howe 2,500, Hugh G. M. Kelleher 3,500, S. D. Warriner 1,000 and William Jay Turner 1,000.—V. 147, p. 2248.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Bondholders Back Plan
The first major undertaking of its kind became successful Nov. 22 when the road announced that holders of more than 80% of the bonds affected by a readjustment plan announced on Aug. 25 has assented to it. Under the terms of the plan, the deposits received are sufficient to make it effective.
The plan was put forward by the company as an alternative to bankruptcy. Its approval was regarded as a good augury for the Baltimore & Ohio RR., which has presented a similar proposal to its bondholders.
A committee representing banks and insurance companies headed by H. C. Hagerty, treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., is expected to go through the formality of approving the plan this week. An official announcement as to the effectiveness of the plan then will be made.—V. 147, p. 3162.

Lehn & Fink Products Co.—To Pay 75-Cent Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Dec. 1. This compares with 20 cents paid on June 14, last; 30 cents paid on March 14, last; 62½ cents paid on Dec. 14 and on June 14, 1937; 87½ cents paid on Dec. 1, 1936; 62½ cents paid on June 1, 1936, and 50 cents paid on Dec. 1, 1935. See also V. 145, p. 3501.—V. 147, p. 2396.

Life Savers Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Sept. 30—				
x Net profit	\$294,370	\$346,233	\$767,352	\$883,847
Earns. per sh. on 350,140 shs. (par \$5) com. stk.	\$0.84	\$0.99	\$2.19	\$2.52

x After depreciation, Federal taxes, &c., but before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 2869.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.—Earnings—	12 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1937		1936	
	1938	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934
a Net profit	c\$344,519	\$352,150	\$385,245			
b Earnings per share	\$1.81	\$1.86	\$2.03			

a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before provision for excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits. b On 189,539 no par shares of capital stock. c Includes \$37,671 profit on sales of machinery.

Smaller Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1197.

Lindsay Light & Chemical Co.—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Sept. 30—				
x Net profit	loss\$181	\$11,400	\$21,081	\$31,139
y Earnings per share	Nil	\$0.12	\$0.15	\$0.32

x After depreciation, taxes, &c. y On common stock.—V. 147, p. 676.

Line Material Co.—Earnings—	Years Ended Dec. 31—		7 Mos. End.	
	1938	1937	1937	July 31, '38
Period—				
Gross sales, less disc., &c.	\$3,568,784	\$5,793,915	\$7,970,701	\$3,728,361
Cost of sales	2,570,830	4,180,338	5,589,825	2,793,699
Operating expenses	728,915	1,010,137	1,185,568	605,031
Net profit from ops.	\$269,039	\$603,440	\$1,195,308	\$329,631
Other income	63,165	92,648	148,301	68,382
Total income	\$332,204	\$696,088	\$1,343,609	\$398,013
Other charges	87,983	48,962	24,670	13,674
Prov. for Fed., State and Can. income taxes	49,596	146,121	337,823	81,546
Net profit	\$194,625	\$501,005	\$981,116	\$302,793
Earn. per sh. on 429,408 shares of com. stock	\$0.45	\$1.16	\$2.28	\$0.70

Capitalization as of July 31, 1938
Common stock (par \$5)----- Authorized 500,000 shs. Outstanding x427,232 shs.
x Exclusive of 2,176 shares of common stock in treasury which are reserved for sale to undersigned "key men of the organization" on terms which approximate cost to the company at March 1, 1937.
As of July 31, 1938, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock include 183,284 shares in process of exchange for 91,642 shares of no par value capital stock. By resolution of the stockholders adopted April 28, 1938, the authorized capital stock of 250,000 shares of no par value was changed to 500,000 shares with a par value of \$5 per share, and an exchange of two shares of \$5 par value capital stock for one share of outstanding no par value capital stock with a stated value of \$10 per share was authorized.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1938	
Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash in banks and on hand.....	Notes payable, banks.....
292,238	\$150,000
Marketable securities.....	Accounts payable.....
266,377	364,892
Receivables (net).....	Accrued liabilities.....
1,255,208	109,512
Inventories.....	Provision for income taxes.....
1,899,204	219,854
Unexpired ins. premiums, &c.....	Reserve for general conting.....
81,451	100,000
Inv. in and advs. to foreign subsidiary.....	Capital stock and surplus:
39,481	Capital stock.....
58,979	2,147,040
Plant and equipment (net).....	Capital surplus.....
1,355,202	21,071
Deferred charges.....	Earned surplus.....
11,577	1,955,441
Total.....	Treasury stock (2,176 shs.).....
\$5,059,716	Dr8,093
	Total.....
	\$5,059,716

—V. 147, p. 3163.

Loft, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Sept. 30—				
y Net loss	\$407,534	x\$402,078	\$867,537	x\$898,592

x Revised. y After depreciation, amortization and setting up reserves for taxes and other charges.
Sales for the September quarter of 1938 amounted to \$1,787,313, comparing with \$2,304,809 in Sept. quarter of 1937. For the nine months sales totaled \$6,063,351, against \$7,196,151 in nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2536.

Long Island Lighting Co.—Pref. Divs. Omitted—
The board of directors of this company, at the regular meeting held Nov. 18 omitted the declaration of a dividend payable Jan. 1, 1939 on the preferred stocks of the company. This action became necessary in part because of the damage to property resulting from the recent hurricane, and also because of the need for preserving the company's cash position. On Oct. 1, last, the company paid 75 cents on the 6% preferred and 87½ cents on the 7% preferred. See also V. 147, p. 1346.

Company in a letter to stockholders states, in part:
"The great damage to property on Long Island wrought by the hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938, is known to all. Parts of Long Island were practically devastated by the hurricane and tidal wave. Property damage has been estimated at millions of dollars. Wind of a velocity never before recorded in this part of the country felled thousands of trees across roads and across the electric lines of this company. Machinery in certain of our electric generating plants was badly damaged by being submerged in the tidal wave which rose far above the highest known water mark. The cost to the Long Island Lighting Co. of repairing these damages, together with the amount of business lost while the electric lines were out of service, is in excess of \$300,000."
Earnings available for dividends during 1938 will, it is estimated, be very little, if any, in excess of the amount of dividends already declared on the preferred stock this year. The company is not now receiving any dividends from its subsidiaries, so that all earnings available for dividends must come from its own operations. Forecasts indicate that the company's earnings will be approximately \$1,200,000 this year. Out of this sum, an amount of \$540,000 must be appropriated to a special surplus account in accordance with requirements of the Public Service Commission, and is not available for dividends. Dividends of \$599,267 have already been declared and paid to the preferred stockholders this year. Directors therefore felt it advisable for the company to pay further dividends at this time without current earnings being available for that purpose.—V. 147, p. 2692.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Sept. 30—				
x Net profit	\$842,939	\$186,837	\$690,039	\$622,249
Shs. of com. stock outstanding (\$25 par)	520,000	521,500	520,000	521,500
Earnings per share	\$0.56	\$0.26	\$1.03	\$0.89

x After Federal income taxes, depreciation, interest, &c.—V. 147, p. 1198.

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Unification Asked—
See Kansas City Southern Ry. above.—V. 147, p. 3019.

Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Oct. 31—				
Operating revenues.....	\$628,821	\$716,821	\$7,189,300	\$7,751,805
Oper. exps., inc. taxes.....	385,824	443,310	4,658,001	5,047,137
Property retirement reserve appropriations.....	59,000	55,500	713,000	737,500
Net oper. revenues	\$193,997	\$218,011	\$1,818,299	\$1,967,168
Rent from lease of plant (net)				3,191
Operating income	\$193,997	\$218,011	\$1,818,299	\$1,970,359
Other income (net)	1,771	910	22,582	21,874
Gross income	\$195,768	\$218,921	\$1,840,881	\$1,992,233
Int. on mortgage bonds	72,960	72,963	875,540	875,534
Other int. and deductions	4,347	4,308	61,769	53,685
Net income	\$118,461	\$141,650	\$903,572	\$1,063,014
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid			356,532	356,532
Balance			\$547,040	\$706,482

—V. 147, p. 2536.

Louisiana Power & Light Co.—Earnings—	1938—3 Mos.—1937		1938—9 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Period End. Oct. 31—				
Operating revenues.....	\$628,821	\$716,821	\$7,189,300	\$7,751,805
Oper. exps., inc. taxes.....	385,824	443,310	4,658,001	5,047,137
Property retirement reserve appropriations.....	59,000	55,500	713,000	737,500
Net oper. revenues	\$193,997	\$218,011	\$1,818,299	\$1,967,168
Rent from lease of plant (net)				3,191
Operating income	\$193,997	\$218,011	\$1,818,299	\$1,970,359
Other income (net)	1,771	910	22,582	21,874
Gross income	\$195,768	\$218,921	\$1,840,881	\$1,992,233
Int. on mortgage bonds	72,960	72,963	875,540	875,534
Other int. and deductions	4,347	4,308	61,769	53,685
Net income	\$118,461	\$141,650	\$903,572	\$1,063,014
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid			356,532	356,532
Balance			\$547,040	\$706,482

—V. 147, p. 2536.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co.—Dividends Omitted—
 Directors at their meeting held Nov. 18 failed to take any action with regard to payment of the class B dividend normally due at this time. A regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share was paid on Sept. 24, last.—V. 147, p. 3163.

MacAndrews & Forbes Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net profit.....	\$175,896	\$218,908
Preferred dividends.....	29,856	29,856
Common dividends.....	151,948	151,947
Deficit.....	\$5,907	sur\$37,105
y Earnings per share.....	\$0.48	\$0.62

1938—9 Mos.—1937
 \$518,546 \$682,194
 89,568 89,568
 455,841 455,841
 \$26,863 sur\$136,785
 \$1.41 \$1.95
 After expenses, Federal income taxes, &c. y On 303,894 shares of common stock.—V. 147, p. 424.

McCampbell & Co., Inc.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Oct. 1—	1938	1937
Net income after all charges.....	\$59,182	\$157,618
Earnings per share on 10,000 common shares.....	\$1.29	\$11.07

McCloud River RR.—Notes—
 The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 10 authorized the company to issue a promissory note or notes for not exceeding \$150,000, to be disposed of at par and the proceeds applied to the payment of an outstanding note and the purchase of equipment.

Company proposes to borrow \$150,000 for the purpose of paying \$35,000 due on a note for \$50,000 which matured on March 15, 1938, and to provide the funds necessary to purchase and recondition a second-hand 2-8-2 steam freight locomotive, at an estimated cost of \$20,000, to purchase one new, or two second-hand 2-8-2 steam freight locomotives at a cost not to exceed \$42,200, and 88 second-hand steel-underframe flat cars, 80,000 to 100,000-pound capacity, to be equipped for logging service, at an estimated cost of \$52,800.—V. 142, p. 3514.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net profit.....	\$98,741	\$312,315
y Earnings per share.....	\$0.16	\$0.52

1938—9 Mos.—1937
 \$366,214 \$929,651
 \$0.61 \$1.55
 After all interest, taxes and depreciation. y On common stock.—V. 147, p. 745.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Gross income.....	\$2,121,458	\$2,147,654
Cost & develop. expenses.....	1,041,600	1,041,460
Balance.....	\$1,079,858	\$1,106,194
Taxes.....	157,556	163,652
Depreciation.....	38,216	39,296
Net profit.....	\$884,086	\$903,246

1938—6 Mos.—1937
 \$4,289,816 \$4,266,115
 2,084,867 2,092,333
 \$2,204,949 \$2,173,782
 334,816 339,448
 70,816 77,213
 \$1,799,317 \$1,757,121
 Earns. per sh. on 798,000 shares capital stock.....
 \$1.11 \$1.13 \$2.25 \$2.20
 —V. 147, p. 1641.

McKay Machine Co.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net income.....	\$90,740	\$111,099

1938—9 Mos.—1937
 \$111,099 \$116,338
 After operating expenses, normal Federal income taxes, depreciation and other charges, but before provision for surtax.—V. 147, p. 577.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net profit.....	\$606,404	\$734,983
Earnings per sh. on common stock.....	\$0.12	\$0.25

1938—9 Mos.—1937
 \$2,485,255 \$2,485,255
 \$0.20 \$0.99
 After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries.—V. 147, p. 2093.

Macon Gas Co.—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Prop. plant & equipment.....	\$1,455,694	\$1,389,495	5% non-cum. 2nd pref. stk. (\$100 par).....	\$20,000	\$20,000
Special deposit.....	5,225	42,601	Com. stock (\$100 par).....	475,500	475,500
Cash.....	58,955	30,773	1st mtge. 4½% bonds.....	735,000	750,000
Accts. receivable.....	92,779	115,361	Notes payable.....	140,000	140,000
Appl's on rental.....	155	1,207	Accts. payable.....	40,573	33,562
Misc. mat's & supplies.....	22,256	28,094	Accrued accounts.....	37,350	31,052
Def'd debit items.....	73,528	76,529	Consumers' depts.....	17,726	18,512
			Reserves.....	104,839	169,719
			Earned surplus.....	47,805	47,716
Total.....	\$1,708,593	\$1,684,061	Total.....	\$1,708,593	\$1,684,061

Earnings for 12 months ended Sept. 30 were published in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, page 3021.

Madison, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended Aug. 31—	1938	1937
Net loss after all charges.....	\$92,485	\$14,850

Madison Square Garden Corp.—Shares Retired—
 Stockholders at their annual meeting on Sept. 27 voted to retire and cancel 49,860 shares of capital stock held by company.—V. 147, p. 2690.

Magor Car Corp.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net profit after all charges.....	\$103,840	\$43,762

Mahoning Coal RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net income after taxes and charges.....	\$216,638	\$458,167
Earn. per sh. on com. stk.....	\$6.95	\$14.99

Manhattan Ry.—Court Confirms Sale—
 Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson has confirmed the foreclosure sale of the Sixth Avenue elevated line on Oct. 13 to a committee of bondholders for \$12,500,000. His order directs the special master who conducted the sale to issue the necessary deed.

Confirmation of the sale came at a conference of the interested parties with Judge Patterson on Nov. 23 and was given over the protests of spokesmen for the stock equity of the Manhattan Ry., owner of the elevated lines now operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

The foreclosure sale was part of a procedure under which the Manhattan Ry. bond group was to carry out an agreement made with Mayor LaGuardia and other negotiators for the city, to sell the line to the city for \$12,500,000. After paying this price the city was to get back about \$9,000,000, which would extinguish the tax liens it now holds against the entire Manhattan elevated system.

Recently the city sidetracked this direct purchase plan and the Board of Estimate voted to condemn the Sixth Avenue line and to assess the cost upon abutting property owners and the Borough of Manhattan in equal proportion. The condemnation application will come before the State Supreme Court Nov. 30. In the meantime, the Board's real estate bureau has started to advertise sale of the line at public auction on Dec. 5.

Judge Patterson confirmed the foreclosure sale after being advised of the condemnation proceedings. His order stipulated that the city pay the trustee for the Manhattan first mortgage bonds \$3,500,000 on Dec. 5 and the balance of \$9,000,000 on Jan. 9.

New Committee Formed—
 Tentative organization plans were formulated Nov. 22 at a meeting held at the office of C. Shelby Carter, of the First New England Corp., of a group of holders and representatives of holders of Manhattan Ry. first

4% bonds, of 1990, Curtis B. Dall announced. The following temporary committee was appointed: C. Shelby Carter, Chairman; Mr. Dall, Vice-Chairman, and Eugene Frederick Roth, Secretary.

Mr. Dall stated that the committee's primary function will be to expedite transit unification, and obtain the maximum fair amount for the first mortgage bonds.

It was stated that the committee intends to take active steps "tending toward repairing" any losses accruing to bondholders from the sale of the Sixth Avenue Line for \$12,500,000. The committee expressed belief that the actual worth of the Sixth Avenue Line is in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

Mr. Dall stated that the committee has also been advised "that the severance and demolition of the Sixth Avenue Line presents a challenge to the citizens of New York City regarding the five cent fare. The Interborough is placed in the position of being able to claim that the city has violated the provisions of the dual contract in that it has made impossible the through transit service on the entire elevated system contemplated by the five cent fare agreement. Indeed we are advised that the Interborough refused specifically to waive its claim in that respect in the proceedings on the disposition of the Sixth Avenue Line.—V. 147, p. 3020.

Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Profit.....	loss y \$25,633	x\$3,167

x After ordinary taxes, depreciation, depletion, dry hole expense, lease abandonments, &c., but before provision for Federal income taxes.
 y After depletion, depreciation, intangible development costs, loss on foreign exchange and \$40,289 Venezuelan lease abandonments and write-downs.—V. 147, p. 2249.

Marion Steam Shovel Co.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net profit.....	\$440,338	\$297,251

x After depreciation and charges but before Federal income taxes.—V. 147, p. 1199.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net profit.....	\$156,170	\$568,504
Earnings per share.....	\$0.46	\$1.67

x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c. y On 339,244 shares (par \$1) capital stock.—V. 147, p. 1199.

(Glenn L.) Martin Co.—Rights—
 Company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that its 156,097 shares of common stock will be offered to stockholders of record Dec. 10, with the subscription rights expiring on Dec. 30.

Glenn L. Martin, as owner of 347,085 outstanding shares, will be entitled to purchase an aggregate of 57,847 shares. The amendment states that Mr. Martin will enter into an agreement with a group of purchasers headed by Smith, Barney & Co. for the sale of his rights to subscribe to the additional shares.—V. 147, p. 3164.

Maryland Fund, Inc.—Dividend—
 The board of directors on Nov. 21 declared a quarterly distribution of 3 cents per share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This distribution, the 17th declared since the Fund's inception in 1934, will be made against approximately 1,685,000 shares outstanding, and compares with a previous disbursement of 2 cents per share paid on Sept. 15, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1199.

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Income before depreciation, taxes & deferred devel.....	\$129,794	\$69,329

—V. 145, p. 769.

Memphis Natural Gas Co.—Larger Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This compares with 10 cents paid on June 28 and on May 25, last; 30 cents paid on Dec. 17, 1937; 20 cents paid on Sept. 10, 1937; 10 cents paid on May 20, 1937; 30 cents paid on Dec. 29, 1936; 20 cents paid on May 11, 1936, and 10 cents paid on Feb. 15, 1935, and on May 24, 1934; this latter payment was the first made since April 15, 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share was distributed.—V. 146, p. 4123.

Merck & Co., Inc.—To Pay 25-cent Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable Dec. 8 to holders of record Nov. 28. This will be the first dividend paid on the common shares this year, a dividend of \$1 per share having last been distributed on Dec. 23, 1937. See V. 146, p. 2050 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 2537.

Meteor Motor Car Co.—Earnings—

Period—	Dec. 31 '37	Jan. 1 '37
Loss after interest and depreciation.....	to Oct. 6 '38 to Oct. 7 '37	\$4,159 prof \$140,572

—V. 147, p. 1199.

Mickelberry's Food Products Co.—Dividends Resumed—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock in some time.—V. 145, p. 121.

Mid-West Abrasive Co.—Earnings—

Period—	Sept. 30, '38	June 30, '38	Mar. 31, '38	Sept. 30, '38
Net loss.....	\$13,661	\$16,650	\$13,849	\$44,160

x After depreciation, taxes, &c.—V. 146, p. 3960.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Receivers' Certificates—
 The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 9 authorized the company to issue not exceeding \$550,000 of receiver's certificates to renew or extend maturing certificates of like principal amount.—V. 147, p. 2692.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie Ry.—Delisting of Stocks Urged by Stock Exchange—

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at its meeting Nov. 22 approved the recommendation of the Committee on Stock List that application be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to remove from listing and registration the 7% preferred stock, common stock and 4% leased line stock certificates of the company. These securities will continue on the list pending the action of the Commission. The Committee on Stock List in its recommendation to the Board of Governors stated that in view of the amounts, distribution and indicated market value of the issues outstanding in the hands of the public, their marketability, price range and other factors, continued listing of the securities on the New York Stock Exchange is not warranted.—V. 147, p. 2692.

Mission Corp.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net profit.....	z\$934,346	x\$2,336,088

1936 y\$542,065
 a After all charges but before Federal income and surtax on undistributed profits. x The above profit is the result of dividends in the amount of \$1,209,743 received by the corporation on its investment in Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and Skelly Oil Co. common stock and \$1,239,234 representing excess of amount received from the sale of 250,000 shares of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. over the value at which such shares were carried on the books, less operating expenses and taxes totaling \$112,889. y After estimated Federal income taxes. z After deducting \$8,198 loss on sale of investments.—V. 147, p. 1200.

Mississippi River Power Co.—Earnings—

(Including Missouri Transmission Co.)			
12 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1938	1937
Oper. revs. (electric) incl. gross chgs. under firm power contract			
Operating expenses and taxes		\$3,870,737	\$4,206,058
Operating expenses and taxes		1,606,593	1,943,758
Net operating revenues		\$2,264,144	\$2,262,300
Non-operating revenues		120,768	119,159
Gross income		\$2,384,912	\$2,381,459
Interest on funded debt		945,675	953,414
Amortization of bond discount and expense		40,865	41,422
Other interest charges		9,304	16,412
Other deductions		5,733	
Net income		\$1,383,335	\$1,370,211

Note—So far as can be determined the companies had no liability under the Revenue Act of 1936 for surtax on undistributed income for the years 1936 and 1937.—V. 147, p. 1200.

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.	1937—12 Mos.	'38
Operating revenues	\$165,803	\$162,887	\$644,013
Operating expenses and taxes	132,433	125,467	518,276
Net operating income	\$33,370	\$37,421	\$125,737
Other income (net)			2
Gross income	\$33,370	\$37,421	\$125,739
Interest on long-term debt	13,906	14,428	55,939
General interest	419	401	1,640
Net income	\$19,045	\$22,591	\$68,160

—V. 147, p. 3164, 1347.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Obituary—

Millford M. Smith Sr., 52, Assistant Treasurer died at his home, on Nov. 4.—V. 147, p. 2870.

Missouri Public Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.	1937—12 Mos.	'38
Operating revenues	\$382,021	\$392,767	\$1,475,562
Operating expenses and taxes	291,463	315,298	1,161,816
Net operating income	\$90,558	\$77,469	\$313,746
Other income (net)	2,750	1,866	7,085
Gross income	\$93,308	\$79,335	\$320,831
Interest on long-term debt	55,571	55,571	222,285
General interest (net)	1,423	1,405	5,631
Miscellaneous income deductions	115	508	Cr1,231
Net income	\$36,199	\$21,851	\$94,146

—V. 147, p. 578.

Mobile Gas Service Corp.—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Property, plant & equipment	\$2,730,744	\$2,620,121	x Common stock	\$430,701	\$430,701
Miscell. investm'ts	4	120	First mtge. bonds	1,833,000	1,833,000
Special investm'ts	5	23	Accounts payable	51,150	28,632
Cash	29,559	32,347	Accrued accounts	26,574	25,586
Notes receivable	1,200	3,420	Consumers' depos.	19,886	18,981
Accts. receivable	119,888	103,832	Service extension depositions	37,391	6,340
Applic. on rental	15,552	9,607	def. credit items	190	—
Merch., materials and supplies	41,270	40,447	Reserves	547,586	472,424
Def. debit items	8,255	5,747			
Total	\$2,946,479	\$2,815,665	Total	\$2,946,479	\$2,815,665

x Represented by 5,000 no par shares. Earnings for 12 months ended Sept. 30, appeared in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, page 3020.

Monarch Machine Tool Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.	1937—9 Mos.	1937
Net profit	\$43,577	\$150,272	\$201,568
Earnings per share	\$0.29	\$1.00	\$1.34
x After depreciation and provision for estimated Federal income taxes.			\$2.23

—V. 147, p. 3020.

Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. (& Subs.)

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—9 Mos.	1937—12 Mos.	1937
Net income	\$695,216	\$901,249	\$1,008,899
			\$1,214,651

x After reserve for retirements, interest, amortization, Federal income taxes, &c.—V. 146, p. 3509.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit	\$5,570,070	\$8,309,971	\$6,756,975	\$6,768,529
Selling & adm. expenses	2,311,952	2,407,226	2,134,098	2,020,487
Deprec. and obsolescence				500,537
Research expenses	921,767	735,740	665,333	
Net profit from oper.	\$2,336,350	\$5,167,005	\$3,957,544	\$3,315,826
Other income	453,406	333,092	175,142	324,775
Gross income	\$2,789,756	\$5,500,097	\$4,132,686	\$3,640,601
Bond and note interest			42,959	
Other charges	290,375	268,556	122,040	180,508
Prov. for income taxes	543,293	511,106	672,953	550,321
Net income for period	\$1,956,088	\$4,120,930	\$3,337,693	\$2,866,812
Net income applic. to minority interests	44,109	121,172	46,972	58,125
Preferred dividends	558,685			75,687
Net earn. avail. for common stock	\$1,853,294	\$3,999,759	\$3,290,721	\$2,732,999
Earnings per share	\$1.36	\$3.55	\$2.89	\$2.76

x Depreciation and obsolescence not reported. y Includes \$172,000 for surtax on undistributed net income. z Provision for dividends on preference shares of British subsidiary.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$4,471,911	\$4,135,476	Accts. pay. & acor.	\$2,474,449	\$2,411,645
U. S. Treas. cts.	1,008,048	5,035,529	Estimated inc. tax	761,152	1,304,744
Receiv., less res.	3,835,409	3,397,984	Div. pay. Dec. 1, on series A, pref. stock		112,500
Inventories—at the lower of cost or market	8,755,928	6,861,572	Dep. for returnable containers	604,787	
Other assets	1,091,151	816,240	Reserves	14,722,008	11,305,018
Land, bldgs., machinery & equip.			Minority int. in subsidiary cos.	2,337,585	2,346,802
&c.	39,620,074	33,001,819	x Pref. stk., ser. A \$4.50 cum. & red. stock (par \$10)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Pats. & processes	1	1	Paid-in surplus	10,869,123	8,273,138
Deferred charges	327,898	309,674	Earned surplus	10,810,657	11,691,069
Total	\$60,110,421	\$53,558,296	Total	\$60,110,421	\$53,558,296

x Represented by 50,000 no par shares.

Registers with SEC—To Issue 50,000 Shares of Preferred—

Company, Nov. 18, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, a registration statement covering the issue of 50,000 shares (no par) \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock. This will increase the number of issued pref. shares to 100,000, an issue of 50,000 shares having been released in July, 1937. The additional 50,000 shares will be alike in every particular with the 50,000 shares now outstanding. Common shares outstanding total 1,241,816.

Proceeds of the new issue will be added to the cash funds of the company. According to the registration statement, cash funds have been, and may be called upon, among other things, for expenditures upon capital additions, replacements and improvements to plants, processes and facilities for the manufacture of new products and to meet the increased demands for old products and the continual changes in processes and equipment which are normal in the chemical industry.

In 1937 and 1938, approximately \$11,200,000 will have been spent on such projects. Monsanto contemplates a continuance of capital expenditures for such purposes, according to the statement, but the total amount so to be expended and its allocation, and the sources of such additional cash funds, if any, as may from time to time be required, are not now determinable.

The company's earnings for the 12 month period ended Sept. 30, 1938, cover the dividend on the new issue and on the previous cumulative pref. issue approximately 6 1/4 times.

Smith, Barney & Co. is expected to be underwriter of the issue. The shares will be offered on or about Dec. 8, 1938.

See also list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 2539.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net profit	\$6,360,964	\$6,238,230
Earnings per share	\$1.16	\$1.13
Net profit	\$11,500,490	\$15,287,874
Net profit	\$2.00	\$2.73

x After all charges. y On common stock.—V. 147, p. 3020.

Montour RR.—Earnings—

October—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$213,936	\$225,199	\$246,074	\$221,913
Net from railway	103,378	94,515	119,297	95,808
Net from rents	99,108	92,632	104,291	92,893
Net from railway	1,363,998	2,173,128	1,946,300	1,673,176
Net from railway	450,296	979,166	855,895	729,025
Net after rents	519,706	948,094	816,293	748,538

—V. 147, p. 2539.

(Philip) Morris & Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profits after chgs. & Federal taxes	\$3,157,967	\$3,136,443	\$1,700,507	\$893,648
Earnings per sh. on com.stk	\$5.95	\$6.04	\$3.27	\$2.15

x No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 2399.

Motor Products Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Profit from operations	\$219,229	\$536,957
Other income	28,350	48,693
Profit sale capital assets		81,304
		99,232
		4,417
Total income	loss\$190,879	\$585,650
Loss sale capital assets		829
Expenses, &c.	92,324	143,084
Depreciation	50,858	48,731
Fed. inc. & undistributed profits tax		75,000
		21,500
		781,000
Net profit	loss\$334,061	\$318,006
Earnings per share on 391,254 shs. com. stock	Nil	\$0.81
		Nil
		\$4.53

—V. 147, p. 1200.

Mt. Forest Fur Farms of America, Inc.—SEC Becomes Party to Reorganization Under Chandler Act—

See Transcontinental Petroleum Corp. below.

Mullins Mfg. Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Gross profit	\$115,737	\$550,174
Expenses	162,052	308,776
Loss	\$46,315	\$241,398
Other income	4,168	17,751
Loss	\$42,147	\$259,149
Inv. adjust., &c.	32,127	5,146
Depreciation & amortiz.	67,237	68,258
Oper. loss of subs.		1,546
Federal income tax		25,042
Net loss	\$141,511	\$159,157
		\$459,466
		\$516,665

x Revised by company. y Profit.—V. 147, p. 1200.

Muskogee Co.—25-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Like amount was paid on June 15, last, and compares with 65 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 35 cents paid June 15, 1937; 65 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1936; 35 cents paid on June 15, 1936; 20 cents paid on Dec. 31, 1935; 25 cents paid on June 15, 1935; 20 cents on Dec. 15, 1934; 25 cents on June 15, 1934, and on June 15, 1933, and 50 cents per share paid on June 15, 1932.—V. 146, p. 3509.

Muskegon Piston Ring Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30, 1938—	3 Months	9 Months
Net profit after taxes and charges	\$68,386	\$113,485
Earnings per share on 207,712 shares of com. stock	\$0.33	\$0.55

—V. 147, p. 3165.

Narragansett Electric Co. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—9 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Gross oper. revenue	\$9,022,187	\$9,542,317
Other income	102,179	185,366
Total gross earnings	\$9,124,366	\$9,727,683
Operating costs	4,214,136	4,503,423
Maintenance	420,644	371,031
Depreciation	712,256	708,302
Federal, State & municipal taxes	1,086,204	1,077,434
Consolidated balance before cap'l charges	\$2,691,126	\$3,067,492
Interest on funded debt	892,500	892,500
Amortization of debt discount and expense	\$4,151	\$7,497
Miscellaneous interest	19,192	28,167
Other chgs. against inc.	17,038	
Consol. balance for dividends and surplus	\$1,678,246	\$2,059,328
		\$2,264,917
		\$3,023,254

It has been estimated that the Sept., 1938 storm will cost a gross amount of about \$1,140,000. This includes charges for labor, materials and supplies in making repairs and replacements and loss of revenue. The ultimate accounting allocation cannot be determined until actual costs are available. Storm expenses aggregating \$55,986 are included in Sept., 1938 operating costs and maintenance. In addition, we estimate the loss of revenue applicable to the Sept., 1938 earnings statement to be \$30,000.

Note—No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on undistributed net income applicable to the 1938 periods, the amount of such liability, if any, being determinable only at end of calendar year.—V. 147, p. 1042.

(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec. charges, Earnings per share, and No provision made for Federal surtax.

National Acme Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and After charges and taxes.

National Automobile Insurance Co.—Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for Real estate & Impr., Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Cash on hand, etc.

National Automotive Fibres, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Mos. End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and After depreciation and Federal income taxes.

National Aviation Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Mos. End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and Including \$816,594 net profit on sale of securities.

National Biscuit Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net inc. after taxes & c., Shs. com. stk., Earnings per share.

National Bondholders Corp.—Distribution—

Distributions on account of principal have been authorized on the following series at the rates indicated. Distributions will be payable on or before Dec. 16, to holders of participation certificates of record as of the close of business Nov. 30, 1938.

Table showing distribution rates for various series: Alabama, B series (8%), Central funding, B series (5%), C series (5%), Empire bond, A series (4%), etc.

National City Lines, Inc. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and After interest, depreciation, Federal income taxes, & c.

National Container Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net income, Earnings per share, and Revised. After all charges and Federal income taxes.

National Distillers Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Profit after depreciation, Interest and amortization, Federal income tax, Earnings per share.

National Gypsum Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Profit after expenses & c., Deprec. and depletion, Operating profit, Total income, Net profit, Earnings per share.

National Oats Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 10 Months Ended Oct. 31, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, and After provision for depreciation and Federal and State income taxes.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net profit after expenses and reserve for Federal income taxes, Shs. of cap. stock outst'g, Earnings per share.

30-cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 12. This compares with 20 cents paid on Sept. 30, June 30 and on April 15 last.

National Pole & Treating Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net profit, Net loss.

National Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period Ended, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps., incl. taxes, Prop. retirement reserve appropriations, Net oper. revenues, Rent for lease of plants, Operating income, Other income, Other inc. deductions, Gross income, Int. to public and other deductions, Int. charged to construct., Balance, Pref. divs. to public, Portion applicable to minority interests, Net equity of National Power & Light Co., In income of subs., Nat'l Pow. & Lt. Co., Net equity in inc. of subs, Other income, Total, Expenses, incl. taxes, Int. and other deductions, Balance carried to consolidated earned sur., Earnings per sh. on com. stk., Addition due to reclassification of accounts, Notes.

Income Account of Company Only

Table with columns for Period Ended Oct. 31, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937. Rows include Income from subsidiaries consolidated, Other income, Total income, Expenses, incl. taxes, Net oper. income, Int. and other deductions from income, Net income, Earnings per sh. of com. stk., Summary of Earned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended Oct. 31, 1938.

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

Table with columns for Earned surplus, Nov. 1, 1937, Net income for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, Miscellaneous adjustments (net), Total, \$6 preferred stock dividends, Common stock dividends.

Earned surplus, Oct. 31, 1938

Notes—(1) As of Sept. 2, 1938, the electric properties of Tennessee Public Service Co. and Holston River Electric Co. were disposed of. These subsidiaries are still in existence and, therefore, no adjustments have been made on the books of the company for losses, not yet determined as to amount, arising through the sale of these properties or of the partial or final liquidation of the companies. (2) There have been negotiations looking to the sale of the electric property of Memphis Power & Light Co., but a sales contract had not been entered into at the date of this statement. (3) Contracts have been signed whereby West Tennessee Power & Light Co. will dispose of practically all of its properties, other than the gas properties, to Tennessee Valley Authority and others.

May Sell Subsidiary—

Stockholders at a special meeting on Dec. 20 will consider and act upon a proposal to authorize the officers of the company to vote the stock of West Tennessee Power & Light Co. (owned by this company) so as to approve the performance of contracts providing for the sale of the electric, water and ice properties of West Tennessee Power & Light Co. and the possible sale or abandonment of the railway property of such company.

National Steel Corp.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of an additional 28,350 shares of stock (par \$25) on official notice of issue and payment of the purchase price by certain officers and employees of the corporation and its subsidiaries, making the total number of shares applied for 2,230,922 shares.

Directors by resolutions adopted Sept. 13, 1938, authorized the issue of 28,350 shares to certain officers and employees of the corporation and its subsidiaries (numbering in all 36 persons) at \$40 per share. All of the said 36 officers and employees, as of the date of this application, have entered into written agreements to purchase the 28,350 shares and to make payment of the purchase price on or before delivery of the certificates. Delivery of the certificates by the corporation will be made as soon as it is feasible, which, it is expected, will be prior to Dec. 31, 1938. The 28,350 shares have been allocated as follows: Three directors and officers of corporation and officers of subsidiaries, 12,500 shares; one director of corporation and officer of subsidiary, 2,500 shares; four officers of corporation, 1,650 shares; 14 officers of subsidiaries, 7,400 shares; one employee of corporation, 200 shares, and 13 employees of subsidiaries, 4,100 shares.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Sept. 30, '38	Dec. 31, '37	Sept. 30, '38	Dec. 31, '37
Cash	10,901,826	10,979,089	
Mktle. secks., &c.		2,500,000	
Notes & accts. receiv. (net)	11,335,319	9,762,993	
Investories	25,088,028	31,531,798	
Other assets	739,924	755,506	
Investments	9,467,400	12,330,890	
Props. (less deprec. & dep.)	138,512,280	134,271,946	
Def'd charges	2,462,624	2,320,397	
Total	198,507,304	204,452,622	
		Accts. payable	6,153,075
		Accrued liab.	3,063,853
		Fed. taxes on income, est.	2,533,349
		Fund. dt. along-term indebt.	58,747,591
		Reserves	5,087,231
		Cap. stk. (par \$25)	54,202,925
		Capital surplus	38,109,539
		Earned surplus	30,609,737
		Total	198,507,304

—V. 147, p. 2871.

National Tea Co.—Earnings—

Period—	16 Weeks Ended—		40 Weeks Ended—	
	Oct. 8, '38	Oct. 9, '37	Oct. 8, '38	Oct. 9, '37
x Net loss	\$444,816	\$846,638	\$828,253	\$837,165

x After interest, depreciation and Federal and State taxes.—V. 147, p. 3165.

Nebraska Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End.	Oct. 31—1938	Month—1937	12 Mos.—1938	12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$678,914	\$650,668	\$7,976,277	\$7,417,252
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	393,394	364,528	4,438,487	4,094,028
Amort. of limited-term investments	1,955		45,493	
Property retire. reserve appropriations	48,333	44,167	596,666	554,167
Net operating revs.	\$235,232	\$241,973	\$2,895,631	\$2,769,657
Other income	63	535	12,348	71,255
Gross income	\$235,295	\$242,508	\$2,907,979	\$2,840,912
Interest on mtge. bonds	61,875	61,875	742,500	742,500
Interest on debent. bonds	17,500	17,500	210,000	210,000
Other int. and deduct'ns	9,481	9,231	109,570	105,186
Interest charged to construction	Cr183	Cr417	Cr24,706	Cr46,822
Net income	\$146,622	\$154,319	\$1,870,615	\$1,829,448
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid			499,100	499,100
Balance			\$1,371,515	\$1,330,348

—V. 147, p. 2871.

New England Power Association (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End.	Sept. 30—1938	9 Mos.—1937	12 Mos.—1938	12 Mos.—1937
Gross oper. revenue	\$37,889,541	\$39,973,728	\$51,286,889	\$54,001,217
Other income	1,017,172	1,284,646	1,388,267	1,657,211
Total gross earnings	\$38,906,713	\$41,258,374	\$52,675,156	\$55,658,428
Operating costs	14,122,364	15,223,415	18,601,307	19,960,823
Maintenance	2,599,377	2,544,077	3,673,035	3,511,560
Depreciation	3,444,444	3,485,510	4,747,525	4,738,603
Federal, State & municipal taxes	7,246,414	6,921,210	9,362,113	8,878,689

Consol. balance before capital charges	Oct. 31—1938	10 Mos.—1937	11 Mos.—1938	12 Mos.—1937
Int. on funded debt	\$11,494,114	\$13,084,162	\$16,291,177	\$18,568,752
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.	4,803,199	4,815,515	6,443,347	6,529,435
Miscellaneous interest	378,450	404,262	515,367	535,772
Other chgs. agst. income	19,467	108,824	123,454	146,939
Pref. divs. of sub. cos.	18,908	18,000	143,750	Cr51,612
Minority interest in net earnings of subs.	2,887,477	2,888,310	3,850,074	3,851,096
	686,693	696,343	1,007,286	1,032,579
Consol. bal. before divs.	\$2,629,219	\$4,149,909	\$4,207,897	\$6,524,544
Pref. divs. declared during the period	1,988,775	2,983,138	2,983,154	4,308,921

Consolidated balance. \$640,444 \$1,166,770 \$1,224,743 \$2,215,623

Notes—(1) It has been estimated that the Sept. 1938 hurricane and floods will cost the companies (excluding Massachusetts Utilities Associates subsidiaries, inasmuch as said companies are not included in this consolidated statement) a gross amount of about \$2,700,000. This includes charges for labor, materials and supplies in making repairs and replacements and loss of revenue. The ultimate accounting allocation cannot be determined until actual costs are available. Storm expenses aggregating \$268,714 are included in Sept. 1938 operating costs and maintenance. In addition, we estimate the loss of revenue applicable to the Sept. 1938 earnings statement to be \$145,000.

(2) Included in operating costs for the nine months and 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937, is \$297,000 provision for a flowage equalization reserve created because of "better than normal" water conditions. This amount was credited to operating costs in subsequent months during 1937 and correspondingly reduced operating costs for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938.

(3) No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on undistributed net income applicable to the 1938 periods.—V. 147, p. 1786.

New England Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End.	Sept. 30—1938	9 Mos.—1937	12 Mos.—1938	12 Mos.—1937
Gross operating revenue	\$8,295,442	\$9,166,340	\$11,170,891	\$12,335,861
Other income	14,638	14,450	21,112	34,820
Total gross earnings	\$8,310,080	\$9,180,790	\$11,192,003	\$12,370,682
Operating costs	4,715,672	5,419,595	5,962,748	7,056,523
Maintenance	209,275	246,303	282,394	317,531
Depreciation	480,000	480,000	640,000	640,000
Fed., State & mun. taxes	942,732	918,075	1,215,011	1,135,214

Bal. before cap. chgs.	Oct. 31—1938	12 Mos.—1937	12 Mos.—1938	12 Mos.—1937
Int. on funded debt	\$1,962,401	\$2,116,817	\$3,091,849	\$3,221,413
Amort. of debt discount & expense	243,185	245,383	324,979	410,300
Other interest charges	32,809	32,817	43,931	42,495
Other chgs. against inc.	14,652	18,767	19,526	23,165
	1,532		1,532	13,306
Bal. before divs.	\$1,670,223	\$1,819,850	\$2,701,881	\$2,732,147
Preferred dividends	360,630	360,630	480,840	480,840
Bal. for com. divs. & surplus	\$1,309,593	\$1,459,220	\$2,221,041	\$2,251,307

Notes—(1) It has been estimated that the September, 1938, storm will cost this company a gross amount of about \$330,000. This includes charges for labor, materials and supplies in making repairs and replacements and loss of revenue. The ultimate accounting allocation cannot be determined

until actual costs are available. Storm expenses aggregating \$4,478 are included in September, 1938, operating costs and maintenance. In addition, we estimate the loss of revenue applicable to the September, 1938, earnings statement to be \$45,000.

(2) Included in operating costs is \$297,000 balance of provision for a flowage equalization reserve created during the six months ended June 30, 1937, because of "better than normal" water conditions during such period. This amount was credited to operating costs in subsequent months during 1937 and, therefore, \$297,000 is included as a credit to operating costs for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938.

(3) No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on undistributed net income applicable to the 1938 periods, the amount of such liability, if any, being determinable only at the end of calendar year. V. 147, p. 1043.

New Bedford Cordage Corp.—Dividend Omitted—

Directors have decided to omit the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the \$5 par common shares. Dividends of 15 cents per share were paid on Sept. 1 and on June 1, last; a dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 1, last; 50 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1, 1937, and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid in each of the three preceding quarters.—V. 146, p. 3347.

Newfoundland Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Bonds Called

All of the outstanding first mortgage sinking fund 5½% bonds series due 1971 have been called for redemption on Dec. 10 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Royal Bank of Canada.—V. 143, p. 1239.

New York City Omnibus Corp.—New Director—

Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the election of Charles G. Stachelberg as a director, succeeding Harry Bronner, resigned.—V. 147, p. 3166.

New York Merchandise Co., Inc.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5. The regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Nov. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 580.

New York Shipbuilding Corp.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1938	1937
Gross		\$8,665,525	\$9,609,399
Costs and expenses		8,204,666	9,588,299
Profit		\$460,859	\$21,100
Other income		31,539	45,512
Total profit		\$492,398	\$66,612
Interest		112,200	121,272
Depreciation		221,275	224,723
Miscellaneous charges		36,386	9,764
Net profit		\$122,537	loss\$289,147

—V. 147, p. 2871.

New York Susquehanna & Western RR.—Reorg.—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to the New York Life Insurance Co., Prudential Insurance Co. of America and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. to intervene in the company's reorganization proceedings.—V. 147, p. 2696.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End.	Sept. 30—1938	3 Mos.—1937	9 Mos.—1938	9 Mos.—1937
x Net income	\$140,824	\$189,760	\$46,483	\$622,757
Shares of capital stock	190,687	190,687	190,687	190,687
Earnings per share	\$0.74	\$0.99	\$0.24	\$3.26

x After depreciation, normal Federal income taxes, &c., but before provision for surtax.—V. 147, p. 1201.

Noranda Mines, Ltd.—\$2 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the no-par common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 5. Similar amount was paid on June 27, last, and compares with \$1.50 paid on Dec. 23, 1937; \$1.75 on June 30, 1937, and on Dec. 22, 1936; \$1.25 paid on June 23, 1936, and \$1 per share paid in December and June of 1935 and 1934. During 1933 a total of \$1.50 per share was disbursed; in 1932, \$1.10; 1931, 50 cents, and in 1930, \$2.50 per share.—V. 147, p. 2696.

Norfolk Southern RR.—SEC Grants Application for Striking Securities from Listing and Registration—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration on the Exchange the capital stock, \$100 par, effective at the close of the trading session on Dec. 2.—V. 147, p. 2696.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Earnings—

Period End.	Oct. 31—1938	Month—1937	10 Mos.—1938	10 Mos.—1937
Freight revenue	\$8,114,477	\$8,130,995	\$58,020,024	\$76,949,861
Passenger, mail & express	313,699	335,911	2,849,638	3,315,445
Other transport'n rev.	31,093	35,482	262,210	303,873
Incidental & joint facilt.	40,791	54,471	360,327	577,872
Railway oper. revs.	\$8,500,060	\$8,556,859	\$61,492,201	\$81,147,051
Maint. of way & struc.	726,524	789,913	6,717,679	8,583,643
Maintenance of equip.	1,360,129	1,640,029	12,715,300	14,889,784
Traffic	145,484	137,138	1,378,809	1,346,784
Transporta'n rail line	1,783,810	1,920,434	15,811,510	18,036,774
Miscellaneous operations	17,562	19,537	165,533	181,832
General expenses	187,351	188,317	1,763,619	2,036,853
Transporta. for invest.	Cr6,969	Cr523	Cr34,051	Cr26,681
Net ry. oper. revs.	\$4,286,170	\$3,860,967	\$22,973,800	\$36,098,063
Railway tax accruals	1,200,212	1,165,226	8,973,417	11,776,441
Railway oper. income	\$3,085,958	\$2,695,741	\$14,000,383	\$24,321,622
Equipment rents (net)	Cr14,835	Cr16,618	Cr1,903,910	Cr3,383,249
Joint facility rents (net)	Dr18,804	Dr23,135	Dr144,727	Dr139,293
Net ry. oper. income	\$3,381,988	\$3,089,224	\$15,759,565	\$27,565,579
Other inc. items (bal.)	18,674	77,991	315,761	903,944
Gross income	\$3,400,663	\$3,167,215	\$16,075,326	\$28,469,523
Int. on funded debt	178,453	178,817	1,785,350	1,788,168
Net income	\$3,222,209	\$2,988,398	\$14,289,977	\$26,681,356

—V. 147, p. 2696.

North American Cement Corp.—Earnings—

12 Mos. End.	Sept. 30—1938	1937	1936	1935
x Net loss	\$882,334	\$484,828	\$320,565	\$438,112

x After taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest and amortization.—V. 147, p. 1202.

North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1938	1937	1936
Oil royalties		\$62,120	\$75,581	\$54,879
Rentals from mineral rights		1,037	1,523	1,507
Lease operations		234	298	340
Total operating income		\$63,391	\$77,402	\$56,719
Administrative and general expense		13,111	12,947	11,531
Legal and purchase expense		1,285	1,614	777
Depreciation		143	181	130
Taxes, sundry		3,000	3,000	3,000
Depletion and properties charged off		20,827	24,617	19,683
Net operating income		\$25,025	\$35,092	\$21,599
Interest and dividends on securities		50	50	300
Net income before Federal taxes		\$25,075	\$35,142	\$21,899

Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$77,931	\$69,282	Federal taxes	\$5,457	\$2,642
Accts. receivable	11	42	Accts. payable	41	51,062
Marketable securities (nost)	4,650	23,495	Deferred credits	27,820	51,062
x Mineral rights & leases	1,375,715	1,361,532	Com. stk. (par \$5)	1,350,000	1,350,000
y Furn. & fixtures	438	258	Treasury stock—Dr	122,500	Dr100,000
Deferred assets	18,091	18,429	Capital surplus	118,462	115,572
Deferred charges	19,328	31,021	Earned surplus	116,884	84,783
Total	\$1,496,165	\$1,504,059	Total	\$1,496,165	\$1,504,059

x After reserve for depletion and depreciation of \$1,179,186 in 1938 and \$1,056,891 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$7,595 in 1938 and \$7,763 in 1937.

Final Dividend—

The directors have declared a final dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Like amount was paid on July 1, last; a dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1937; dividends of 15 cents were paid on July 1, 1937, and on Dec. 16, 1936, and a special dividend of 10 cents was paid on Dec. 16, 1935, this latter being the first dividend paid since Sept. 2, 1930, when a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 1202.

North West Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$3,155,148	\$3,060,603
Oper. exps. & taxes	2,163,030	2,179,027
Net operating income	\$992,118	\$881,576
Other income (net)	4,738	3,827
Gross income	\$996,856	\$885,403
Int. on long-term debt	458,052	462,084
General interest (net)	5,089	4,587
Amortiz. of bond discount and expense	86,572	87,437
Miscell. inc. deductions	4,354	2,715
Prov. for divs. on pref. stocks of sub. cos. held by the public	349,586	349,586
x Net income	\$93,203	y\$21,006

x After deducting dividend requirements for the period on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies held by the public. y Indicates loss.

Note—This statement does not include the revenues and expenses of Lake Superior District Power Co., all of the common stock of which is owned by North West Utilities Co., but in which voting control is not held due to the regular voting privilege of its outstanding preferred stock.—V. 147, p. 1202.

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

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Nov. 19, 1938, totaled 27,943,089 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 3.5% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 3166.

Northwestern Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$387,176	\$399,115
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	259,747	284,190
Amort. of limited-term investments	25,000	21,667
Prop. retire. res. approp.	25,000	21,667
Net oper. revenues	\$102,429	\$93,258
Rent for lease of plant	17,513	17,564
Operating income	\$84,916	\$75,694
Other income (net)	Dr77	Dr93
Gross income	\$84,839	\$75,601
Int. on mortgage bonds	28,222	29,522
Other int. & deductions	17,624	16,720
Int. chgd. to construc'n.	Cr35	Cr13
Net income	\$39,028	\$29,372
x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid		
Balance	\$142,220	\$298,353

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938, amounted to \$1,083,127. Latest dividend on 7% pref. stock was \$1.75 a share, paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Latest dividend on 6% preferred stock was \$1.50 a share paid on Oct. 1, 1932. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 2697.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Sept. 30

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross sales	\$2,785,865	\$2,249,895	\$1,703,280	
Cost of sales	2,218,411	1,891,898	1,455,675	
Gross profit on sales	\$567,454	\$357,997	\$247,606	\$145,457
Expenses	370,485	259,957	205,391	164,097
Operating profit	\$196,968	\$98,040	\$42,215	a\$18,640
Other income	4,644	27,321	19,737	3,641
Total income	\$201,612	\$125,361	\$61,952	a\$14,999
Depreciation	46,199	43,864	40,769	33,802
Fed. income taxes (est.)	20,700	11,575	1,700	
Undistrib. profits tax	7,500	4,560		
Interest paid	1,946	1,651	1,057	1,117
Miscell. deductions	e14,072			
Net profit	\$111,195	\$63,711	\$18,426	a\$49,918
Preferred dividends	d61,488	c34,038		b28,150
Surplus	\$49,707	\$29,673	\$18,426	def\$78,068

a Loss. b 6½%. c 7¾%. d 14%. e Includes increase in reserve for outside real estate in the amount of \$13,975 and loss on retirement of fixed assets in the amount of \$97.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
x Prop., plant and equipment	\$275,756	\$290,820	Preferred stock	\$439,200	\$439,200
Cash	90,930	58,187	z Common stock	202,230	202,230
y Notes and accts. receivable, &c.	674,464	448,301	Notes pay., bank		40,000
Inventories	308,936	446,297	Accounts payable	267,580	209,976
Deferred charges	7,936	11,111	Accrued accounts	76,587	47,258
Other assets	8,355	20,724	Res. for loss on future pur. contr.		5,705
Total	\$1,366,377	\$1,275,441	Capital surplus	271,427	271,427
			Earned surplus	109,352	59,645
Total	\$1,366,377	\$1,275,441	Total	\$1,366,377	\$1,275,441

x After deducting \$209,910 (\$178,141 in 1937) reserve for depreciation. y After deducting \$88,231 (\$35,756 in 1937) reserve for bad and doubtful accounts and notes. z Represented by 202,230 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 1643.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd.—To Seek Tenders

Tenders are being called for an issue of \$1,000,000 serial bonds, maturing 1939-1944 in varied amounts, coupons ranging from 2% to 3%. The issue is guaranteed as to principal and interest by Government of Nova Scotia and proceeds will be used to complete Cowie Falls development for supplying power to the Mersey Paper Co., Ltd.—V. 146, p. 3813.

Ohio Edison Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937—
Gross revenue	\$1,565,804	\$1,641,147
Oper. expenses & taxes	744,497	829,944
Prov. for depreciation	200,000	200,000
Gross income	\$621,307	\$611,203
Int. & other fixed chgs.	287,575	280,686
Net income	\$333,732	\$330,517
Divs. on pref. stock	155,577	155,577
Balance	\$178,155	\$174,940

x No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 2697.

Ohio Finance Co.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 10. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 2541.

Ohio Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938	
Gross operating revenue	\$10,235,106
Net income after appropriation for replacements, interest, Federal income taxes, &c.	2,505,949

—V. 147, p. 2542.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Oct. 31—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$8,033,077	\$8,163,185
Gross income after retirement accruals	2,958,010	3,057,054
x Net income	1,480,819	1,534,883
Earnings per common share without deduction for surtax on undistributed profits	\$1.95	\$2.05

x Without deduction for surtax of \$40,000 on undistributed profits for fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1937 (none in fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1936, charged to surplus).

Note—No provision has been made for the Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1937, which may be payable under the Revenue Act of 1936, since any liability for such tax cannot be determined until the end of the fiscal year. The Revenue Act of 1938 will not apply to this company until the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1, 1938.—V. 147, p. 2698.

Old Colony Trust Associates—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
x Net income	\$116,190	\$117,902
y Earnings per share	\$0.20	\$0.31
x After all charges. y On shares of capital stock.	\$0.75	\$1.17

—V. 147, p. 581.

Otis Elevator Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$21,290,294	\$19,009,269	\$13,581,664	\$9,915,283
Costs	13,973,534	8,839,759	6,851,232	5,072,211
Maintenance and repairs	419,168	667,582	398,479	307,961
Depreciation	541,293	579,620	557,291	538,877
Expenses	5,761,769	5,648,654	4,379,431	4,059,610
Operating profit	\$594,530	\$3,273,654	\$1,395,231	loss\$63,376
Other income	1,346,697	1,297,523	776,936	829,215
Total income	\$1,941,227	\$4,571,177	\$2,172,167	\$765,839
Other deductions	226,387	275,190	280,872	286,087
Accrd. Fed. income taxes	98,000	y\$820,500	234,000	
Net income	\$1,616,840	\$3,475,487	x\$1,657,295	\$479,752
Earns. per sh. on 2,000,000 shs. common stock (no par)	\$0.66	\$1.59	\$0.68	\$0.09

x No mention is made of Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits. y Including surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1202.

Omnibus Corp.—To Pay \$1.30 Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.30 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 13. This will be the first dividend paid since Dec. 23, 1937 when an initial dividend of \$1.80 per share was distributed.—V. 146, p. 2704.

Pacific Can Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936
z Net profit	\$293,777	\$185,936	x\$269,400
y Earns. per share	\$1.51	\$0.95	\$1.38

x Profit for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936, was revised to allow for inclusion of refunds made to Pacific Can's customers last year under terms of the Robinson-Patman Act. y on 195,000 shares capital stock. z After charges, including Federal income and surtaxes on undistributed profits.

Sales for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938, were \$3,040,204, against \$3,099,561 for preceding 12 months.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938, net profit was \$283,329, equal to \$1.45 a share compared with \$165,730, equal to 85 cents a share for first nine months of 1937. Sales for nine months ended Sept. 30 were \$2,450,507 against \$2,610,075 for like 1937 period.—V. 147, p. 1350.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Gross operating revenue	\$100,857,893	\$99,543,243
Maint., oper. & admin. exps., taxes and prov. for ins., casualties and uncollectible accounts	47,586,264	44,525,311
Provision for depreciation	14,285,545	13,632,219
Net operating revenue	\$38,986,084	\$41,385,713
Miscellaneous income	188,094	302,493
Gross income	\$39,174,178	\$41,688,206
Bond & other int., disc. & other inc. deduc'ns.	12,167,288	12,909,054
Provision for Federal income tax	3,884,208	3,056,781
Net income to surplus	\$23,122,682	\$25,722,371
Divs. of subs. on capital stocks held by public and minority int. in undist. earns. for the period	243,016	248,122
Remainder—applicable to P. G. & E. Co.	\$22,879,666	\$25,474,249
Dividends on preferred stock	7,708,494	7,708,489
Dividends on common stock	12,522,540	12,522,535
Balance	\$2,648,632	\$5,243,225
Aver. number of shs. of com. stk. outstanding	6,261,270	6,261,266
Earnings per share on common stock	\$2.42	\$2.84

Dissolution of Subsidiaries—James B. Black, President, states:

In conformity with company's long-established policy of achieving the utmost simplicity in corporate structure, proceedings were undertaken in the third quarter of 1938 for winding up the affairs of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. and Midland Counties Public Service Co., its sole remaining electric and gas subsidiaries. Control of these subsidiaries was exercised through ownership of approximately 90% of the capital stock of the former and all of the stock of the latter.

On Aug. 15 the company offered to exchange its own preferred stock for the preferred shares of the San Joaquin Corp., then remaining in the hands of the public; and on Oct. 24 the San Joaquin Corp. offered to purchase from the minority holders thereof the small balance of its outstanding common stock.

The transfer of the properties of the San Joaquin and Midland Counties companies to this company has been authorized by the California Railroad Commission and will be effected in the near future.—V. 147, p. 2542.

Pacific Indemnity Co.—Extra Dividend—
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15. Similar payments were made in each of the seven preceding quarters. An extra dividend of 20 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was paid on Jan. 2, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1350.

Pacific Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period Ended Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$531,575	\$535,454
Oper. exps., incl. taxes.....	281,447	298,754
Amortiz. of limited-term investments.....		131
Property retirement reserve appropriations.....	57,908	57,708
Net oper. revenues.....	\$192,220	\$178,992
Rent from lease of plant.....	17,613	17,564
Operating income.....	\$209,733	\$196,556
Other income (net).....	Dr36	Dr8
Gross income.....	\$209,972	\$196,548
Int. on mortgage bonds.....	85,417	85,417
Other int. and deduc'ns.....	17,553	22,086
Net income.....	\$106,727	\$89,045
x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid.....		458,478
Balance.....		\$366,341
x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938, amounted to \$229,239, after giving effect to dividends of \$1.75 a share on 7% preferred stock and \$1.50 a share on \$6 preferred stock, declared for payment Nov. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 2698.		\$329,905

Pacific Western Oil Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross inc. from all ops.....	\$2,504,587	\$2,912,391	\$2,788,933	\$2,746,833
Oil and gas royalties.....	370,000	420,376	428,446	458,124
Balance.....	\$2,134,587	\$2,492,015	\$2,360,487	\$2,288,709
Expenses.....	631,998	664,157	536,315	547,368
Provision for abandon.....	158,253	165,064	178,771	78,340
Depl. & lease amortiz.....	108,795	125,654	145,512	362,000
Depreciation, &c.....	351,843	342,732	397,278	408,003
Amortiz. of drill & oper. contracts.....	36,242	62,048	79,326	62,652
Intangible devel. cost.....	205,082	483,663	18,475	16,233
Insurance.....	17,436	17,608	18,475	16,233
Taxes.....	118,154	101,059	101,762	87,161
Interest.....	139,989	142,065	97,219	254,243
Loss on sale of sec.....	78,678			
Profit.....	\$288,117	\$387,965	\$805,388	\$472,709
Other income.....	863,133	919,284	217,891	
Profit.....	\$1,151,250	\$1,307,249	\$1,023,279	\$472,709
Federal income tax.....	80,000	75,000	110,000	
Net profit.....	\$1,071,250	\$1,232,249	\$913,279	\$472,709
Earnings per share on 1,000,000 shs. cap. stk.....	\$1.07	\$1.23	\$0.91	\$0.47

Note—No mention was made of any provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

50-Cent Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 1. This compares with 75 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 65 cents paid on Dec. 18, 1936; 25 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1935; 40 cents on Nov. 30, 1934, and a dividend of 25 cents per share distributed on Oct. 25, 1933, this latter being the initial payment on the issue.—V. 147, p. 1499.

Packard Motor Car Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net loss, after taxes, depreciation, &c.....	\$2,053,825	\$3,224,852
Earns. per share on 15,000,000 shs. cap. stk.....	Nil	Nil

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Sept. 30 '38	Dec. 31 '37	Sept. 30 '38	Dec. 31 '37
Assets—		Liabilities—	
x Property Inves.....	27,277,794	x Capital stock.....	30,000,000
Rights, franchises, &c.....	1	Accts. payable, &c.....	3,629,971
Mtg. & misc. invest.....	400,755	Miscell. liabilities.....	1,465,488
Inventories.....	8,543,933	Miscell. cur. res.....	1,260,719
Accts. & notes rec.....	3,618,006	Prov. for Fed. tax.....	201,230
Def. instal. notes after res.....	3,726,049	General reserve.....	1,250,000
Mun., State & Can. bonds.....	862,554	Reserve for cash in closed banks.....	506,904
U. S. Gov. secur.....	934,954	Surplus.....	11,242,462
Cash.....	8,172,098		
Cash in closed bks.....	365,168		
Deferred charges.....	316,465		
Total.....	49,556,774	Total.....	49,556,774

x After depreciation, y Represented by 15,000,000 no-par shares, including 8,660 held in name of trustee for account of company.—V. 147, p. 1935.

Panama RR.—New Official—
Appointment of W. R. Pfizer as third Vice-President of the Railroad was announced on Nov. 15 by T. H. Rosebottom, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, following a meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Pfizer will, in addition to his new duties, continue as Secretary of this company, which operates a steamship service between New York and Cristobal and Port-au-Prince.
At the same meeting G. R. Selkirk, formerly auditor of the company, was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of V. M. Newton, who had served the company in this capacity for more than 47 years.—V. 131, p. 2376.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.—Common Dividend Doubled—
Directors on Nov. 22 declared dividends totaling \$1.50 per share on the company's common stock, which, with the 75-cent dividend paid last July, will bring total disbursements on the common to \$2.25 for this year. In addition to regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share on class A and class B \$6 preferred stocks, the directors also declared a participating dividend of approximately \$1.52 per share on the class A preferred. The participating dividend was declared in accordance with the provisions of the class A issue which require that, as a class, shall receive 25% and the common 75% of all additional dividends declared after the common has received payments of \$1.50 per share in any one year.
The common stock dividend and the participating dividend on the class A preferred are payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 5. Regular dividends on the class A and class B \$6 preferred are payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 16.
At the conclusion of the directors meeting J. D. Creveling, President, announced that gross revenues of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and its subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, had totaled \$9,493,391. This compares with revenues of \$9,590,263 for the preceding 12 months. Gas sales of 39,711,000 M. c. f. for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1938, compare with sales of 40,352,000 M. c. f. for the preceding 12 months.
At the request of the receivers for the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co., the board of Panhandle Eastern amended its resolution fixing the notice date with respect to the exercise of Mo-Kan's warrant for 80,000 shares of Pan-

handle Eastern common stock, making the new notice date Dec. 30, 1938, instead of Nov. 30, 1938. In addition, the amended resolution provides that the rights to be issued to Mo-Kan stockholders shall automatically become null and void on the 90th day following the effective date of any registration statement filed to cover their issuance, instead of the 45th day, as originally specified.—V. 147, p. 2698.

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, C. A.—Registers with SEC—
See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 1203.

Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Income from ore sales.....	\$147,807	\$1,042,527
Other income.....	30,613	33,015
Profit on bonds called and sold.....	18,982	
Total income.....	\$197,402	\$1,075,542
Mine operations and general expense.....	279,646	715,097
Property, tax and insurance accruals.....	20,346	12,500
Estimated accrued Fed. and State income taxes.....		26,184
Depreciation (estimated).....	45,000	45,000
Net loss.....	x\$147,590	prof\$276,760
Earns. per sh. on 2,093,540 shs. cap. stk. (\$1 par).....	Nil	\$0.13

x Before depletion.

Comparative Statement of Net Working Capital

Current Assets—	Dec. 31, '37	Sept. 30, '38
Cash.....	\$96,076	\$201,359
Notes & accounts receivable.....	84,849	36,793
U. S. Government bonds.....	403,656	414,656
Federal Land Bank bonds.....	246,250	246,250
Municipal bonds.....	239,779	49,825
Total.....	\$1,070,610	\$948,883
Current Liabilities.....	78,039	\$3,587
Net working capital.....	\$992,571	\$895,296
Decrease in inventory.....		5,315
Decrease in working capital.....		\$889,981

—V. 147, p. 1350.

Parke, Davis & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
a Net profit.....	\$2,512,221	b\$2,498,752
Shares capital stock.....	4,893,436	4,892,333
Earnings per share.....	\$0.51	\$0.51

a After depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes, &c. b Revised. Net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938 was \$5,566,244 equal to \$1.75 a share, comparing with revised net profit of \$9,382,403, or \$1.92 a share for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1203.

Parmelee Transportation Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net loss after int., depr., normal Fed. inc. taxes & other charges.....	\$54,183	\$8,651
Earnings per share on 721,905 shares of cap. stock, no par.....	Nil	Nil

—V. 147, p. 1203.

Pathe Film Corp.—To Liquidate—
A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Dec. 12 instead of Dec. 6 to vote on a plan of liquidation. The principal asset of the company consists of its 35% interest in the du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp., the other 65% being held by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. In the event of a favorable vote, this asset will be distributed to stockholders. The company said its operating assets had not been important since its film-producing studio and similar assets were sold to the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. in 1931.
The company announced that the Revenue Act of 1938 "presents an unusual opportunity to avoid the capital gains tax if complete liquidation is effected within the single month of Dec., 1938." Compliance with this law, according to the company, necessitates the favorable vote of 80% of the outstanding stock. Section 112 (b) (7) of the 1938 Act, the company added, was inserted primarily as an inducement to investors to hold their stocks directly, rather than through unnecessary holding companies.
O. Henry Briggs, President, said that before enactment of the Robinson-Patman Act, Pathe Film had a price preference from du Pont Film on its purchases of motion-picture film from its processing laboratory. Cessation of this arrangement at that time, he said, "had a substantial adverse effect upon the earnings and outlook of the laboratory."—V. 147, p. 3023.

Patterson-Sargent Co.—Dividend Reduced—
Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 25. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 1, last.—V. 145, p. 3980.

Pearson Co., Inc.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net loss after operating expenses and taxes, &c.....	\$55,008	x\$169,710
Earnings per share on common stock.....	Nil	\$0.39

x Profit.—V. 144, p. 785.

Penn Valley Crude Oil Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Earnings for 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938
Net income after expenses, depreciation, Federal taxes, &c..... \$5,472
—V. 147, p. 1500.

Pennsylvania Central Airlines Corp.—Earnings—
Period Ended Sept. 30— 3 Mos. 1938 1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net income after taxes, depreciation and other charges..... \$27,229 loss\$15,876 loss\$107,443
—V. 147, p. 1204.

Pennsylvania Industries, Inc.—To Get Pittsburgh Steel Co. Stock for National Supply Stock
The company will receive 22,226 4-10 shares of first series 5½% prior preferred stock and 124,434 shares of common stock of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. for the 120,000 shares of National Supply Co. common stock taken over by the Pittsburgh Steel Co.
This is disclosed in the listing application to the New York Stock Exchange. The committee on stock list has approved adding these shares to the list on official notice of the consummation of National Supply stock purchase. The committee also has approved the application to list 20,250 additional shares of Pittsburgh Steel Co. common on notice of Lisuance upon conversion of prior preferred into common.
In the listing application it is stated that in estimating the relative values of National Supply Co. common to be received and of Pittsburgh Steel Co. common and preferred to be issued in exchange therefor, the Pittsburgh Steel directors considered, among other things, market factors such as the comparative market value and volume of sales of the securities over the past year, their comparative value as collateral, and the estimated price at which 120,000 shares of National Supply common could be acquired in the open market.
In addition, the comparative earnings of the companies and the amounts available for preferred and common stocks over a period of years, their long term debts and net current ratios, and the charges ahead of the common stocks, such as sinking fund, interest, preferred dividend requirements and the amount of accrued unpaid dividends on preferred stocks were considered.—V. 147, p. 277.

12 Mos. End. Sept. 30	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit.....	\$936,055	\$1,700,084	\$1,456,320	\$1,022,618
x Earned per sh. on 150,000 shs. capital stock (\$50 par).....	\$6.42	\$11.33	\$9.71	\$6.82

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales.....	\$15,556,721	\$16,236,237	\$15,014,949	\$13,799,503
Other store income.....	209,803	223,118	206,162	197,738
Total income.....	\$15,766,524	\$16,509,355	\$15,221,111	\$13,997,241
Costs, exps., deprec. &c.....	15,289,657	15,740,049	14,310,181	13,363,856
Federal taxes.....	83,124	120,393	140,246	90,565
Other deduc., less other income.....	Cr22,620	Cr33,311	Cr24,015	Cr2,790
Net profit.....	\$426,363	\$682,224	\$794,729	\$545,610
Preferred dividends.....	42,193	45,361	77,865	94,110
Common dividends.....	183,943	306,842	306,655	243,411
Surplus.....	\$200,227	\$330,021	\$410,209	\$208,089
Shs. of com. stock outst. (no par).....	245,474	245,474	245,324	245,324
Earnings per share.....	\$1.57	\$2.59	\$2.92	\$1.84

For the three months ended Sept. 30, 1938 net profit was \$142,056 equal to 52 cents a share on the common, comparing with \$175,359 or 65 cents a share in the September quarter of 1937.
Current assets on Sept. 30, 1938, including \$1,880,352 cash, amounted to \$5,107,105 and current liabilities are \$1,528,168. This compares with cash of \$1,894,301, current assets of \$5,179,168 and current liabilities of \$1,613,826 on Sept. 30, 1937. Inventories amounted to \$3,181,332 against \$3,238,913.
Total assets as of Sept. 30, 1938, aggregated \$8,425,815 comparing with \$8,381,012 on Sept. 30, 1937, and earned surplus was \$3,205,471 against \$2,954,627.—V. 147, p. 3024.

Peoples Light Co. (Iowa)—Acquisition—
The company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Light & Power Co., has been authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission to acquire all of the electric plant and equipment of the Clinton Davenport & Muscatine Ry. (also a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Light & Power Co.).
The Commission after examining the record makes the following findings:
Peoples is an electric and gas utility company serving principally the City of Davenport, Iowa. It also sells a small amount of electric energy at wholesale to adjoining communities, and is incidentally engaged in the steam heating business in Davenport.
Clinton is engaged in the conduct and operation of an electric interurban transportation system between the cities of Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa, and the transmission and distribution of electric energy in small communities and to rural consumers along and adjacent to its right of way and in rural territory adjacent to the City of Davenport. Clinton also sells a small amount of energy at wholesale. There are numerous interconnections between the electric utility properties of Clinton and Peoples.
Neither Peoples nor Clinton generates electric energy. Their requirements are purchased primarily from an affiliated company, the Moline-Rock Island Manufacturing Co., which sells energy to both companies at approximately the same rate. Clinton also purchases a small amount of energy from Peoples.
The utility assets to be acquired consist of all the physical property contained in the electric department of Clinton, including transmission lines used jointly for the transmission and distribution of electric energy and transportation services by the railway department of Clinton.
The railway company has petitioned the Iowa Commerce Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon the lower portion of its line between Davenport and Muscatine, Iowa. Clinton is at present concluding negotiations to sell the major portion of its line between Clinton and Davenport, Iowa, to the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. and intends to seek permission to abandon the remainder. Clinton, therefore, proposes complete cessation of business and disposition by sale or abandonment of all of its properties.
The estimated purchase price of \$346,700 as of July 31, 1938, of the property to be acquired will be paid in cash. Peoples will borrow the necessary funds from United on open account, upon which it will pay interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937		
Operating revenues.....	\$2,663,193	\$3,038,423	\$20,386,496	\$27,275,334
Operating expenses.....	1,892,238	2,216,633	17,674,233	20,761,109
Net oper. revenue.....	\$770,954	\$821,791	\$2,712,262	\$6,514,225
Railway tax accruals.....	159,934	169,034	1,516,298	1,415,714
Operating income.....	\$611,021	\$652,757	\$1,195,965	\$5,098,510
Equipment rents (net).....	53,742	64,872	619,653	437,586
Joint facility rents (net).....	51,139	68,011	467,175	514,764
Net ry. oper. income.....	\$506,140	\$519,874	\$109,136	\$4,146,160
Other income.....	17,103	17,920	272,317	313,744
Total income.....	\$523,243	\$537,794	\$381,453	\$4,459,904
Miscell. income deduc'ns.....	5,860	4,521	60,529	57,725
Rent for lease of roads and equipment.....	5,812	7,028	60,525	60,363
Interest on debt.....	273,019	270,007	2,735,405	2,713,006
Net income.....	\$238,552	\$256,238	\$2,475,004	\$1,628,810
Inc. applied to sink and other reserve funds.....	315	Cr20	1,150	3,326
Inc. bal. transferable to profit and loss.....	\$238,237	\$256,258	\$2,476,154	\$1,625,484

Perron Gold Mines, Ltd.—Extra & Initl Dividend—
Directors have declared an initial dividend of four cents per share in addition to an extra dividend of one cent per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 1.—V. 140, p. 3730.

Pettibone-Mulliken Corp.—New Chairman, &c.—
E. Joseph Seifert has been elected chairman of the board. The election follows termination of a voting trust for the company's stock and the addition of two new directors. H. J. Brazelton, formerly Assistant Sec. and Asst. Treas., has been made Sec.-Treas.—V. 145, p. 951.

3 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales.....	\$7,474,464	\$9,425,812	\$8,556,171	\$5,484,529
Costs and expenses.....	6,745,997	8,589,186	7,770,552	5,007,916
Depreciation.....	174,673	174,308	201,246	176,164
Operating profit.....	\$553,795	\$662,318	\$584,373	\$300,449
Other income.....	1,125	2,448	-----	-----
Total income.....	\$554,920	\$664,766	\$584,373	\$300,449
Interest (net).....	14,318	16,837	6,333	673
Federal taxes.....	104,299	135,754	\$163,889	44,815
Loss on capital assets.....	-----	-----	35,091	-----
Minority interest.....	618	792	807	406
Net profit.....	\$435,685	\$511,333	\$377,753	\$254,555
Preferred dividends.....	-----	-----	-----	21,852
Common dividends.....	110,339	110,338	110,339	110,338
Surplus.....	\$325,346	\$400,995	\$267,414	\$122,365
Earns. per sh. on 441,354 shs. com. stk. (no par).....	\$0.98	\$1.15	\$0.85	\$0.52

x Includes undistributed profits taxes.

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—		Liabilities—		
Cash in banks and on hand.....	1,211,165	898,872	Accounts payable.....	1,115,865
x Customers' accts. & notes receiv.	1,555,516	2,178,281	Notes pay. to bks.....	2,300,000
Misc. accts. receiv.	16,831	23,524	Accr. sal. & wages.....	34,297
Due from employ' and agents.....	14,819	17,670	Accrued taxes.....	212,694
Inventories.....	4,825,009	4,745,518	Sundry accts. pay.....	82,581
Invest. & advances.....	622,274	652,392	Ret'd income tax.....	230,171
y Real est., mach. & equipment.....	7,017,174	6,950,548	Notes payable, not current.....	-----
Goodwill.....	914,109	912,505	Res. for insurance.....	244,227
Def. chgs. to oper.	77,280	124,193	Res. for conting.....	150,000
			Min. int. in subs.....	4,419
			x Common stock.....	7,798,534
			Retained surplus.....	3,571,391
Total.....	16,254,178	16,503,511	Total.....	16,254,178

x After reserve for doubtful debts and discounts of \$106,874 in 1938 and \$118,245 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$6,677,943 in 1938 and \$6,200,847 in 1937. z Represented by 441,354 no par shares. a Includes interest.—V. 147, p. 1350.

Petroleum Corp. of America—To Pay 41-Cent Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 41 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22, to holders of record Dec. 7. A dividend of 25 cents, previously declared, will be paid on Jan. 16 to holders of record Jan. 3. A special stock dividend was paid on Sept. 26, last. For details see V. 147, p. 1046. Previously, the following cash dividends were distributed: 40 cents on May 28, last; 37 cents paid on Dec. 24, 1937; 50 cents paid on Sept. 14, 1937; 40 cents on May 29, 1937, and on Dec. 24, 1936; 25 cents paid on Sept. 30, and on May 20, 1936; 33 cents paid on Oct. 31, 1935; 50 cents paid on April 30, 1934, and 25 cents per share distributed on Jan. 31 and June 1, 1931.—V. 147, p. 2253.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Amended Plan Approved by P. U. Commission—

Approval was given Nov. 21 by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission at Harrisburg for reorganization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. The plan approved was known as the second revised plan which was dated Dec. 1, 1937, and amended June 1 and Nov. 15, last.

The plan, which was approved by the Commission, was the result of a conference between Commissioner D. M. Livingston, Charles E. Ebert, Executive Vice-President, and Frederic L. Ballard, Counsel, for the P. R. T. In making the announcement Commissioner Livingston said: "The plan provides for outstanding capital securities aggregating \$85,000,000. While this plan does not meet the full desires of the Commission, it is felt that through its adoption sufficient benefits will accrue to the security holders and patrons of the system to more than justify the concessions made by the Commission in order to achieve a solution."

"It is hoped that the underliers and Philadelphia Rapid Transit stockholders will recognize the necessity for early consummation of the plan and that their approval will be forthcoming."

Amended Plan Gets Court Acceptance—

Judge George A. Welsh in U. S. District Court on Nov. 16 accepted amendments filed by the company to its pending reorganization in 77-B under which the company proposes a reduction in capital to \$85,015,193 as compared with \$99,986,334 contained in the second revised plan of reorganization as amended last June.

Under the latest amendment, the underliers will receive \$31,973,597 in 3-6% bonds, a cut of about \$8,000,000 as compared with the June plan. In addition and to compensate for the reduction in bonds, the underliers are offered a grand total of 615,067 shares of \$20 par preferred with a \$1 annual dividend. This compares with 343,500 shares of preferred stock, par \$30, with an annual dividend of \$1.20 a share stipulated in the June plan.

There is no change in the number of shares offered to P. R. T. pref. and common stockholders under the current amendments as compared with the June plan except that the par value of the preferred is reduced to \$20 from \$30 and the stated value of the common to \$10 from \$20 as stipulated in the June plan.

Fredric L. Ballard, Counsel for P. R. T., told the court that on the basis of a normal year's earnings of \$5,500,000 net before bond interest, the actual return to the underliers would be unchanged as compared with their returns amounting to \$2,954,470 under the June plan, as compared with \$2,920,613 under the November amended plan.

Judge Welsh in signing the order in which he accepted the amended plan, said that it seemed to him that the revision "had been made along very practical lines." He directed the plan forthwith to be sent to his reorganization managers who are: A. M. Greenfield, John A. McCarthy and Edward Hopkinson Jr.

P. R. T. Underliers Move for Recapture—

The P. R. T. underliers took their first legal step looking toward recapture of the transit system Nov. 18 in U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. In a petition signed by presidents of 15 underlier companies, headed by Philadelphia Traction Co., the court was asked to fix a reasonable period for accomplishing reorganization under Section 77-B and in the event of failure to effect reorganization within that period to dismiss the proceedings.—V. 147, p. 3168.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.—Debenture Holders Protective Committee Reports—To Press for Reorg.—

The committee for the 20-year convertible 6% debentures due 1949 (Jacques Cohen, chairman) in a letter to the debenture holders dated Nov. 18 states:

"Since our letter dated March 2, 1938, the chairman, as one of the joint reorganization committee of four representing each committee of bondholders, has been endeavoring, in cooperation with the management to effect internal reorganization of the company's affairs so as (1) to enable it to operate profitably and (2) so as to expedite the adoption of a plan of reorganization."

"In connection with reorganization, this committee has prepared a plan of reorganization which calls for the authorization of approximately \$20,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds, 375,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$100 per share and 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value."
"The plan calls for distribution to percent first mortgage bondholders of 60% in principal amount of their claims in new first mortgage bonds, 40% in preferred stock and in satisfaction of their claims for accrued or unpaid interest, common stock at the rate of one share for each \$100 of interest unpaid. The plan further calls for debenture holders to receive 17% of principal in new first mortgage bonds, 83% in preferred stock and one share of common stock for each \$100 of interest unpaid."

"We propose to press for the immediate consideration of this plan of reorganization."
"Concerning the internal affairs of reorganization, plans have been approved to reduce the tax obligation to \$1,000,000 per annum, to liquidate the collateral, unprofitable and unneeded businesses of the company, to arrange for new working capital, to abandon unprofitable operations, in an effort to put the affairs of the company on a profitable operating basis beginning with 1939."

"There is, however, one matter concerning which we believe our debenture holders should be fully apprised. Investigation has disclosed that the company's losses have been due, at least in considerable part, to the fact the company tax bill, running to several millions of dollars a year, has largely been upon excess coal and barren lands aggregating approximately 123,000 acres. A survey of these lands indicates that the company had available coal in the ground to meet all its normal needs for upwards of 200 years. Since the tax rate is approximately 3% a year, it became perfectly obvious that if the company held lands containing coal which it did not expect to use more than 50 years hence it would be paying for the 50-year period alone in excess of 1 1/2 times the estimated value of the reserve coal. This naturally led to the conclusion that the only intelligent thing to do was to hold enough coal lands to supply the company's normal needs for at least the next 50 years and dispose of the rest."

"It is necessary, under the Pennsylvania law, to part with title to lands before Jan. 1, since the taxes become a lien according to the Pennsylvania law, not only upon the company's lands but upon the all of company's assets, on Jan. 1 of each year for the subsequent year's taxes. Consequently, if the company wants to operate profitably in 1939, it must dispose

of these excess lands by the end of the year 1938. The manner of disposition has been fully discussed among the interested parties. Interviews have been had with State departments in an attempt to sell them the lands, but they will not buy any lands unless they are free of taxes and they cannot close the title until after the first of next year.

"Under these circumstances, it was concluded that there was nothing to do except to separate the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. from the title to these lands by putting them in other corporations and then, in order that Philadelphia & Reading might not be charged with the taxes for 1939, to dispose of the title to the capital stock to whomsoever should buy it for anything they would pay. A motion to effect this result was made and was returnable at the Courthouse in Philadelphia on Nov. 23.

"The excess lands are to be conveyed to these new corporations, subject to the lien of the first mortgage for whatever they may be worth. When the lands are sold at this sale, the interest of the debenture holders in them will be wiped out. There seems to be no way of avoiding this and as a practical matter, the equity in these lands would seem to be of no value but to add to the tax burden.

"It is now the intention of your committee immediately to press for reorganization along the lines above suggested and every effort will be made towards this end"—V. 147, p. 2543.

12 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales and other oper. income.....	\$32,016,985	\$37,690,654	\$40,863,507	\$37,401,936
Cost of sales, incl. depr. and depletion.....	36,134,000	39,900,315	40,971,364	39,642,684
Loss from operations.....	\$4,117,015	\$2,209,661	\$107,857	\$2,240,748
Other income.....	109,995	285,262	165,514	306,936
Loss before charges.....	\$4,007,020	\$1,924,399	prof \$57,657	\$1,933,812
Interest, &c.....	2,973,186	3,066,382	3,052,780	3,160,843
Other charges.....	511,537	1,293,642	882,453	787,542
Net loss.....	\$7,491,743	\$6,284,423	\$3,877,556	\$5,882,197

—V. 147, p. 1500.

Phoenix Securities Corp.—Asset Value
The report for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1938, states that net asset value at close of the period, was \$6,276,951 equal to \$81.19 per share of \$3 convertible preferred stock outstanding. After deducting liquidating value of preferred stock (\$50 per share) the net asset value of common stock, was \$2.89 a share. As of Oct. 15, 1938, net assets had increased to approximately \$8.24 per share on common.

This compares with net assets of \$10,862,996 equal to \$140.52 per share of preferred and \$8.39 per share of common stock on Aug. 31, 1937.

In computing the net asset value, market quotations as at Aug. 31, 1938, were used in valuing securities held, having quoted markets. In cases of items having no quoted market, the lower of cost or values estimated by the board of directors, less reserves, was used.

The balance sheet as of Aug. 31, 1938, shows investments carried at cost of \$6,140,829 had market value of \$6,926,655. Total assets as of Aug. 31, 1938, including \$69,748 cash, amounted to \$6,714,125. This compares with cash of \$182,489 and total assets of \$9,397,880 on Aug. 31, 1937. Capital surplus was \$4,038,877 against \$6,103,169 at end of preceding year.—V. 146, p. 3676.

Month of October—	1938	1937	1936
Gross income.....	\$160,000	\$184,000	\$174,000
x Net income after expenses.....	93,000	104,000	97,000

x Before depreciation, depletion and taxes.—V. 147, p. 2402.

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936
Gross income, less discounts, returns & allowances.....	\$2,213,391	\$2,091,749	
Cost of sales, operating, selling & admin. expense.....	1,396,820	1,327,969	
Provision for depreciation.....	282,041	224,799	
Development and research expense.....	99,385	100,644	
Profit from operations.....	\$435,146	\$438,336	
Profits from British affiliate and misc. income.....	24,541	32,742	
Profit before provision for taxes.....	\$459,686	\$471,078	
Provision for Federal, State and foreign taxes (excl. undistributed profits tax).....	88,500	69,621	
Net profits.....	\$371,186	\$401,457	
Earnings per share.....	\$0.41	\$0.45	

—V. 147, p. 2700.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Sales, oper. & other inc.....	\$8,050,580	\$12,404,357
Costs, expenses, &c.....	7,755,747	11,256,383
Operating profit.....	\$294,833	\$1,147,974
Interest.....	245,955	261,272
Deplet., depr. & amort.....	907,098	1,010,072
Minority interests.....	Cr13,146	Cr14,622
Loss.....	\$845,074	\$108,848
x Special charges.....		304,644
Net loss.....	\$845,074	\$413,492

x Represents charge off of balance due on mortgage receivable for property sold, now considered unrecoverable.—V. 147, p. 1234.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net loss after int., depr. & taxes.....	\$103,366	prof \$279,836
Earnings per sh. on cap. stock.....	Nil	\$0.18

—V. 147, p. 582.

3 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1938	1937
Net loss after deprec., depletion, int. & taxes.....	\$274,132	pf \$257,160
Earnings per share on common stock.....	Nil	\$0.21

—V. 147, p. 3025.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
a Net loss.....	\$182,622	\$50,938
a After taxes, depreciation, depletion, &c.....	\$426,211	\$213,029

SEC Grants Application for Striking Securities from Listing and Registration

The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration on the Exchange the preferred stock (6% cumulative), \$100 par, and common stock, \$1 par value effective at the close of the trading session on Dec. 2, —V. 147, p. 1351.

Pittston Co.—Order Signed
An order granting authority in respect of obligations of the company and containing three amendments proposed by Erie R.R. trustees, has been signed by Federal Judge Paul Jones in Federal District Court at Cleveland. Amendments to reorganization plan were proposed by trustees after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had objected to the original plan, and call for Pennsylvania Coal Co., Erie subsidiary, to resume possession of its mining properties under lease to Pittston.—V. 147, p. 3168.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net loss after charges & taxes.....	\$223,419	\$234,692

—V. 147, p. 582.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net income after deprec., depletion, taxes, &c.....	\$665,886	\$750,974
Shares of capital stock.....	1,011,000	1,050,000
Earnings per share.....	\$0.67	\$0.71

—V. 147, p. 1936.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
a Net profit.....	\$12,053	\$42,635
b Earnings per share.....	\$0.07	\$0.25

a After depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes, &c. b On 169,742 shares of capital stock, no par.
Company mined 141,949 tons in October against 141,509 tons in the month before and 151,293 tons in October 1937.—V. 147, p. 2543.

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$284,833	\$270,155
Oper. exps., incl. taxes.....	202,777	194,996
Prop. retire. res. approp.....	22,917	22,917
Net oper. revenues.....	\$59,139	\$52,242
Other income (net).....	Dr90	Dr3,363
Gross income.....	\$59,049	\$51,817
Int. on mortgage bonds.....	40,604	40,604
Other int. and deduc'ns.....	5,641	4,224
Int. chgd. to construc'n.....	Cr46	Cr635
Net income.....	\$12,850	\$6,989

x Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid..... 430,167
Balance, deficit..... 251,200
x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938 amounted to \$1,974,467. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.25 a share on 7% pref. stock and \$1.07 a share on 6% pref. stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 2700.

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Utility plant.....	64,966,486	64,030,499	a Common stock.....	15,357,712	17,331,840
Non-utility prop. & expenditures for future develop't.....	2,071,967	4,885,299	Earned surplus.....	2,923,107	2,056,523
Receiv. from affil. companies.....	315,652	307,277	Long-term debt.....	51,274,600	51,863,714
Miscell. assets.....	2,154,391	2,159,316	Pays. to affil. cos.....	25,000	131,961
Sink fund & other special deposits.....	14,438	95,703	Current liab's.....	1,583,547	1,527,283
Prepd. accts. & deferred charges.....	518,808	88,284	Deferred credits.....	65,388	86,337
Unamort. debt discount & exp.....	3,521,430	3,702,774	Reserves.....	4,177,497	4,234,170
Current assets.....	1,975,640	1,974,734			
Total.....	75,538,812	77,243,886	Total.....	75,538,812	77,243,886

a Represented by 236,819 no par shares.
Earnings for nine months ended Sept. 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 5, page 2874.

Public Investing Co.—To Pay 8-Cent Dividend
Directors have declared a dividend of 8 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5. Dividend of 7½ cents was paid on June 15, last, and a semi-annual dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3168.

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938	1938
Gross operating revenue.....	\$17,279,249
Net income after appropriation for replacements, interest Federal income taxes, &c.....	3,290,740

—V. 147, p. 3168.

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—10 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$11,857,323	\$11,983,346
Oper. exps. & taxes.....	8,457,971	8,760,441
Net oper. income.....	\$3,399,351	\$3,222,905
Other income.....	Dr250,459	Dr165,787
Gross income.....	\$3,148,893	\$3,057,117
Interest on funded debt.....	2,091,195	2,111,476
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.....	200,863	203,305
Miscell. deductions.....	122,312	135,811
Net income.....	\$734,522	\$606,525

Notes—(1) For comparative purposes the results of operation for the portion of the year 1936 included above have been adjusted to exclude certain adjustments recorded during the month of Dec. 1936, which were applicable to a prior period, and the surplus at the beginning of the period has been adjusted accordingly.

(2) The provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes is based upon deductions for additional depreciation and other charges which are deductible for tax purposes, but which are not reflected in the above statement of income.—V. 147, p. 2701.

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$494,066	\$510,516
Operating expenses.....	448,423	456,617
State & municipal taxes.....	75,628	71,160
Social security taxes.....	5,560	3,656
Federal (incl. inc.) taxes.....	9,100	23,836
Net operating income.....	def \$54,645	\$136,247
Non-oper. income (net).....	961	4,584
Gross income.....	def \$53,684	\$140,831
Bond interest.....	58,361	683,931
Other interest (net).....	Cr2,569	Cr1,398
Other deductions.....	9,752	8,902
Prov. for special reserve.....		
Net income.....	def \$119,228	\$77,309

Prof. div. requirements..... 52,176
Note—Figures for all periods include operations of the former wholly-owned subsidiary, Manchester Street Ry., which was merged with this company as at Dec. 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3168.

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—Seeks Approval of Merger

Company has filed three petitions with the Federal Power Commission asking reinstatement of applications for approval of a merger into it of the Newark Consolidated Gas Co., the Essex & Hudson Gas Co. and the Hudson County Gas Co.

The applications were originally filed on Oct. 26, 1937, and were heard by an examiner, but the Commission consented to the withdrawal of the applications to permit the applicant to examine and consider a system of accounts for gas utilities adopted by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey.—V. 147, p. 2701.

(George) Putnam Fund of Boston—Asset Value
Total assets as of Nov. 1, 1938, were of \$1,314,387. Net asset value of \$15.14 per share on Nov. 1, 1938, compared with \$14.23 on Nov. 4, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1938.

Pullman, Inc. (& Subs.)—Consol. Bal. Sheet Sept. 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash & U. S. Govt. secur., Accts. and notes receivable, Equip. trust and other def. payment accounts, etc. Liabilities include Accts. pay. and payrolls, Acct. taxes, etc.

Total 258,550,251 275,807,509
x United States Government securities and marketable securities carried at cost which in the aggregate is less than the market value.

Smaller Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 28. This compares with dividends of 37 1/2 cents per share paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15 last; a special dividend of \$1.25 per share paid on Dec. 21, 1937, and a regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents paid on Nov. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3168.

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937 and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net sales (ex. of inter-company sales), Cost of sales, Profit, Other income, Total income, Expenses and taxes, Depreciation, Prov. for Fed. and State income taxes, Net income, Earnings per sh. on com. stk.—V. 147, p. 2254.

Quebec Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Gross revenue, Operating, taxes & other expenses, Exchange on bond int., Fixed charges, Amortiz. of bond prem., discount and expense, Surplus before deprec. and income tax.—V. 147, p. 2545.

Railroad Employees Corp.—Dividend Raised—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the class A and class B stocks both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 16. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on Oct. 20, last. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on these issues on July 20, last, and dividends of 15 cents were paid on April 20, last.—V. 147, p. 1787.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.—Plans \$16,000,000 Refunding Issue—

Company has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for authority to issue \$16,000,000 of serial notes, proceeds from the sale of which would be used to redeem on March 1, 1939, a like amount of the company's 5% serial gold bonds. The company said that the new notes would bear interest at rates considerably less than 5%, and that considerable savings would result from the transaction. The bonds are redeemable at par and accrued interest, plus a certain premium which will amount to \$420,000 for the \$16,000,000 which will be outstanding next March 1. The bonds to be redeemed are the balance of a \$32,000,000 issue of March 1, 1929, which mature in equal semi-annual instalments of \$800,000 each. The instalment due March 1, 1939, will be paid in cash. The company said agreements are being sought from the railroads, who jointly control the agency, to take care of the principal and interest of the new notes. Information concerning the price at which the notes will be sold and the interest rates will be filed soon, the agency stated. Also the agency will file information later concerning the terms and conditions of the sale, and any underwriting agreements. The premium of \$420,000 to be paid upon redemption of the bonds, plus certain expenses and the unamortized discount on the bonds, will amount to a total of \$620,355 expense, the commission was told.—V. 147, p. 2874.

Railway & Light Securities Co.—Asset Value—

The company reports net asset value of securities on Oct. 31, 1938, was equal to \$228.47 per \$100 of collateral trust bonds, \$243.13 per share of preferred stock, and \$18.54 per share of common stock. On Sept. 30 last, asset value of common stock was \$15.45 per share and on Oct. 31, 1937, asset value was \$15.80 per com. share.—V. 147, p. 2545.

Reading Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-Month-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937. Rows include Ry. operating revenues, Ry. oper. expenses, Net rev. from ry. oper., Railway tax accruals, Ry. operating income, Equipment rents (net), Joint facility rents (net), Net ry. oper. income.—V. 147, p. 2701.

Reed Roller Bit Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Profit after charges but before Federal taxes.—V. 147, p. 1788.

Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., int. & Federal tax, Shares com. stk. outstg, Earned per share.—V. 147, p. 1645.

Remington Rand, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., int., Fed. taxes, &c., Shares of common stock, Earnings per share.—V. 147, p. 3169.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net loss after deprec. and taxes.—V. 147, p. 2874.

Republic Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937. Rows include Net income after operating expenses & taxes, &c.—V. 146, p. 3966.

Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Corrected Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share.—V. 147, p. 2546.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937. Rows include Total operating revenue, Operating expenses, Maintenance expense, Retirement expense, x Federal income tax, Other taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Deductions from income, Net income, Preferred stock dividends.—V. 147, p. 2546.

Rome Cable Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Fed. taxes, &c.—V. 147, p. 1352.

St. Helen's Pulp & Paper Co.—40-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 23. A dividend of 20 cents was paid on Nov. 1, last; one of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 1, 1937; dividends of 20 cents were paid on Nov. 1, Sept. 1, July 1 and on April 1, 1937; a dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 1, 1936, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 2702.

St. Lawrence Corp. Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 4% cumulative class A preferred stock, par \$50, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. A dividend of \$1 was paid on Nov. 15, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue since April 15, 1931, when 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 146, p. 3969.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry.—Delisting—

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange will hold hearings on Nov. 29, to consider the advisability of recommending that applications be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission to strike from listing and registration the common stock (\$100 par) and the 5% non-cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par).—V. 147, p. 2703.

Savage Arms Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per sh. on 167,715 shares common, x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c.—V. 147, p. 1206.

Schenley Distillers Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after interest, deprec., conting., Fed. taxes, &c., Shs. com. stock outstg, Earnings per share.—V. 147, p. 1206.

Schmidt Brewing Co., Inc.—Dividends Resumed—

Directors have declared a dividend of 5 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 19. This will be the first dividend paid in several years.—V. 147, p. 2102.

Schulte Retail Stores Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-Month-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include x Loss, x After administration expenses, depreciation, but before special charges and credits.

D. A. Schulte to Finance Reorganization—

The protective committee for holders of 8% cumulative preferred stock of the corporation, the cigar store chain which is in reorganization under Section 77-B of which Samuel McRoberts is Chairman, on Nov. 21 notified stockholders regarding the plan of reorganization filed for the principal corporation and its subsidiary cigar store operating companies, and the plans of reorganization filed for Huyler's, which is the restaurant and soda fountain chain controlled by Schulte Retail Stores Corp., and Schulco Co., Inc., a real estate holding company, which is a subsidiary of the corporation.

According to the committee's letter the plan of reorganization is to be financed by cash to be advanced by D. A. Schulte under certain terms and conditions, creditors are to receive new preferred and common stocks for their claims, and holders of the present preferred and common stock of Schulte Retail Stores Corp. are to receive new common stock of the reorganized company.

The committee continues to invite the support of holders of the preferred stock and to request that they send authorizations empowering the committee to act for them to the Secretary, H. Blair Tyson, at 15 Church St., New York City.—V. 147, p. 2102.

Seagrave Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales, Cost of sales, selling and administrative exps., Operating loss, Other income, Total loss, Charges & Fed'l taxes, x Less Seagrave Fire Engines, Ltd., Net loss, x Operations suspended Feb. 28, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1206.

Seeman Brothers, Inc.—Earnings—
 Quar. Ended Sept. 30— 1938 1937 1936 1935
 Net profit after charges and Federal taxes— loss\$1,840 \$85,348 \$109,300 109,512
 Earnings per share on common stock— Nil \$0.79 \$1. \$1.01
 —V. 147, p. 1206.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—9 Mos.—1937
 Gross profit— \$1,412,031 \$1,249,177 \$3,807,867 \$4,307,272
 Expenses— 1,039,389 1,004,420 3,092,474 3,136,343
 Operating profit— \$372,642 \$244,757 \$715,393 \$1,170,929
 Charges (net)— 38,280 32,393 104,598 111,390
 Depreciation— 37,611 37,248 112,512 111,512
 x Fed. inc. taxes, &c.— 10,824 4,437 10,824 75,673
 Net profit— \$285,927 \$170,679 \$487,459 \$872,354
 Earn. per sh. on com.stk.— \$0.11 Nil Nil \$0.35
 x Includes provision for contingencies.—V. 147, p. 1206.

Shasta Water Co.—New President—
 Adam Andrew, who founded this company 50 years ago, has resigned as President and become Chairman of the Board, a newly created position. He is succeeded as President by Herbert A. Northern, who has been a director of the company for 10 years.—V. 146, p. 2059.

(Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—9 Mos.—1937
 Consol. net profit after deprec., Fed. taxes, &c. loss\$38,174 \$48,139 \$196,725 \$429,060
 Shs. of cap. stk. outst'g.— 1,265,500 1,269,170 1,265,500 1,269,170
 Earnings per share— Nil \$0.04 \$0.15 \$0.34

Extra Dividend—
 Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 2. See V. 146, p. 1259 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 1207.

Sierra Pacific Power Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. Oct. 31— 1938—Month—1937 1938—12 Mos.—1937
 Operating revenues— \$174,979 \$171,801 \$1,970,746 \$1,829,140
 Gross income after retirement accruals— 67,275 60,341 748,128 691,186
 Net income— 55,928 49,441 615,938 561,732
 Note—Includes parent company for period prior to July 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2704.

Signode Steel Strapping Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—9 Mos.—1937
 Net profit— \$51,802 \$78,293 \$59,704 \$404,633
 Earnings per sh. on common stock— \$0.24 \$0.44 \$0.01 \$2.59
 x After depreciation, interest and normal Federal income taxes.—V. 147, p. 584.

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.—Accum. Div.—
 Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$3 convertible preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. A regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on March 1, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3679.

Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—
 9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1938 1937 1936
 Net profit after charges & inc. taxes— \$797,622 \$969,790 \$872,318
 Shares of capital stock (\$1 par)— 4,640,063 4,747,997 4,610,065
 Earnings per share— \$0.17 \$0.20 \$0.19
 —V. 147, p. 1646.

(L. C.) Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.—Earnings—
 3 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1938 1937
 Sales— \$2,700,308 \$3,126,038
 Costs and expenses— 2,646,021 2,878,571
 Profit from operations— \$54,287 \$247,467
 Depreciation, depletion and amortization— 36,599 42,955
 Profit— 17,688 \$204,512
 Other income— 12,496 13,544
 Total income— \$30,184 \$218,056
 Interest, &c.— 43,558 47,778
 Federal and Canadian income taxes— 15,673 30,272
 Net loss— \$29,047 prf\$140,006
 Preferred dividends— 19,534
 Common dividends— 69,048
 Deficit— \$117,629
 —V. 147, p. 2547.

Solar Aircraft Co.—Earnings—
 Period Ended Oct. 15, 1938— 8 Weeks 24 Weeks
 Net income after oper. exps. and taxes, &c.— \$22,138 \$43,727
 Earnings per sh. on 138,243 shs. of common stock— \$0.16 \$0.32
 —V. 147, p. 2404.

Soundview Pulp Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—9 Mos.—1937
 Net income— \$66,379 \$788,854 \$374,351 \$1,459,833
 x After oper. exps., normal Federal income taxes, depreciation and other charges, but before surtax.—V. 147, p. 1788.

Southern Mining & Power Co.—Registers with SEC—
 See list given on first page of this department.

Southern Ry.—Seeks \$6,000,000—
 Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$6,000,000 of equipment trust certificates to be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par. The proceeds would be used to buy about 1,300 box cars, 1,000 gondola cars, 100 stock cars and 25 steel express cars.
 —Second Week of Dec.— Jan. 1 to Dec. 14—
 1938 1937 1938 1937
 Gross earnings (est.)— \$2,436,895 \$2,381,642 \$10,239,367 \$11,663,331
 —V. 147, p. 3170.

Southland Royalty Co.—20-Cent Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This compares with 10 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, last; 20 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 10 cents on Sept. 15, June 21 and on July 15, 1936; and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 5 cents per share were paid. In addition, an extra dividend of 5 cents per share was paid on Jan. 5, 1936, and on Jan. 10, 1935.—V. 146, p. 1567.

South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—Annual Report—
 Frank A. Dillingham, President, says in part:
 The amount of sugar made during the crop of 1938 was 297,000 short tons. It is expected that the output in 1939 will be somewhat less than that of 1938, due to the continuance of quota restrictions.
 Included in the current year's production in Puerto Rico are 6,592 tons of sugar made from canes purchased from planters by order of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture as their respective quotas for "carry-over inventory" fixed by the Federal Sugar Act of 1937; also, about 3,200 tons of "excess" sugar made during the crop. This sugar is inventoried at cost, exclusive of depreciation and certain other charges which were absorbed in determining the cost of the 1938 sugar sold and shipped during the year.
 Order of the board of directors, there were transferred from the profits

of the year to reserve accounts, the following amounts: To reserves for depreciation and obsolescence, \$725,231; to reserves for colonos' advances and accounts receivable, \$14,714; to reserves for investments, \$7,598; to reserves for income and profits taxes, \$261,107.
 The sum of \$10,311 was transferred from reserves for Colonos' advances and accounts receivable to reserves for contingencies.
 During August, 1938, pursuant to an agreement between the company and the R. S. F. Corp. (recently organized in New Jersey) the company transferred to said corporation its stock-holdings in subsidiary companies operating in Santo Domingo, in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding capital stock (except directors' qualifying shares) of said corporation. The company's interest in and entire control of said subsidiaries are maintained.
 On Nov. 7, 1938, the Government of Puerto Rico filed in the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico a proceeding in the nature of Quo Warranto against the company, its subsidiary the South Porto Rico Sugar Co. (of Puerto Rico) and the partnership Russell & Co., Sucesores, seeking to avoid Russell & Co.'s ownership and control of the lands owned and leased by them, inasmuch as the area thereof exceeds 500 acres. Counsel advise that in their opinion the company is not acting in contravention of the law and has an adequate defense to said proceeding.

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Sept. 30

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sugar made (tons)	277,000	339,850	325,000	301,250
Total receipts	\$11,084,383	\$14,011,616	\$12,719,512	\$11,058,019
Mfg., &c., exps., taxes interest, &c.	9,042,442	10,405,733	9,238,636	8,823,338
Net earnings	\$2,041,941	\$3,515,883	\$3,480,876	\$2,234,681
Int. on investment, &c.	138,511	133,909	201,333	197,640
Profit on sale of securities owned	-----	-----	3,020	48,327
Profit on sale of sugar & molasses prod. in prior years (net)	75,115	125,435	123,690	318,584
Total income	\$2,255,567	\$3,775,227	\$3,808,919	\$2,799,232
Interest exchange and collection charges	11,743	11,077	12,220	-----
Reserve for depreciation	747,544	785,868	794,623	759,318
Res. for income taxes	261,107	440,754	366,896	338,930
Net profit	\$1,235,172	\$2,537,528	\$2,635,180	\$1,755,983
Preferred divs. (8%)	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Common dividends	1,118,601	2,088,055	2,237,202	1,491,468
Balance, deficit	\$283,429	sur\$49,473	\$2,022	\$135,485
Previous surplus	3,746,836	3,731,245	3,683,267	3,818,751
Transfer from res. for contingencies	-----	17,311	-----	-----
Transfer from reserve for income taxes	x119,213	44,671	50,000	-----
Total surplus	\$3,582,621	\$3,842,699	\$3,731,245	\$3,683,267
Red. in val. of certain land in Santo Domingo	-----	46,045	-----	-----
Adjustment of deprec. of cane fields, &c.	-----	49,818	-----	-----
Miscell. deductions	y232,635	-----	-----	-----
Total profit and loss surplus Sept. 30	\$3,349,985	\$3,746,837	\$3,731,245	\$3,683,267
Shs. com. out. (no par)	745,734	745,734	745,734	745,734
Earnings per share	\$1.12	\$2.86	\$3.00	\$1.82

x Adjustments of income and property taxes of prior years, &c. y Includes \$30,889 for organization expenses charged to surplus, \$13,746 for loss resulting from retirements of plant and equipment and \$188,000 amount left aside as a reserve for revaluation of restricted sugars.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Assets—				
x Real prop. & pl't	14,710,264	15,075,694	14,710,264	15,075,694
Invest's (less res.)	1,524,512	1,570,441	1,524,512	1,570,441
Cash	2,380,463	5,148,934	2,380,463	5,148,934
Marketable secur.	3,671,706	1,996,349	3,671,706	1,996,349
Sugar & molasses on hand	910,356	714,870	910,356	714,870
Accts. rec. (less res.)	582,674	264,815	582,674	264,815
Advs. to planters	1,082,559	744,860	1,082,559	744,860
Growing cane	1,166,931	2,629,607	1,166,931	2,629,607
Mdse. for sale	242,117	229,042	242,117	229,042
Supplies & mat'ls.	222,339	182,243	222,339	182,243
Livestock	304,935	311,340	304,935	311,340
Restricted sugar on hand	1,559,212	1,421,154	1,559,212	1,421,154
Deferred charges	518,258	477,342	518,258	477,342
Other assets	48,920	53,950	48,920	53,950
Total	28,925,246	29,460,349	28,925,246	29,460,349
Liabilities—				
Preferred stock	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
y Common stock	19,906,783	19,906,783	19,906,783	19,906,783
Earned surplus	3,349,985	3,746,837	3,349,985	3,746,837
Accts. payable and accrued items	-----	305,202	-----	280,039
Reserve for income taxes	-----	278,963	-----	452,690
Reserve for contingencies, &c.	-----	84,311	-----	74,000
Total	28,925,246	29,460,349	28,925,246	29,460,349

x After reserve for depreciation of \$11,995,047 in 1938 and \$11,468,937 in 1937. y Represented by 745,734 shares (no par value).—V. 147, p. 1503.

Spicer Mfg. Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—9 Mos.—1937
 Net loss, after expense, deprec. & Fed. inc. tax— \$11,797 prof\$264,367 \$163,466 prf\$983,564
 Earnings per sh. on com.stk.— Nil \$0.70 Nil \$2.75

Detailed report of consolidated earnings for 9 months ended Sept. 30, 1938 are as follows: Profit from operations, \$876,077; expenses, \$486,817; depreciation, \$552,237; loss from operations, \$162,977; other income, \$27,707; loss, \$135,270; idle plant expense, \$14,196; Federal income tax, \$14,000; net loss, \$163,466.—V. 147, p. 1207.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.—Earnings—
 Consolidated Income Account
 Aug. 27 '38 Aug. 28 '37 Aug. 29 '36 Aug. 31 '35
 Net sales, incl. gross inc. of domestic subds.— \$40,583,131 \$47,122,095 \$37,228,372 \$25,819,670
 Cost of sales— 36,669,449 41,706,448 32,466,783 22,133,454
 Gross profit— \$3,913,681 \$5,415,647 \$4,761,589 \$3,686,216
 Selling & gen. expense— 2,953,461 2,996,756 2,642,683 2,241,577
 Depreciation— 516,723 479,065 421,216 423,476
 Profit from operations— \$443,497 \$1,939,826 \$1,697,690 \$1,021,163
 Other income (net)— 193,300 50,801 63,520 380,406
 Total income— \$636,797 \$1,990,627 \$1,761,218 \$1,401,569
 Idle mill expenses— 73,682 102,819 61,797 81,136
 Other deductions— 10,115 25,000 65,000 40,246
 Prev. for bad debts— 118,179 91,387 43,995 -----
 Interest paid— y71,664 y342,511 279,576 167,792
 Federal taxes— \$363,157 \$1,428,910 \$1,310,850 \$1,112,395
 Previous surplus— 6,508,297 7,083,135 6,587,598 6,503,151
 Total surplus— \$6,871,454 \$8,512,045 \$7,898,448 \$7,615,546
 Dividends— 763,739 1,053,629 800,000 800,000
 Prior period items— 2,478 Cr15,718 15,313 36,481
 Amt. transf. to cap. stk.— 940,836
 Amt. transf. to res. to redeem inventory— 345,000
 Adj. of res. for deprec. applic. to prior years— 25,000
 Prov. for contingencies— 141,466 50,000
 Balance— \$5,760,237 \$6,508,297 \$7,083,134 \$6,587,598
 Shs. cap.stk.out.(no par)— 509,213 509,213 500,000 500,000
 Earnings per share— \$0.71 \$2.81 \$2.82 \$2.22
 x Including steamship and elevator revenue of \$1,336,706 in 1936, \$1,192,373 in 1937 and \$1,613,088 in 1938. y Includes \$7,030 in 1938 and \$53,376 in 1937 for surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for Aug. 27 '38 and Aug. 28 '37. Assets include Plant and prop., Other assets, Inventories, Cash, Accts. receivable, and Deferred charges. Liabilities include Capital stock, Accounts payable, Notes payable, etc.

Total 24,129,051 29,009,900. x After depreciation of \$7,453,760 in 1938 and \$6,960,305 in 1937. y Represented by 509,213 shares (no par).—V. 147, p. 1207.

Springfield Street Ry.—Earnings. Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net loss, Revenue fare passengers carried, Average fare per passenger (cents).

(A. E.) Staley Mfg. Co.—Dividend Increased—Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. This compares with an initial dividend of 20 cents paid on June 21 last.—V. 147, p. 2705.

Standard Cap & Seal Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings. Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net income after deprec., Federal inc. taxes, &c., Shares of common stock outstanding, Earnings per share.

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 Nov. 19, 1938, totaled 111,434,781 kwh., an increase of 1.3% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 3171.

Standard Oil Co. of Kansas—To Pay \$2 Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the capital stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 8 to holders of record Dec. 2. A dividend of \$3 was paid on Dec. 20, 1937, and one of \$1 was paid on Dec. 26, 1936, this latter being the first dividend distributed by the company since Oct. 31, 1934, when a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid.—V. 147, p. 1354.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky—Extra Dividend—Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. An extra of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1937, extras of 15 cents were paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, 1937, and an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 146, p. 1891.

Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)—Listing—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 393,372 additional shares of capital stock (par \$25) on official notice of issuance, in payment of a stock dividend making the total number applied for 26,618,139 shares.—V. 147, p. 3171.

Standard Products Co., Inc.—Earnings. Table with columns for 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Net inc. after all charges, Income tax, Earnings per sh. on 800,000 shs. common stock, x Before provision for surtax on undistributed profit.

Registers with SEC—See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 2103.

Sterling Aluminum Products, Inc.—Earnings. Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Fed. inc. taxes, & surtax on undistributed profits, Earnings per sh. on 246,500 shs. of capital stock.

Sterling Gold Mining Corp.—SEC Becomes Party to Reorganization Under Chandler Act—See Transcontinental Petroleum Corp. below.

Stewart-Warner Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings. Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Gross profit from oper., Expenses, &c., Depreciation, Operating loss, Other income, Loss, Federal income tax, Net loss, x Indicates profit.—V. 147, p. 1939.

Studebaker Corp. (& Subs.)—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for 1938 and 1937. Assets include Cash on hand and on deposit, Sight drafts outstanding, Accts & notes receivable, etc. Liabilities include Acc'ts pay., trade, Accrued expenses, Res. for taxes, etc.

x After reserve for doubtful accounts and notes of \$34,296 in 1938 and \$28,191 in 1937. y After reserve for obsolescence and other reserves of \$485,936 in 1938 and \$402,401 in 1937. z After reserve for losses of \$5,425 in 1938 and \$12,651 in 1937. a After reserve for loss on demolition, &c., of \$2,130,980 in 1938 and \$2,229,110 in 1937, and reserve for depreciation of \$2,714,724 in 1938 and \$1,897,646 in 1937. The earnings for the three and nine months ended Sept. 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, V. 147, p. 3028.

Sunray Oil Corp.—Files Amendment—

The corporation has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with its proposed issue of \$4,000,000 of 5% convertible sinking fund debenture shares, series A. The issue is a corporate contractual obligation of indebtedness without fixed maturity. The amendment covers 1,506,250 shares of common stock (\$1 par) of which 1,000,000 shares are reserved for conversion of the debenture shares and 506,250 shares are reserved for conversion of 5 1/2% preferred stock. The debenture shares are convertible to and including Dec. 31, 1939, at the rate of \$4 per share of common; thereafter, to and including Dec. 31, 1940 at \$5 per share of common; thereafter to and including Dec. 31, 1942 at \$7 per share of common, and thereafter at \$9 per share of common, the debenture shares being valued at \$25 per debenture (the principal amount).

The preferred stock conversion rights have been changed so that the shares are now convertible at the rate of \$4 per share of common to and including Dec. 31, 1939; thereafter at \$5 per share of common to and including Dec. 31, 1940; thereafter at \$7 per share to and including Dec. 31, 1942, and thereafter at thr \$9 per share. Offering will be made at \$25 per unit. John J. Bergen & Co., Ltd., will be underwriter.—V. 147, p. 3171.

Sunset Ry.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 10 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of part of its line of railroad, extending from mile post 10,078, at or near Taft, to the end of the line at mile post 17,105, at or near Shale, approximately 7.027 miles, together with all sidings, spur tracks, and appurtenances, all in Kern County, Calif.—V. 125, p. 2669.

Sunshine Mining Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Fed'l income taxes, &c., Earnings per sh. on 1,488,821 shs. of cap. stock.—V. 147, p. 1939.

Superior Water, Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.—1937, and 1938-9 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps., incl. taxes, Prop. retire. res. approp., Net oper. revenues, Other income.

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross income, Interest on mtge. bonds, Other interest, Int. chgd. to construction, Net income, Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the Period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance.—V. 147, p. 2877.

Supervised Shares, Inc.—British Group to Market American Investment Trusts—

London & Boston Securities, Ltd., an affiliate of the largest unit trust organization in England which has distributed unit trust shares totaling more than \$115,000,000, announces the signing of an agreement with Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., largest American distributor of Boston-type investment funds, whereby the former will undertake the sole distribution throughout Great Britain of shares of Supervised Shares, Inc. It is understood that agreements also provide for similar distribution in the future of shares of other Boston-type funds sponsored by Massachusetts Distributors.

Marketing of the shares in England will begin at once, on the same terms as those upon which shares are available to the American public. Prices will be cabled daily and the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., Ltd., with long-established Boston connections, will act as London transfer agent.—V. 147, p. 2548.

Sweets Co. of America, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-9 Mos.—1937, and 1938-12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit, x After expenses, depreciation, &c., but before Federal income taxes.—V. 146, p. 3972.

(James) Talcott, Inc.—New Vice-President—

At the monthly meeting of the board of directors Robert D. Johnston was elected a Vice-President, in charge of Johnston Factors Division. Johnston Factors Corp., specializes in what is known to the trade as "drop-shipment" factoring. Recently James Talcott, Inc. acquired the entire capital stock of Johnston Factors Corp., and is continuing its business as Johnston Factors Division under the supervision of Mr. Johnston.—V. 147, p. 2877.

Tampa Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period Ended Oct. 31, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-12 Mos.—1937, and 1938-9 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net oper. revenues, Non-oper. income (net), Balance, Retirement accruals.

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, and 1935. Rows include Gross income, Interest, Net income, Preferred dividends declared, Common dividends declared.—V. 147, p. 2706.

Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg. Co.—10-cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21. A dividend of five cents was paid on April 15 last, and one of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 28, 1937.—V. 145, p. 3984.

Texas Gulf Producing Co.—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for 1938 and 1937. Assets include Cash, Working funds, Notes receivable, etc. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Accrued liabilities, Prov. for Federal taxes, etc.

Total 9,778,035 10,355,450. a After depreciation and depletion reserves of \$3,642,315 in 1938 and \$3,002,331 in 1937. b Represented by 888,138 no par shares in 1938 and 888,132 no par shares in 1937. The earnings statement for 9 and 12 months ended Sept. 30 appeared in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 12, V. 147, p. 3028.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Gross revenue	\$1,483,826	\$1,399,385	\$16,490,668
Oper. exps. & taxes	987,866	789,244	9,656,056
Prov. for depreciation	105,000	105,000	1,260,000
Gross income	\$390,960	\$505,142	\$5,574,612
Int. & other fixed chgs.	231,713	233,670	2,829,998
Net income	\$159,248	\$271,472	\$2,744,613
Divs. on pref. stock	129,284	129,394	1,550,875
Balance	\$29,964	\$142,077	\$1,193,856
x No provision was made in 1936 or 1937 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits as all taxable income was distributed.—V. 147, p. 2877.			

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$2,548,649	\$2,692,428	\$21,755,051
Operating expenses	1,590,002	1,830,763	15,141,054
Railway tax accruals	278,702	216,171	1,631,915
Equip. rentals (net)	84,342	113,126	1,113,829
Joint facil. rents (net)	7,893	Cr5,369	53,263
Net ry. oper. income	\$587,710	\$537,737	\$3,814,990
Other income	40,496	34,883	364,898
Total income	\$628,206	\$572,620	\$4,179,888
Miscell. deductions	10,241	8,969	102,161
Fixed charges	340,088	327,684	3,295,343
Net income	\$277,877	\$235,967	\$782,384
—V. 147, p. 2706.			

Texas Pacific Land Trust—Delisting—

Application is being made to the Securities and Exchange Commission to strike from listing and registration on the New York Stock Exchange, the certificates of proprietary interest (\$100 par), because of the small amount outstanding.—V. 146, p. 3172.

Texas Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$1,050,164	\$1,104,498	\$11,307,312
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	527,169	501,213	5,713,861
Amort. of limited-term investments	146	-----	1,458
Prop. retirement reserve appropriations	90,221	109,021	1,124,961
Net oper. revenues	\$432,628	\$494,264	\$4,467,032
Other income (net)	1,270	1,378	5,689
Gross income	\$433,898	\$495,642	\$4,472,721
Int. on mtge. bonds	177,708	177,708	2,132,500
Int. on debenture bonds	10,000	10,000	120,000
Other int. & deductions	13,064	20,214	189,362
Net income	\$233,126	\$287,720	\$2,030,859
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the whether paid or unpaid	-----	-----	865,050
Balance	-----	-----	\$1,165,809
—V. 147, p. 2706.			

Toledo Edison Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938	
Gross operating revenue	\$1,207,139
Net income after provision for depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, &c	1,851,196
—V. 147, p. 1647.	

Transcontinental Petroleum Corp.—SEC Becomes Party to Reorganization Proceedings Under Chandler Act—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 15 that it has become a party to four additional reorganization proceedings under Chapter X of the revised Bankruptcy Act. The Commission previously announced its participation in proceedings involving the Detroit International Bridge Co., now pending in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

The four cases to which the present announcement relates involve the reorganization of Transcontinental Petroleum Corp., of Dallas, Texas, Camden Rail & Harbor Terminal Corp., of Camden, N. J., Sterling Gold Mining Corp., of Houston, Texas, and Mt. Forest Fur Farms of America, Inc., of Detroit, Mich., and may be summarized as follows:

Upon the request of Federal Judge William H. Atwell, the Commission on Nov. 7, 1938, filed a notice of its appearance in the proceedings for the reorganization of the Transcontinental Petroleum Corp., pending in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas. Company, organized in Delaware in 1936, as successor to the National Petroleum Corp., is engaged in the leasing and development of oil, gas, and mineral properties. The company has outstanding 625,000 shares of common stock (\$1 par). Liabilities, secured and unsecured, are stated to be in excess of \$750,000. The company has interests in producing wells and oil, gas, and mineral leases in the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Involuntary proceedings for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act were approved on Nov. 18, 1937.

Upon the request of Federal Judge John Boyd Avis, the Commission on Nov. 2, 1938, filed a notice of its appearance in the proceedings for the reorganization of the Camden Rail & Harbor Terminal Corp., pending in the U. S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Company was incorporated in New Jersey in 1927 for the purpose of erecting and operating a warehouse. In 1928 approximately \$1,650,000 of 6½% first mortgage bonds and approximately \$600,000 of 10-year sinking fund gold debentures were sold to the public in order to raise funds for construction. Interest on the bonds has not been paid since 1933 and interest on the debentures has been in default since 1930. The company was placed in equity receivership in 1932, and in July, 1937, a voluntary petition for reorganization was filed under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

Upon the approval of Federal Judge Thomas M. Kennerly of its motion for leave to file a notice of its appearance, the Commission on Nov. 8, 1938, filed such notice in the proceedings for the reorganization of the Sterling Gold Mining Corp., pending in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. The company was incorporated in Arizona in 1933. It has outstanding 916,385 shares (\$1 par) stock, a large part of which is publicly held. Voluntary proceedings for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act were instituted on Aug. 11, 1938.

Upon the request of Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle, the Commission on Sept. 28, 1938, filed a notice of its appearance in the proceedings for the reorganization of the Mt. Forest Fur Farms of America, Inc., pending in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The company, organized in Delaware in 1928 for the purpose of ranching various kinds of fur-bearing animals, owns real property comprising 80 acres of land in Michigan and 62,500 acres of marsh land in Louisiana. One of the company's principal assets is a claim asserted against valuable oil and mineral rights on the Louisiana property, title to which rights is now in dispute. Its outstanding capital stock consists of 53,626 shares of class A (\$10 par) preferred stock, 282,676 shares (no par) class B stock, and 100,000 shares (no par) class C stock. Approximately \$470,000 was realized from the sale of stock to the public. A receiver for the company was appointed in connection with State Court proceedings in Michigan in 1931. Reorganization proceedings under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act were initiated on Aug. 15, 1938.—V. 146, p. 2064.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1938	1937	1936
x Operating loss		\$129,697	\$107,380	prof. \$177,516
Net loss		210,988	263,689	prof. 132,058
x After depreciation and operating taxes, y After incurring losses on other income of \$31,291, including a loss from the sale of airport property of \$72,507, z After a profit on other income of \$43,690, including the sale of equipment.				
Operating revenues decreased 5¼% in the third quarter of 1938, which compares with a decrease of 10% in revenue passenger miles. However,				

revenue passenger miles during the third quarter gained 5.9% over the second quarter of the year. Figures for the second quarter were 18,879,270 and for the third quarter just ended, 19,994,717. In the corresponding third quarter a year ago, 22,234,014 revenue passenger miles were flown, 10% more than this year. There has been a steady increase in passenger miles flown by T. W. A. during recent months, the report showed. August increased 1% over July; September showed a gain of 9.7% over August; and October showed an increase of 6% over September. The October revenue passenger miles flown totaled 7,582,751 and was 2.5% above the passenger miles flown in the same month in 1937.

Express pound miles for the September quarter totaled 160,381,043, against 127,202,380 for the third quarter of 1937 and 141,007,574 for the second quarter of this year. Mail pound miles totaled 664,304,362, against 635,995,022 for the corresponding period of 1937 and 647,523,459 during the second quarter of this year.—V. 147, p. 2256.

Transportation Building Co., Los Angeles—Files Under Chandler Act—

F. H. Schutz, trustee, reports to holders of Transportation Building (Los Angeles, Calif.) 6½% first mortgage bonds dated Aug. 15, 1923, as follows:

To facilitate reorganization, the property securing the bond issue was transferred by Assets Corp., the former owner of such property, to Transportation Building Co. On Nov. 1, 1938, the latter filed its petition for reorganization under Chapter X of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, such chapter having taken the place of former Section 77-B of such Act.

This petition has been approved by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of California, and the Court has appointed F. H. Schutz trustee of the estate. Accordingly, the trustee is in possession of the Transportation Building property and is now operating it, subject to the orders of such Court.

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$219,670	\$206,170	\$2,494,591
Operating expenses	175,463	151,272	1,666,978
State & municipal taxes	16,159	6,640	174,266
Social security taxes	975	1,123	14,733
Fed. (incl. income) taxes	5,123	7,250	122,248
Net oper. income	\$21,950	\$39,885	\$516,366
Non-oper. inc. (net)	37	1,742	37,688
Gross income	\$21,987	\$41,627	\$554,054
Bond interest	11,161	11,161	133,936
Other interest (net)	7,621	12,392	92,591
Other deductions	3,044	8,234	33,037
Net income	\$161	\$9,840	\$294,490
Pref. div. requirements	20,790	20,790	249,475
—V. 147, p. 2550.			

Union Electric Co. of Missouri (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30—		1938	1937
Operating revenues		\$30,129,369	\$31,838,888
Operating expenses and taxes		18,027,624	18,112,088
Net operating revenues		\$12,101,745	\$13,726,799
Non-operating revenues		Dr6,942	61,056
Gross income		\$12,094,803	\$13,787,856
Interest on funded debt		4,462,675	4,550,403
Amortization of bond discount and expense		484,390	279,077
Other interest charges		27,488	170,886
Interest during construction charged to property and plant		Cr95,790	Cr74,342
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries		505,318	895,993
Minority interests		3,320	3,470
Other deductions		36,265	29,061
Net income		\$6,671,196	\$7,933,307
Note—So far as can be determined the company and its subsidiaries had no liability with respect to the year 1937 for surtax on undistributed income under the Revenue Act of 1936.			

Files Amendment—

Company filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that the offering price on its 130,000 shares of \$5 preferred stock will be \$106 a share. Holders of the company's outstanding preferred will have prior opportunity to purchase the new \$5 preferred.

The amendment also states that its parent, North American Co., has submitted to the commission a tentative plan of integration dated Nov. 1, 1938, embracing subsidiaries and companies in which large investments are held by North American, North American Edison Co. and North American Light & Power Co.—V. 147, p. 3028.

Union Pacific RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937
Freight revenues	\$13,644,691	\$13,964,220	\$96,609,069
Passenger revenues	1,326,379	1,488,165	14,085,604
Mail revenues	434,677	427,551	3,920,996
Express revenues	197,358	181,099	1,708,543
All other transp. revs.	387,244	424,098	3,467,870
Incidental revenues	213,394	224,738	1,737,547
Ry. oper. revenues	\$16,203,743	\$16,709,871	\$121,729,629
Maint. of way & structures	2,007,493	\$1,280,810	14,448,121
Maint. of equipment	2,476,474	2,722,222	21,372,527
Traffic expenses	366,777	380,309	3,477,645
Transportation expense	4,887,290	5,226,999	41,211,391
Miscellaneous operations	309,753	314,088	2,907,028
General expense	422,769	486,159	4,266,714
Transportation for invest	Cr194	-----	Cr4,481
Net rev. from ry. ops.	\$5,733,381	\$6,299,284	\$34,050,684
Railway tax accruals	1,236,805	987,517	12,428,522
Railway oper. income	\$4,496,576	\$5,311,767	\$21,622,162
Equip. rents (net)	1,190,279	1,319,921	7,069,153
Joint facility rents (net)	83,046	23,682	548,285
Net of items	\$3,223,251	\$3,968,164	\$14,014,724
Note—In October, 1937, approximately \$286,700 was credited to railway tax accruals (same amount was credited during each month from June to September, 1937, inclusive), representing one-seventh of the amount (approximately \$1,801,000) charged to that account from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1936, inclusive, that would have been payable under the Taxing Act (company to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935) which was repealed by the Carriers' Taxing Act of 1937, and one-seventh of the difference (approximately \$206,000) between the amount charged to railway tax accruals from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1937, inclusive, under the repealed act, based on a tax rate of 3½%, and the amount accruing for that period under the new act, based on a tax rate of 2¾%.—V. 147, p. 2550.			

United Aircraft Corp.—To Pay 75-cent Dividend—Bonus to Employees—

Directors on Nov. 22 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 2. This compares with dividends of 50 cents per share paid on June 15, last, Dec. 15 and July 15, 1937 and on Dec. 15, 1936, this last, being the initial dividend. Donald L. Brown, President of the corporation, on Nov. 23, made the following announcement to employees: "I am pleased to announce that it has been decided to pay on Dec. 15 to each employee who on Nov. 1 had been on the payroll of the corporation for less than one year the sum of \$5 and \$10 to each employee for more than one year but less than five years. In addition, employees who had been on the payroll for more than five years but less than 10 years will receive \$15 while those who had been employed for more than 10 years will receive \$25. These payments will be net of all taxes which by the provision of the Federal Security Act the corporation will be required to deduct therefrom."

"I take this opportunity of expressing our keen appreciation of the splendid cooperation of the employees of all our divisions, which has made possible our continued growth and progress."

Mr. Brown said that well over 5,000 employees are on the payroll of the corporation. Of these more than 1,000 have been employed for from 5 to 10 years and more than 400 have been employed for longer than 10 years.

United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp.—Listing—

The Toronto Stock Exchange has listed 5,721,924 common shares (par 10 cents) of which 5,298,563 shares have been issued.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and sub-headers for June 30 '38 and Dec. 31 '37.

a As follows: Merchandise advances to agents, \$558,600; securities deposited under lease agreements, &c., at cost, \$27,479; other securities of or below cost, less reserve, \$11,988; mortgages receivable on real estate, less reserve, \$118,833; claims against closed banks, less reserve, \$43,242.

United Drill & Tool Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period Ended, 3 Mos. '38, 9 Mos. '38, 9 Mos. '37.

United Electric Coal Cos.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 3 Months Ended Oct. 31—, 1938, 1937.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output—

Table with 4 columns: Week Ended, Nov. 19 '38, Nov. 12 '38, Nov. 20 '37.

United Specialties Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30—, 1938, 1937.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30. Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1938, 1937.

United Securities Co. of Missouri—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 144, p. 3859.

United States Plywood Corp.—Listing—

The New York Curb Exchange has authorized the listing of 42,944 outstanding shares of \$1.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock (par \$20) and 191,961 outstanding shares of common stock (par \$1).

United States Rubber Co.—To Pay Preferred Dividend—

Directors on Nov. 22 declared a dividend of \$4 per share on the 8% non-cumul. 1st pref. stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 9. This will be the first dividend paid on these shares since Feb. 15, 1928.—V. 147, p. 1053.

Utah Light & Traction Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, 1938, 1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937.

Note—No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid interest on the 6% income demand note, payable if, as, and when earned, amounting to \$1,542,131 for the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2708.

Valspar Corp.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the \$4 conv. pref. stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 25. An initial dividend of \$1 was paid on Aug. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 2709.

Utah Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, 1938, 1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937.

Balance— Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Oct. 31, 1938, amounting to \$6,961,107. Latest dividends, amounting to \$1.16 2-3 a share on \$7 pref. stock and \$1 a share on \$6 pref. stock, were paid on Oct. 1, 1938. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 147, p. 3174.

Van Camp Milk Co.—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Table with 5 columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1938, 1937.

a After reserve for doubtful accounts, discounts, &c., of \$15,161 in 1938 and \$15,324 in 1937. b After reserve for depreciation of \$642,640 in 1938 and \$669,777 in 1937. c After reserve of \$7,200 in 1938 and \$9,000 in 1937. The income account for the six months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 147, p. 3030.

Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Corp.—Sells Stock Privately—

Company has increased its outstanding capital stock in the hands of the public by 7,000 shares sold privately in reduction of \$70,000 in the amount of obligation under a promissory note which was issued in connection with purchase and development of properties in Texas. This note, on which \$120,367 was owed at Dec. 31, 1937, has now been reduced to \$24,343.

The sale of these 7,000 shares increased the capital stock in the hands of the public to 203,860 shares. In addition, an option has been issued by company covering 5,000 shares of its capital stock at a price of \$10 per share. John R. Moulton, President, states: "The fourth well on company's Big Wichita Riverbed lease in North Texas has been completed at depth of 3,811 feet; initially flowed 150 barrels through casing in 45 minutes and later flowed 285 barrels through 2 inch tubing in three hours in the Texas Railroad Commission official test."—V. 147, p. 2878.

Virginia Public Service Co.—Dividend Deferred—

Directors at their recent meeting decided to defer action on payment of a dividend ordinarily due at this time on the 6% and 7% cum. pref. stock. Regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 and \$1.75 per share, respectively, were paid on Oct. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 3030.

Walker & Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$2.50 cum. class A conv. stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21. This compares with 37 1/2 cents paid on Oct. 12 and Aug. 25 last, 25 cents paid on July 5 and on May 28 last, and with 50 cents paid on Feb. 17 last, Dec. 23, Sept. 30, July 26, April 26 and Feb. 18, 1937; Nov. 30, Oct. 15, Aug. 31, July 1, April 25 and Feb. 15, 1936; and Dec. 20, Nov. 15, Aug. 15, May 15 and Feb. 15, 1935.—V. 147, p. 1941.

Ward Baking Corp.—Consolidation Voted—

Stockholders on Nov. 18 approved the proposal to merge this company with its wholly owned operating subsidiary, the Ward Baking Co., under the name of the latter. The stockholders voted also that the consolidated company issue 257,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred of \$100 par value, 83,000 shares of class A common, and 500,000 shares of class B common of no par value.

(Hiram) Walker-Godderham & Worts, Ltd.—Report—

H. C. Hatch, President and Chairman, states: Company has recently completed the extension of its interest in Great Britain undertaken to provide an adequate source of supply for its established Scotch brands. In September company's operating subsidiary in Great Britain, Hiram Walker & Sons (Scotland) Ltd., placed in operation its new Scotch grain distillery at Dumbarton, near Glasgow. This distillery incorporates the most modern scientific features of our distillery at Peoria, Illinois and is the largest distillery in Europe, having a capacity of 2,500,000 imperial proof gallons per year. It is estimated that the cost of construction of this distillery will aggregate £590,000. During the year ended Aug. 31, 1938 expenditures thereon amounted to £470,000. The report for 1937 mentioned that negotiations had been completed for the sale in London, Eng. by Hiram Walker & Sons (Scotland) Ltd. of £1,000,000 (authorized £2,000,000) 15-year 4 1/2% debenture stock, guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by your company. This sale was consummated in Nov., 1937 and in April of this year an additional £500,000 of debentures were sold in London bringing the total of these debentures outstanding to £1,500,000. The total proceeds amounted to £1,447,000 and were used for the construction of the Dumbarton Distillery and for the reduction of bank loans.

Following appropriate action by the directors goodwill, processes and trademarks shown Aug. 31, 1937 at \$9,491,526 was reduced to \$1 by a charge against earned surplus.

The directors have unanimously approved retirement annuity and group life insurance plans for the employees of company and its subsidiaries. The plans which are to be submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting on Dec. 9 will provide for contributions by both employees and the company.

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Aug. 31 (Incl. Subs.)

Table with 4 columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Selling & gen. expenses, Depreciation, Amortization of leasehold premises, Balance, Incidentals on sales, Miscellaneous income, Dividends received, Profit (net) on disposal on capital assets, Total, Interest on bank loans, Debenture interest, Amort. of debt discount and expense, Prem. on deb. red., Amt. required to reduce investments, Misc. deductions, Prov. for income taxes, Miscell. deductions, Net income, Bal. at begin. of period, Total, Settlement of claims, Excess of life ins. prem., Dom. & Prov. taxes for prior years, Amount required to red. goodwill, &c. to \$1, Divs. on pref. shares, Divs. on com. shares, Balance, surplus, Shares common stock, Earnings per share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31 (Incl. Subs.)

Table with 4 columns for years 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Cash, Receivables, Inventories, Cash sur. value of life ins. policies, Cash on dep. as security for debts., Prepaid & deferred charges, Land, bldgs., p't & equipment, Invest's (at cost), S. of H. W. G. & W., Ltd. (cost), Goodwill, processes and trade marks, Total, Liabilities—Bank loans, Accounts payable, Trade, Res. for all taxes., Misc. accts. pay., & sundry accts., Dividend payable, Deb. int. accrued, 10-yr. 4 1/4% conv. debentures, 15-year 4 1/4% guar. debent. stock, Res. for conting., Preference stock, Common stock, Earned surplus.

a After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$7,640,761 in 1938 and \$6,919,577 in 1937. b No par value shares. c After reserves. d Includes \$1,745,235 United States taxes paid on goods in branch warehouses unsold in 1938 and \$1,312,179 in 1937. e Held by trustee for United States subsidiary under option at cost to employee, 4,308 shares in 1938 and 4,655 in 1937. f Represented by 724,004 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 2709.

White Sewing Machine Corp.—To Recapitalize—

Corporation has under consideration a proposed plan of recapitalization dated March 5, 1938, the consummation of which will reduce the capital from \$5,750,000 to \$2,380,000, which reduction will be effected by changing the presently authorized and outstanding 100,000 shares of preference stock (no par) into prior preference stock (\$20 par) and the presently authorized 400,000 shares of common stock (no par) into 500,000 shares (\$1 par) each outstanding share of preference stock together with all accumulated and unpaid dividends to be exchangeable for one share of prior preference stock and three shares of new common stock and each of the presently issued and outstanding 200,000 shares of common stock to be exchanged for 2-5ths share of new common stock.—V. 147, p. 3175.

Warren Brothers Co.—Earnings—

The company has prepared a report of the combined net losses of the parent company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and its proportionate share of the net profits and losses of its controlled subsidiaries for the first eight months of the current year. After all charges including depreciation of \$125,772 the parent company's net loss for the first eight months of 1938 on partially-owned and controlled companies, provision for estimated Federal, State and provincial income taxes of \$24,609 but not including interest of approximately \$255,000 on the parent company's funded debt, the net combined loss is \$54,886.

There were no surplus adjustments but certain specific charges applicable to prior years aggregating \$149,163 were included in the losses. The following comparative figures show certain changes in the financial position of the company as a result of the eight months' operations to Aug. 31, 1938:

Table with 3 columns for Aug. 31, '38, Dec. 31, '37. Rows include Net current assets incl. preliminary expense on construction of parent company and wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cash of parent company and wholly-owned subs., Cash in foreign countries subject to exchange restrictions included in the above, Combined net current assets and preliminary expense on contracts in process of partially-owned and controlled subsidiaries, Combined secured funded debt of partially-owned and controlled subsidiaries, after deducting cash in the hands of the trustees, Fixed assets less depreciation of parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Fixed assets less depreciation of the partially-owned and controlled subsidiaries, Contingent liabilities of the parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries for guaranteed obligations.

The secured bank debt of the Argentine wholly-owned subsidiary has been reduced during the eight months' period \$196,910, the unpaid balance at Aug. 31, 1938, being \$173,335. Routine collections by that company on its municipal paper are now retaining the outstanding bank loan at the rate of approximately \$20,000 per month.

Contracts secured by the several operating companies during the first eight months amounted to \$6,167,293 as compared with \$7,928,224 for the same period of 1937. With \$2,416,703 of contracts carried over from the previous year, this provided a total amount of available work aggregating \$8,583,996. Of this volume, \$6,434,749 had been completed by Aug. 31, leaving \$2,149,247 yet to complete.—V. 146, p. 3532.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.—Consol. Bal. Sheet—

Table with 4 columns for Sept. 3, '38, Aug. 31, '37, Sept. 3, '38, Aug. 31, '37. Rows include Assets—Land, bldgs., mach. & equip., Inv. in & advs. to allied cos., Accts. & bills rec., Adv. (current), Loans to ginners, &c., Dep. in bk. in liq., C. Co.'s com. stock, Inventories, d Inv. in pref. stk., Cash, U. S. Govt. bonds, Miscell. investm't., Prepd. exp. & def'd charges, Cash surr. value of life insurance, Total, Liabilities—Capital stock, Accts. payable & accrued liabils., Acceptances pay., Due to allied and affiliated cos., Res. for Fed. and State inc. tax., Res. for fire ins., &c., Purch. money note payable, Paid-in surplus, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

a Represented by 300,000 no par pref. shares and 600,000 shares of no par common stock. b After reserve for depreciation of \$9,847,164 in 1938 and \$10,428,154 in 1937. c Represented by 20,800 shares at cost in 1938 and 18,000 shares at cost in 1937. d Represented by 7,700 shares at cost in 1938 and 5,600 shares at cost in 1937. The income statement for the year ended Sept. 3 was published in V. 147, p. 3031.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for Week End. Nov. 14, 1938, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, 1938, 1937, 1937. Rows include Gross earnings (est.), Total.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—9 Mos.—1937, 1937. Rows include Telegraph and cable operating revenues, Repairs, Deprec. & amortiz., All other maintenance, Conducting operations, Relief depts. & pensions, All other general and miscell. expenses, Net telegraph & cable operating revenues, Uncoll. oper. revenues, Taxes assignable to operations, Operating income, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Deducts from gross inc., Net income.

V. 147, p. 3174

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. (& Subs.)—

Table with 4 columns for Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1938, 1937, 1937. Rows include Assets—Land, buildings, mach., fixt., &c., Land and bldgs. not used in oper., Patents & goodwill, Cash, Notes, tr. accept., & accts. receiv., Inventories, County & munic. securities, Inv. & accts. rec., Sundry dep. accts., rec., invest., &c., Deferred charges, Total, Liabilities—Capital stock, Accounts payable, Acrued accounts., Div. payable on class A stock., Notes pay. to bank, Fed. inc. tax addit. for prior years., Deferred income., Res. for Fed. tax., Res. for conting., Earned surplus.

a After reserve for depreciation of \$1,517,257 in 1938 and \$1,455,727 in 1937. b Represented by 27,376 no par shares of class A and 160,583 no par shares of common stock. c After reserve for depreciation and re-valuation of \$41,569. The income statement for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 147, p. 3175.

(H. F.) Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30—1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Income—Crude oil, gas, gasoline and oil sales, Rents and royalties, Miscellaneous, Total income, Purchase, freight and tax, Inventory, Operating expense, General administrative expense, Operating profit, Lease development costs, Dry hole costs, Interest charges, Provision for bad debts, Discounts allowed, Provision for contingencies, Sundry deductions, Profit, Other income, Profit exclusive of depletion, depreciation, &c., Depletion and depreciation, Loss on cap. assets sold & abandoned, Amortiz. of bond discount & expense, Net profit.

Note—No provision made for Federal surtax.—V. 147, p. 909.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.—Accumulated Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, \$1.62 1/2 per share on the 6 1/4% cum. pref. stock and \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, all of \$100 par value, all payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 30. Similar payments were made on Sept. 20, June 20 and March 21, last; on Dec. 20, Sept. 20, June 19 and March 20, 1937, and on Dec. 21 and Sept. 21, 1937 and dividends at one-half of the regular rate were paid in each of the six preceding quarters prior to which, regular quarterly dividends were disbursed.—V. 147, p. 2880.

Witherbee Sherman Corp.—Interest—

Company deposited with Guaranty Trust Co. of New York the funds necessary to meet the 3% fixed rate interest coupons maturing Nov. 1, 1938, such coupons being in the following amounts: on bonds of \$1,000 denomination, \$15; on bonds of \$500 denomination, \$7.50; and on bonds of \$250 denomination, \$3.75.

No funds were deposited, however, to meet the additional "if earned" interest coupons also maturing on that date as the company did not have sufficient net earnings to provide for the payment thereof.—V. 147, p. 1056.

Woods Brothers Corp.—Reorganization Confirmed—

On Nov. 5, the U. S. District Court for the District of Nebraska, Lincoln Division, confirmed the plan of reorganization, dated May 2, 1938, after adopting certain proposed amendments, which the court ruled were not materially adverse to the interests of any creditor or stockholder.

The plan provides that the holders of the 6% collateral trust bonds due in 1937 (including holders of certificates of deposit representing such bonds) are entitled to receive the following in exchange for each \$1,000 bond:

- \$180 in cash, of which \$120 is required to be paid at the time the new securities are exchanged. Payment of the remaining \$60 may be deferred until Feb. 1, 1939 although it is believed at the present time that the full payment will be made upon consummation of the plan.
- \$1,000 in principal amount of new 3 1/2% series A bonds due in 10 years. The bonds will be dated and interest will commence to accrue as of June 1, 1938, or such later date as may be determined by the court.

The bondholders' reorganization committee has been advised by the company that for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938 the consolidated profit and loss statement as prepared by the company shows a profit of \$47,569 after all charges except interest on bond and bank debt and before Federal taxes, as compared, on a comparable basis, with a profit of \$55,347 earned in the same period of 1937.—V. 147, p. 2106.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.—15-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 9. Regular quarterly dividend of like amount was paid on Oct. 21, last.—V. 147, p. 2710.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$1,530,659	\$1,583,370	\$1,665,694	\$1,405,507
Net from railway	609,858	643,914	609,476	516,666
Net after rents	382,290	415,836	360,613	310,748
From Jan. 1				
Gross from railway	11,898,699	13,508,454	12,689,704	10,277,098
Net from railway	3,796,370	4,500,817	3,994,935	2,530,902
Net after rents	1,637,071	2,431,630	1,728,842	584,118

—V. 147, p. 2711.

York Rys.—Interest—

The committee on Securities of the New York Curb Exchange has ruled that the company unextended 1st mtgs. and coll. trust 5% bonds, due Dec. 1, 1937, be quoted ex-interest \$25 per \$1,000 bond on Dec. 1 that the bonds shall continue to be dealt in flat and to be a delivery against transactions made on and after Dec. 1, 1938, must be endorsed with legends indicating that six months' interest payable June 1, 1938, and six months' interest payable Dec. 1, 1938, have been paid.—V. 147, p. 761.

Associated Gas & Electric Corp.—J. I. Mange Criticizes Uneconomic Reduction in Rates—Says Investor Is Deprived of Due—Reports Operating Income of \$35,573,479—Taxes Increase 20%—

Uneconomic rate reductions are criticized in the 1937 annual report of the corporation, released for publication Oct. 28. In the letter, signed by J. I. Mange, President, it is pointed out that reductions which became effective in 1937 represented a saving to customers of \$2,953,000 a year, and that this brought to \$16,610,000 annually the reductions made by present subsidiaries during the past ten years. Mr. Mange adds:

"Many rate reductions ordered by regulatory authority in recent years have produced an 'unfair' or uneconomic reduction in net income. Uneconomic reductions in rates are those which do not encourage sufficiently greater use of the service to result shortly in increased net revenues, but instead cut down net earnings to a point where investment in public utility equities is no longer attractive to those who have capital to invest. There is considerable evidence that this point has now been, or is just about to be, reached by the electric and gas industries.

"To an unfortunate extent, regulatory commissions have not applied either economic or legal principles in their recent orders for rate reductions, nor have they made careful studies of the long-term economic effect of the new rates. Instead, rate reductions have been the result of compromises reached by a process of offer and counter proposal, until a figure was arrived

at which the utility affected could accept as something less than a fatal loss in earnings, and which the commission could point to as substantial evidence of its service to the community.

Less Income for Investor

"Inevitably, such a process of rate-making often results in the acceptance by the utility of rate reductions which leave less income for the investor than he is legally, morally and economically entitled to—simply because the involved and long-drawn-out procedure necessary to establish the investor's rights may cost him more than he could gain by winning his case."

Gross at \$128,000,000

The report shows gross operating revenues of \$128,597,793 in 1937, an increase of \$8,151,568 or 7% over 1936. Operating expenses and maintenance rose to \$86,232,572, an increase of \$4,748,855, or about 8%. Approximately \$1,100,000 of the increased expense was accounted for by accruals in connection with an employees' pension plan adopted by most of the subsidiaries during 1937.

After deducting operating expenses, taxes and provision for retirements, there remained operating income of \$35,573,479, which was \$668,030 or 1.5% below the corresponding figure for 1936.

The figures include for the full two-year period the operations of all subsidiaries owned at Dec. 31, 1937, irrespective of dates acquired. Taxes increased to \$15,675,513 for the year, a rise of \$2,644,638 or about 20%. This is the largest percentage increase ever recorded over a previous year. These taxes are equivalent to \$42,946 a day or to \$765 for each regular employee on the payroll. Since 1928 annual taxes on present subsidiaries of the corporation have increased \$10,000,000 and total taxes for the ten-year period have amounted to more than \$93,000,000.

Forty Kinds of Taxes

The annual tax bill of the Associated Gas & Electric Corp. is approximately \$2,207,000 more than the total revenue from all its 316,213 residential, commercial and industrial gas customers. It is equal to the revenue from 423,000 average residential electric customers.

In all, there are more than 40 different kinds of taxes levied on companies in the Associated System.

To Submit Simplification Plan

The report states that, in compliance with the letter dated Aug. 3, 1938, of the Hon. William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and pursuant to certain resolutions adopted by the board of directors of Associated Gas & Electric Co., a committee has been appointed to prepare a tentative plan of integration and simplification looking toward compliance with Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, for submission to said Commission.

The process of eliminating through merger, consolidation or dissolution, companies whose separate corporate existence has served its purpose was continued during the year. This simplification of the System's corporate structure has taken place largely since 1922, during which period 351 corporations have been so eliminated, and substantial economies thus effected.

During the past year eight companies have been eliminated. The most important units were two New York State companies which were merged into the New York State Electric & Gas Corp., making the latter the largest operating company in the System, with total gross revenues of about \$24,000,000 annually.

Integration Stressed

In mentioning the fact that it had registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the report pointed out that the properties of the corporation in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where 65% of its customers are concentrated, represent a closely-integrated and interconnected group which would form a strong nucleus of properties even in the event it becomes necessary under the Act to dispose of some of the more distant holdings.

In referring to the "punitive policies that have been directed against the utilities" by the Federal and State governments, the report added:

"It is hoped that a calmer public attitude is now developing which will enable the utilities to expand their operations and render a greater degree of satisfactory service to the public.

Relations with Government

"This Associated System, like all other utility organizations, has been enduring and will continue to endure the burdensome effects of increasing taxation and exacting regulatory requirements, but is hopeful that from now on more moderate policies on the part of government will prevail. Our security holders will be serving their own best interests the more they endeavor, through all legitimate means, to promote the reconciliation of the relations between public authorities and the public utilities.

"The nation has greater need than ever before for prosperous utilities, able and ready to spend a billion dollars a year for new construction, thereby stimulating industries which supply machinery, copper, iron and steel, chemicals and other materials. But investors will not put new money into utility enterprises which, therefore, can make no real contribution to recovery, so long as power remains a bitter political issue."—V. 147, p. 3150.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1938

Coffee—On the 19th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 6 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 2 points up, with only one lot traded. It was typically a Saturday market, and reflected the dullness of actuals. Havre closed 2 1/2 to 3 3/4 francs lower, and Brazilian quotations were unchanged. On the 21st inst. futures closed 7 to 9 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 98 lots. The Rio contract closed 1 point up to 2 points lower, with transactions totaling only 14 lots. As the result of a rumor from Havre received through a Wall Street commission house that Brazil would discontinue its coffee destruction program, the coffee market today dropped 9 to 13 points during the morning session. It was reported in a cable to the Exchange that Brazil had agreed to sell to Germany in compensating marks 200,000 bags of coffee to be shipped from Rio, Santos and Victoria. The only interpretation of this transaction was that it would increase Brazil's volume to that extent. Similar transactions have been effected in the past. The Havre market, as a result of the bearish reports from Brazil on coffee destruction closed 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 francs lower. Prices in Brazil except for an advance of 200 reis in the spot 7s price to 14,200, were unchanged. Clearances from Brazil last week were 338,000 bags, of which 205,000 were for the

United States, 119,000 for Europe and 14,000 for all other areas. On the 22d inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower in the Santos contract, with transactions totaling 70 lots. The Rio contract closed 2 lower to unchanged, with sales of 9 lots. Liquidation of December and European selling which attracted a following among the operators, combined to weaken the coffee futures market today despite official denial by Brazil that coffee destruction would not be discontinued. Havre closed 1 1/2 to 2 francs higher.

On the 23d inst. futures closed 3 points off in the new months and 1 to 2 points down on the distant deliveries of the Santos contract. Sales in this contract totaled 183 contracts. The Rio contract closed 1 to 2 points off, with sales totaling only 5 contracts. Trading in coffee futures was again confined to the Santos contract, which opened 2 points lower to 2 points higher. About 10,000 bags of December was done, more than half in the form of switches into more distant positions. Friday will be first notice day. Havre futures were 2 to 2 1/4 francs lower. In Brazil, Rio No. 7s were 200 reis lower this morning, while both hard and soft Santos 4s were off 100 reis at the close yesterday. Actuals were generally unchanged on the offers. Despite reports of a scarcity of Colombians, 80,233 bags moved to ports last week, while shipments totaled 106,441, of which 84,817 were for this country. Today futures closed 7 points off to unchanged in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 163 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 points off, with sales of 19

contracts. Trading in coffee futures was active at a lower range of prices owing to circulation of notices of delivery on December contracts. Nine Santos notices were issued and forced December down 2 points to 6.39 after early sales at 6.45c. Rios were 1 to 5 points lower on circulation of 10 notices. The Havre market was $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 francs lower. Mild coffees were easier.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

December	4.20	July	4.41
March	4.30	September	4.46
May	4.36		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

December	6.34	July	6.70
March	6.54	September	6.75
May	6.65		

Cocoa—On the 19th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 3 points off. London moved down 3d. on the outside and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 310 tons changing hands. Transactions in the local market totaled 207 lots, or 2,774 tons. The chief source of pressure continued to be the selling back of contracts by December longs. Along with this was further placing of hedges against newly bought African cocoa. Local closing: Dec., 4.61; Jan., 4.67; March, 4.79; May, 4.89; July, 4.99; Sept., 5.10; Oct., 5.15. On the 21st inst. futures closed 11 to 9 points net lower. The market continued to weaken under the double burden of December liquidation and hedge sales of new crop cocoa in the later deliveries. Opening sales went at 3 to 5 point losses. Trading volume remained heavy, a total of 857 lots or 11,484 tons changing hands. Outside prices lost 6d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. in London, and futures ran 6d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 990 tons trading. Local closing: Dec., 4.50; Jan., 4.57; March, 4.69; May, 4.80; July, 4.90; Sept., 5.01; Oct., 5.06. On the 22d inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points up. Transactions totaled 847 lots or 11,350 tons. Outside prices ranged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower in London, while futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged 3d. firmer to unchanged, with 880 tons trading. Liquidation of the December delivery remained a feature in the local market. Much of this was accomplished by means of switches to later deliveries. Hedge selling was lighter. Local closing: Dec., 4.53; Jan., 4.60; March, 4.73; May, 4.84; July, 4.95; Sept., 5.05.

On the 23d inst. futures closed 6 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 887 contracts. December liquidation, switching and hedge selling served to depress cocoa futures to new lows since June. During early afternoon the market was 5 to 8 points net lower, with December at 4.46c., off 8 points. The volume of trading was heavy, reaching 600 lots to early afternoon. Manufacturers were reported as buyers, but their absorption was offset by hedge selling. The Bahia Cocoa Institute reported an apparent decrease of 15.6% in the Brazilian cocoa crop this season. Local closing: Dec., 4.48; Jan., 4.56; March, 4.70; May, 4.80; July, 4.91; Sept., 5.01; Oct., 5.06. Today futures closed 6 to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 960 contracts. Heavy liquidation of December contracts caused a further decline in cocoa futures to a new low for the movement. December broke 8 points to 4.40c. Thirty notices were issued, this being first December notice day. The circulation of those notices took out long lines and also caused switching. Sales to early afternoon totaled over 800 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,000 bags. They now total 913,575 bags, which compares with 1,169,454 bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.42; Jan., 4.52; March, 4.67; May, 4.79; July, 4.89; Sept., 4.99.

Sugar—On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up, with sales totaling 146 lots. Resumption of new demand and short covering which developed on Friday following release of the Government figures for October, promoted further steadiness in domestic sugar futures in today's (Saturday's) short session. Although the raw market was quiet, the undertone was steadier in sympathy with the futures market. Asking prices on quota sugar were held at 2.15c., c. & f., or 3.05c. delivered, while excess quotas were available at 3c. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with sales of only 17 lots. London futures were unchanged to 1d. lower, with raws there held at the unchanged basis of 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. On the 11st inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. The market for domestic sugar was steady today, but business was extremely quiet. In futures only 63 lots were traded, and in the raw market no sales were reported. Trade and commission houses were on both sides of the market, new buting and covering being supplied by hedge selling. Forty-seven lots of the total traded were in March at 2.09c. and 2.10c. Except that a slight additional quantity of Philippines for forward shipment appeared in the market for sale at 3c. today, the raw market was unchanged from the close last week. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ point higher. Transactions totaled 5,000 tons. Over half the business was in September at 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. London raws were held at 5s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d., equal to 1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. f. o. b. Cuba. Futures closed $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. higher. On the 22d inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 1 point lower. The domestic sugar market continued steady, but was dull throughout most of the session. The spot price of raws declined to 3c. on a combination sale of quota and excess quota sugar and Sucrest reduced their quotation to 4.30c. f. o. b. refinery, for cane granulated for prompt

shipment, shipping instructions with order. In the market for raws National today bought 5,500 tons of Puerto Ricos within the quota and 2,000 tons of excess quota, both loading on either Dec. 2 or 4th. Those were the only reported sales and the market was otherwise unchanged from the previous session. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ -point higher. Transactions were extremely light, only 9 lots being transacted. After sales in the previous session of about 12,000 tons of raws in the London market at 5s. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d., equal to about 1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. f. o. b. Cuba, asking prices were lifted to 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., equal to about 1.07c. Futures there were $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower.

On the 23d. inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 189 contracts. The market was steady during the early part of the session, but developed weakness towards the end of the session. In the early afternoon prices were unchanged to 1 point lower on moderate volume. In the raw market McCahan was reported to have bought 15,000 bags of Cubas, now loading, at 2.10c., equivalent to 3c. duty paid basis. That was the same price as was paid late yesterday by National for Puerto Ricos, early Dec. shipment. National bought 5,500 tons of 1938 quota sugars and 2,000 of 1939 quota sugars. Sucrest has reduced the price of refined to 4.30c. for prompt business. The world sugar contract closed $\frac{1}{2}$ point lower, with sales totaling 43 contracts. London futures were unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower. Raw there were held at the equivalent of 1.07c. f. o. b. Cuba. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point off in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 50 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1 point off, with sales of only 4 contracts. Trading in sugar was quiet. Domestic contracts were about unchanged, with May selling at 2.10c. during the early afternoon. The raw sugar market was neglected, quotations ranging from 3.00 to 3.05c. asked. In the world sugar market prices were easier as the market followed London's lead and an easier sterling market. This afternoon prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 point lower, with March at 1.08c. London stood unchanged to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lower. London raws were $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lower at the equivalent of 1.05c. a pound f. o. b. Cuba.

Prices were as follows:

January	2.06	July	2.12
March	2.07	September	2.16
May	2.10		

Lard—On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. The lard market displayed a barely steady undertone throughout the short session today (Saturday). Scattered selling for speculative account influenced by the lower action of grains and hogs resulted in a slight setback. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York totaled 276,880 pounds, destined for London. Liverpool lard prices were 3d. to 6d. lower. Receipts of hogs at the leading Western packing centers were heavy and totaled 24,400 head against 25,100 head for the same day a year ago. The top price reported for hogs was \$7.60, the latter price representing a decline of 10c. from the previous day's high. On the 21st inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was 2 to 7 points off, the market showing little or no rallying power throughout the session. Trading, however, was light and without special feature. Over the past week-end export shipments of American lard were very light and totaled only 2,800 pounds destined for Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. higher. Hog marketings at Chicago and other Western packing centers were heavy at the start of the week. Receipts for the Western run totaled 85,600 head, against 94,000 head for the same day a year ago. There was very little activity in the Chicago hog market due to labor troubles in the yards. Several big packers bid on good hogs at prices ranging from \$7.40 to \$7.50, or about 10c. lower than Saturday's finals. On the 22d. inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales of American lard to the United Kingdom late on Monday were reported to be moderately heavy. Fairly heavy clearances of lard were reported from the port of New York today. Shipments totaled 244,425 pounds destined for Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures ruled easy, with prices 6d. to 9d. lower. There was not much activity in the Chicago hog market yesterday, due to the continued labor troubles in the yards. Prices on hogs at Chicago were nominally quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.60. The latter top price is 10c. above Monday's high. Hog marketings at the principal western packing centers totaled 79,400 head against 81,700 head for the same day a year ago.

On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged from the previous day's finals. There was very little activity in the lard futures market prior to the holiday. Outside markets were also very quiet and reports of moderate export sales of American lard to the United Kingdom late on Tuesday had a steadying influence. Futures opened 2 to 5 points lower, then rallied up to around the previous closings on scattered covering for trade account. Although there were no export shipments of lard reported from the port, the foreign demand continues moderately active at prevailing prices. Liverpool lard futures ruled dull and unchanged. The labor difficulties were not settled in the Chicago stock yards on Wednesday, and no actual sales of hogs were reported. However, at other western packing centers prices on hogs average about 10c. higher than Tuesday's finals. Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points up. This market was relatively quiet

with fluctuations extremely narrow. There was nothing to encourage optimism over the strike situation in the Chicago stock yards, and with this uncertainty now hampering traders, a narrow quiet market in lard was not surprising.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	7.10	7.00	6.92	6.90	HOL.	6.92
January	7.20	7.12	7.05	7.07	HOL.	7.05
March	7.77	7.70	7.65	7.65	HOL.	7.65
May	7.92	7.85	7.82	7.82	HOL.	7.85

Pork—(Export), mess, \$26.37½ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, (40-50 pieces to barrel), \$20.25 per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 13c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 12¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12¼c. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 18½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 18½c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 16c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 15¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 15¼c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 13½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 13½c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 13½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 13½c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks—25¼c. to 27¾c. Cheese: State, Held '37, 19½ to 21c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs—21½ to 33¾c.

Oils—Linseed oil deliveries are reported to be moving out in excellent volume with some crushers. Linseed Oil in tank cars are quoted 7.8 to 8.0c. per pound. Quotations: China Wood: Nearby—14c. nominal bid, no offer. Coconut: Crude, Tanks, nearby—.03¾c. bid; Pacific Coast—.02¼c. Corn: Crude, West, tank, nearby—.06½c. Olive: Denatured, Drums, carlots—85 to 90; Drums, spot, L. C. L.—85 to 88. Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West—.05¼; L. C. L. N. Y.—6.8. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees—.08¼. Lard: Prime—9; Ex. winter strained—8½. Cod: Norwegian, light filtered—no quotation. Turpentine: 28 to 30. Rosins: \$5.45 to \$8.15.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switchers, 74 contracts. Crude, S. E. 6¾c. @ 6½c. Prices closed as follows:

December	7.33@	April	7.65@	n
January	7.47@	May	7.75@	7.76
February	7.48@	June	7.75@	n
March	7.65@	July	7.82@	n

Rubber—On the 19th inst. futures closed 5 to 13 points net higher. This market reversed its downward trend today (Saturday) for the first time since last week's quota meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee and closed the day with moderate gains both in futures and spot rubber. The opening range in futures was 2 to 6 points up, which held steady throughout the morning. Trading was not particularly brisk, sales amounting to 700 tons, of which 80 tons were exchanged for actual rubber. The outside market presented the customary quiet Saturday picture. Prices were a shade firmer, with standard sheets quoted at 16 1-16c., but activity was negligible. Local closing: Nov., 15.98; Dec., 16.05; Jan., 16.00; March, 16.04; May, 16.04; July, 16.06; Sept., 16.10. On the 21st inst. futures closed 34 to 35 points net lower. The bearish influences responsible for today's declines were the easier cables and lower securities market, which in turn induced trade and commission house liquidation. Transactions totaled 4,160 tons, including 60 tons which were exchanged for actual rubber in the outside market. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets declined ¾c. to 15 11-16c. The buying on the floor came from trade and factory sources. Stocks of crude rubber in England for the week ended Nov. 19 showed a decrease of 1,452 tons from the week previous. Activity in the outside market today was virtually nil. Local closing: Nov., 15.64; Dec., 15.65; Jan., 15.65; March, 15.65; May, 15.65; July, 15.65; Sept., 15.65; Oct., 15.67. On the 22d inst. futures closed 31 to 36 points net higher. The chief factor in the market's sharp rise today was factory buying. Volume on the exchange was slightly less than the previous session, with only 3,910 tons sold, of which 480 tons were exchanged for actual rubber. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets rose 5-16c. to 16c. The opening range in futures was 3 to 16 points lower on easier cables and sterling. This was followed by factory and trade buying which lifted the market considerably. Local closing: Nov., 16.00; Dec., 15.98; Jan., 15.97; March, 15.96; May, 15.97; July, 15.96; Sept., 15.99.

On the 23d. inst. futures closed 5 to 12 points net lower. Transactions totaled 365 contracts. During the early trading the market held firm, but during the latter part of the session weakness developed and values showed fairly substantial losses at the close. In the early afternoon on a turnover of 2,030 tons, prices were 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Of the turnover 390 tons represented exchanges for physical rubber. The recent recovery represents reinstatement of soldout lines, covering of shorts and the lifting of hedges against sales of physical rubber. London closed 1-16 to 7-32d higher. Singapore also was higher. Local closing: Nov. 15.95; Dec., 15.90; Jan., 15.85; March, 15.90; May, 15.90; July, 15.90; Sept., 15.91. Today futures closed 6 points up to unchanged, with sales totaling 289 contracts. Buying by dealer interests was the feature of the trading in rubber futures. It offset belated liquidation of December by discouraged holders. The market recovered in sympathy with an improved tone abroad, despite lower sterling exchange. December position rallied 10 points to 16 cents even and March 12 points to 16.02 cents. It was estimated that United Kingdom rubber stocks had decreased

600 tons this week. Local closing: Dec., 15.97; March, 15.90; May, 15.94; July, 15.95; Sept., 15.97.

Hides—On the 19th inst. futures closed 5 to 11 points net higher on the old contract, while the new contract closed 17 to 20 points net higher. Hide futures were irregular at the start of today's session, with the old contract 2 to 3 points below Friday's finals, while the new ranged from 2 points advance to 6 points decline. Trading was along conservative lines, but at the final bell the market showed substantial gains for the day. The upward trend of the stock market apparently had its influence on hide values, as there was little change on the hide situation itself. Transactions for the short session totaled 920,000 pounds in the old contract while business in the new contract totaled 3,280,000 pounds. There was nothing new in the spot hide situation. Local closing: Old contract, Dec. 11.75; March 12.14, May 12.14, June 12.35, Sept. 12.50. New contract: Dec. 12.54, March 12.89, June 13.25, Sept. 13.55. On the 21st inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. The market opened weak and with the old contract from 8 to 10 points lower, and the new contract from 14 to 20 points below Saturday's final quotations. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range most of the day. Trading was fairly spirited. Sales in the old contract totaled 1,400,000 pounds, while turnover in the new contract totaled 9,400,000 pounds. The domestic spot hide market failed to reveal any marked change. Light native cows are reported nominal at 13c., with trade observers of the opinion that 12¾c. can be done. Local closing: Old contract, Dec. 11.65, March 11.97, June 12.28, Sept. 12.43. New contract, Dec. 12.37, March 12.77, June 13.18, Sept. 13.48. On the 22d inst. futures closed 28 to 36 points net decline in the old contract, while the new contract closed 31 to 36 points net decline. The opening range for both contracts was 12 to 28 points off compared with previous final quotations. Reports of business transacted in the Chicago spot market for light native hides at lower prices, were held partly responsible for the increased selling pressure in hide futures. Late in the day it developed that 3,000 light native cow hides had been sold in Chicago at 12c. a pound as against the previous day's asking price of 12½c. a pound. Trading around the local ring was quite spirited. Transactions in the old contract totaled 1,880,000 pounds, while trading in the new contract totaled 9,160,000 pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 8,836 hides to a total of 848,357 hides. Local closing: Old contract: Dec. 11.37, March 11.67, June 11.92, Sept. 12.07. New contract; Dec. 12.06, March 12.46, June 12.82, Sept. 13.15.

On the 23d inst. futures closed 3 to 10 points up on the old contract, with sales totaling 45 lots. The new contract closed 11 to 8 points net higher, with sales totaling 114 contracts. After dipping to new lows for the movement and within a few points of the lowest prices of the season—raw hide futures showed improvement on better demand. Some members of the trade felt that the market had struck a real resistance level. In early afternoon December old stood at 11.43, up 6 points, while December new stood at 12.14, up 8 points. Sales of old contract to that time amounted to 1,080,000 pounds, while sales of new totaled 2,600,000 pounds, of which 160,000 pounds were exchanged for actual hides. Certificated stocks increased 5,212 hides to a total of 853,569 hides. Local closing: Old Contract: Dec., 11.40; March, 11.77. New Contract: Dec., 12.17; March, 12.55; June, 12.90. Today futures closed 4 points down to 1 point up in the old contract. The new contract closed 4 points off to 1 point up, with sales totaling 188 contracts. In the face of heavy tenders of December contracts hide futures maintained a steady undertone. The market in early afternoon stood 3 points lower to 5 points higher, with December old at 11.39c. and December new at 12.18c. Early liquidation was readily absorbed. Local closing: Old Contract: Dec., 11.40; March, 11.75 June, 12.01. New Contract: Dec., 12.13; March, 12.55; June, 12.91; Sept., 13.21.

Ocean Freights—The charter market ruled quiet during most of the week, with relatively few items reported. Charters included: Grain: St. Lawrence to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, spot, basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, end Nov.—early Dec., basis 2s. 9d., option Scandinavia. Time: Trip across, delivery north of Hatteras, mid-Dec., \$1.52½. Three months, Far East, delivery and re-delivery prompt. Round trip Canadian trade, early Dec., \$1.40. Sugar: Cuba to United Kingdom, end Nov.—early Dec., 15s. Charters: North Atlantic to River Plate, Dec., \$1.20. It was reported that tanker owners are now asking higher rates from the Gulf to North of Hatteras for Dec., due to the scarcity of tonnage.

Coal—It is reported that Nov. 11 and Election Day, Nov. 8, resulted in a decrease in the tonnage of Pennsylvania anthracite produced during the week of Nov. 12. Total output, estimated at 806,000 tons, dropped 64,000 tons in comparison with the production of 870,000 tons (revised for the week of Nov. 5). On the basis of a five-day week, however, (Armistice Day being counted as a full holiday), the daily average output of 161,200 tons increased 11% over the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1937 amounted to 1,002,000 tons. Output of beehive coke for the week of Nov. 12 is estimated at 14,100, 6% less

than production in the week of Nov. 5, and 66% less than output in the corresponding week of 1937.

Metals—The report of Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Steel and Pig Iron, usually appearing here, will be found in the articles appearing at the end of the department, headed "Indications of Business Activity," where they are covered more fully.

Wool—The wool situation shows very little change for the week. As a matter of fact, the markets seem much quieter as dealers and manufacturers alike give consideration to the provisions of the British Trade Treaty which, while not affecting raw wools, had numerous changes in manufactured goods which on the whole were not altogether satisfactory according to mill opinion in some quarters. Tariff revision has had no appreciable effect on wool except possibly to make business slower. The world's wool markets are about the same as they were before the treaty was signed. "We are up against foreign importing parity and the course of our domestic market will depend almost entirely from here on, upon the trend of the foreign markets," says an authority here. "Wool is comparatively cheap in Australia and America is beginning to buy more freely. We have one distinct advantage at the present time. Manufacturers have shown samples of cloth made from 100% domestic wool and they dislike to change their blends." Observers claim that the foreign situation holds the key to domestic wool values during the next few weeks. This is recognized by the Department of Agriculture, which noting in a recent release that the spread between domestic and foreign prices at present is not much less than the tariff, declares that unless there is some rise in foreign prices, advances in domestic prices of wool in the coming year will be limited.

Silk—On the 21st inst. futures closed 1/2c. to 2c. net lower. Moving lower on easier cables and securities, raw silk futures showed little rallying power from their downward tendency. Commission house liquidation, trade short covering and switching were the principal features on the floor today. Transactions totaled 600 bales, including 370 bales on the old contract, 230 bales on No. 1 contract and none on No. 2 contract. Yokohama ruled 10 to 18 yen off, while Kobe was 11 to 20 yen lower. Grade D dropped 15 yen to 795 yen in both cities. Spot sales amounted to 475 bales in both centers while futures transactions totaled 4,875 bales. Local closing: Old contract—Nov., 1.72; Dec., 1.70 1/2; Jan., 1.70 1/2; Feb., 1.70 1/2. No. 1 contract—March, 1.68; April, 1.68; May, 1.68; June, 1.68. No. 2 contract—March, 1.63; April, 1.64; May, 1.63; June, 1.63. On the 22d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 1/2c. higher. Most of the strength was the result of trade buying and covering in the November contracts. The November position goes off the board at noon on Friday. Selling on the floor also came from trade sources. Sales today totaled 300 bales, including 230 bales on the old contract, 70 bales on the No. 1 contract and none on No. 2 contract. Yokohama showed an advance of 5 to 10 yen in the futures months, while Kobe was 3 to 8 yen better. Grade D remained unchanged at 795 yen at Yokohama, but moved up 5 yen at Kobe to 800 yen. Spot sales on both markets totaled 1,125 bales, while futures transactions totaled 4,075 bales. Local closing: Old contract—Nov., 1.73; Dec., 1.71; Jan., 1.71; Feb., 1.70 1/2. No. 1 contract—March, 1.68 1/2; May, 1.68 1/2; June, 1.68 1/2. No. 2 contract—March, 1.64 1/2; April, 1.64 1/2; May, 1.64 1/2; June, 1.63 1/2.

On the 23d inst. futures closed 1/2 to 1c. net higher. Sales totaled only 33 contracts in the old contract and 13 contracts in No. 1 contract. Trading was restricted almost entirely to the old contract. Trade buying was reported on a limited scale. November old sold at 1.74, an advance of 1c. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was unchanged at \$1.77 a pound. As there was a holiday in Japan, no trading was done in that market. Local closing: Old Contract: Nov., 1.73 1/2; Dec., 1.71 1/2; Jan., 1.71 1/2; Feb., 1.71 1/2. No. 1 Contract: June, 1.68 1/2. Today futures closed 1/2c. down to 1/2c. up on the old contract, with sales totaling 43 contracts. The No. 1 Contract closed 1/2 to 1 1/2c. net lower, with sales totaling 12 contracts. The No. 2 contract was 1 point off, with sales of 2 contracts. Circulation of seventy-seven notices of delivery on December contracts caused renewed liquidation of the December position in silk futures, but trade interests absorbed the offerings, thus holding declines in check. In the uptown spot silk market crack double extra silk declined 1/2c. to \$1.67 1/2 a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices closed 5 to 8 yen higher, while Grade D outside was 5 yen higher at 800 yen a bale. Yen exchange, on the other hand, was 1/4 lower at 27 1/4. Local closing: Old Contract: Dec., 1.71; Jan., 1.71 1/2; Feb., 1.71. No. 1 Contract: March, 1.68; May, 1.68; June, 1.67. No. 2 Contract: May, 1.64.

COTTON

Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1938

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 88,143 bales, against 125,857 bales last week and 92,125 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 2,449,666 bales, against 4,697,412 bales for the same period of 1937, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1938, of 2,247,746 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	4,824	9,501	7,771	3,320	—	6,466	31,882
Houston	3,710	5,372	4,460	2,577	2,095	11,879	30,093
Corpus Christi	—	2,240	—	15	—	—	2,255
New Orleans	4,767	1,960	7,467	4,000	2,519	—	20,713
Mobile	269	283	9	279	—	9	849
Pensacola, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Jacksonville	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Savannah	115	14	147	38	—	—	379
Charleston	—	3	2	—	—	—	185
Lake Charles	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
Wilmington	—	86	61	150	—	—	301
Norfolk	47	70	54	241	—	—	457
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
Totals this week	13,732	19,529	19,971	10,620	4,614	19,677	88,143

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

Receipts to Nov. 25	1938		1937		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1938	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1937	1938	1937
Galveston	31,822	738,922	54,623	1,276,769	867,819	913,378
Houston	30,093	787,869	36,098	1,201,185	948,615	831,075
Corpus Christi	2,255	262,727	580	383,057	87,696	88,666
Beaumont	—	16,568	—	7,814	32,020	16,427
New Orleans	20,713	518,439	54,917	1,250,855	766,752	944,606
Mobile	849	33,250	4,875	141,515	65,309	83,508
Pensacola, &c.	325	6,404	—	52,560	6,116	14,585
Jacksonville	37	1,693	24	3,451	2,469	3,927
Savannah	379	23,834	1,115	108,964	151,150	159,770
Charleston	190	15,015	2,362	157,722	40,101	77,758
Lake Charles	165	37,838	2,367	69,984	16,645	43,333
Wilmington	301	8,927	213	5,724	17,436	11,127
Norfolk	457	8,576	2,331	27,626	30,340	27,688
New York	—	—	—	—	100	100
Boston	—	—	—	—	2,526	3,296
Baltimore	497	10,234	245	10,187	1,125	975
Totals	88,143	2,449,666	160,560	4,697,412	3,036,219	3,220,519

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

Receipts at—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Galveston	31,882	54,623	80,478	63,069	34,949	96,248
Houston	30,093	36,908	62,225	63,476	24,263	81,604
New Orleans	20,713	54,917	60,698	45,517	41,629	51,131
Mobile	849	4,875	4,508	24,523	2,528	9,646
Savannah	379	1,115	490	8,934	3,337	1,606
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	5,881
Charleston	190	2,362	3,227	5,761	3,920	1,674
Wilmington	301	213	559	1,509	1,498	770
Norfolk	457	2,331	1,121	532	1,927	922
Newport News	—	—	—	—	—	—
All others	3,279	3,216	4,257	9,111	5,704	16,680
Total this wk.	88,143	160,560	217,563	222,432	119,755	266,062
Since Aug. 1.	2,449,666	4,697,412	4,228,359	4,463,264	2,782,415	4,673,971

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 78,555 bales, of which 16,179 were to Great Britain, 9,644 to France, 3,325 to Germany, 8,575 to Italy, 21,534 to Japan, 861 to China, and 18,437 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 121,676 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 1,428,981 bales, against 2,351,764 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

Week Ended Nov. 25, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	4,968	886	—	7,575	8,696	436	7,601	30,162
Houston	5,127	4,083	3,148	—	1,505	425	5,829	20,117
Corpus Christi	3,042	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,042
New Orleans	—	2,228	—	—	—	—	3,318	5,546
Lake Charles	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	550
Mobile	1,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,542
Savannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	200
Charleston	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
Norfolk	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	177
Los Angeles	750	647	—	1,000	8,724	—	724	11,845
San Francisco	300	1,800	—	—	2,609	—	215	4,924
Total	16,179	9,644	3,325	8,575	21,534	861	18,437	78,555
Total 1937	26,171	30,575	22,504	2,012	5,066	3,469	31,879	121,676
Total 1936	13,082	11,105	15,636	5,903	44,578	2,954	14,911	108,169

From Aug. 1, 1938 to Nov. 25, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	31,620	67,953	69,016	32,832	107,131	2,581	85,485	396,618
Houston	54,243	49,826	66,192	48,620	77,652	1,441	71,511	369,491
Corpus Christi	20,218	55,287	47,235	23,952	19,967	1,965	46,557	215,181
Brownsville	2,214	24,237	9,157	1,240	—	—	6,326	43,174
Beaumont	—	—	—	—	—	—	866	866
New Orleans	46,907	37,709	19,836	19,958	20,395	1,775	45,579	192,159
Lake Charles	7,335	3,934	5,283	883	—	—	8,034	25,469
Mobile	17,468	486	3,585	—	604	—	2,949	25,092
Jacksonville	490	—	98	—	—	—	161	649
Pensacola, &c.	4,262	200	—	100	—	—	60	4,712
Savannah	5,254	—	5,286	468	700	—	585	12,293
Charleston	1,382	—	3,000	—	—	—	500	4,882
Norfolk	348	90	3,007	33	—	—	151	3,629
Gulfport	150	414	—	—	—	—	155	719
New York	288	66	—	—	—	600	1,624	2,478
Boston	56	—	18	—	—	—	313	387
Philadelphia	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	29
Los Angeles	12,218	3,946	990	1,000	83,664	181	2,114	104,113
San Francisco	642	2,166	—	—	22,425	—	265	25,498
Total	206,637	246,343	232,703	129,092	332,638	8,543	273,125	1,428,981
Total 1937	749,014	412,627	442,968	208,677	98,994	21,309	418,175	2,351,764
Total 1936	443,866	377,556	327,046	108,286	622,613	10,947	276,990	2,167,304

NOTE—Exports to Canada—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of September the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 11,990 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season

the exports were 10,169 bales. For the two months ended Sept. 30, 1938, there were 27,721 bales exported as against 16,348 bales for the two months of 1937.

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

Nov. 25 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coast-wise	
Galveston.....	2,600	4,500	4,000	23,000	3,000	37,100
Houston.....	3,416	2,611	300	19,997	49	26,373
New Orleans.....	4,098	11,883	23	5,247	2,861	24,112
Savannah.....	—	—	—	—	—	40,101
Charleston.....	—	—	—	—	—	944
Mobile.....	480	117	—	347	—	944
Norfolk.....	—	—	—	—	—	30,340
Other ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	166,133
Total 1938.....	10,594	19,111	4,323	48,591	5,910	88,529
Total 1937.....	55,782	44,122	22,587	40,030	3,454	165,975
Total 1936.....	36,795	48,010	14,653	107,552	3,300	210,310

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active during the past week, with the price trend generally lower and fluctuations confined within a very narrow range. Conditions generally were not noticeably changed for the week. Reports from Washington and from the agricultural centers indicate growing concern over the future of the market and the disposition of the cumulating stocks in the Government loan. The general uncertainty, especially as concerns farm legislation during the coming session of Congress, is playing its part in the narrow restricted state of the cotton markets.

On the 19th inst. prices closed unchanged to 4 points lower. The market was dominated largely by December contract liquidation in preparation for first notice day next Friday. Early in the session prices were firm, but increased selling developed and the market reacted. The recent narrowing of differences between the December price and the average of spot cotton at the ten designated spot markets in the South has attracted wide attention. Wider premiums for December contracts have emphasized the firmness in that position. Trade shorts have been the best buyers of December, while longs have been switching their interest to later months. During today's session December liquidation increased and there was also scattered liquidation in the other current crop positions prompted by a feeling of uneasiness over underlying conditions and the future crop control. October, however, was comparatively steady, with less pressure to sell and renewed buying for Bombay account, part of which was against sales of near months. The Commodity Credit Corp. reported that 271,770 bales of cotton had been placed in the loan during the week ended Nov. 10, bringing the total to 2,683,899 bales, with an aggregate value of \$124,029,437.02. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.62c. On the 21st inst. prices closed 6 to 9 points net higher. December liquidation was again the feature of the trading, which was quite natural in view of the fact that first notice day for December falls on Friday. However, in spite of this selling the market advanced 6 to 9 points, due largely to short covering. There was also some foreign and commission house buying of later months. The market opened steady and 1 point lower to 2 points higher and later developed a firmer tone, with closing quotations at the best of the day. Leading spot houses were good buyers of December and there was active exchanging from near to distant positions. Some selling in December was for foreign account and foreign houses were transferring long interest to more distant months. Hedge selling was only fair, and on the whole the buying was more aggressive than the selling. Open interest in December as of Saturday night was 263,700 bales, while total certificated stocks at all delivery points were 45,809 bales. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.68c. On the 22d inst. prices closed 4 points net higher to 1 point lower. The market was dominated largely by developments in the December position, in the course of liquidation in advance of notice day on Friday. Both December and January sold at new high levels for the season on active trade covering, while other months advanced in sympathy. Towards the close increased liquidation and hedging caused a partial reaction, with prices ruling more or less irregular. Liquidation was active at times, but contracts were eagerly taken by trade shorts, and buying was more aggressive than the selling. Continued absence of pressure from the South—which was attributed to the government loan, left the market without heavy hedge selling and contracts at times became scarce. Owing to the Thanksgiving Day holiday, tomorrow will offer the last opportunity for evening-up contracts in December before notice day Friday. Open interest in December at the close on Monday was 237,800 bales, while certificated stocks were 45,809 bales. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.69c., up 1 point.

On the 23d inst. prices closed 5 to 7 points net lower. The market opened steady at 1 point advance to 2 points decline. During the first part of the day it displayed considerable stability. Trade shorts were buyers of December, absorbing early liquidation, while exchanging operations from December to later months furnished sufficient demand

to absorb moderate hedge selling in distant positions. December liquidation increased in volume, and prices gradually gave way despite the fact that trade houses continued to buy. Some selling came from New Orleans and from scattered sources. Open interest in December as of the close on Tuesday was 206,500 bales, while certificated stocks were 45,684 bales. It was pointed out that open interest in last October two days before notice had been 230,600 bales, with certified stocks totaling 78,667 bales, but it was the prevailing impression in the trade on Wednesday that December notices would be comparatively small. The market for spot cotton was more or less deadlocked. Holders in the South were not offering freely, and were demanding high prices. Mills were holding back owing to the inactivity in textiles and uncertainties over probable future developments. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets declined 5 points to 8.64c., compared with 8.69c. the closing price for the December position in the local market.

Today prices closed 2 points up to 3 points net lower. A slightly better tone developed in prices for cotton futures today in a heavy volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed advances of 1 to 5 points from the closing levels of the previous trading day. Around midday the market also was 1 to 5 points higher. The market was firm on the opening in heavy trading, with futures 4 to 9 points above Wednesday's last quotations. The quantity of cotton tendered on December contracts was not as large as expected. Heavy switching out of the December delivery into May and July was a feature of the early dealings. Cooperative brokers were heavy sellers of the October option, while a leading spot house was a good buyer of the December position at 40 points over May and 60 points over July. Prices eased 2 to 3 points after the call on hedge selling and profit-taking, but the near months tightness continued. The December contract was approximately 94 points above October. A moderate amount of hedge selling was in evidence during the morning.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Nov. 19 to Nov. 25—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland.....	8.97	9.08	9.11	9.06	Hol.	9.08

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 3/8, established for deliveries on contract on Dec. 1, 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 3/8-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Nov. 23.

	White—			Spotted—		
	1/2 Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. & Longer	1/2 Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. & Longer
White—						
Mid. Fair.....	.61 on	.79 on	.83 on	Good Mid.....	.08 on	.24 on
St. Good Mid.....	.55 on	.73 on	.87 on	St. Mid.....	.07 off	.08 on
Good Mid.....	.49 on	.67 on	.81 on	Mid.....	.66 off	.52 off
St. Mid.....	.33 on	.50 on	.65 on	*St. Low Mid.....	1.40 off	1.33 off
Mid.....	Basis	.17 on	.31 on	*Low Mid.....	2.15 off	2.10 off
St. Low Mid.....	.58 off	.43 off	.32 off	Tinged—		
Low Mid.....	1.31 off	1.24 off	1.19 off	Good Mid.....	.49 off	.39 off
*St. Good Ord.	2.03 off	1.98 off	1.95 off	St. Mid.....	.71 off	.62 off
*Good Ord.....	2.62 off	2.56 off	2.48 off	*Mid.....	1.45 off	1.40 off
Extra White—				*St. Low Mid.....	2.12 off	2.10 off
Good Mid.....	.49 on	.67 on	.81 on	*Low Mid.....	2.76 off	2.71 off
St. Mid.....	.33 on	.50 on	.65 on	Yel. Stained—		
Mid.....	Even	.17 on	.31 on	Good Mid.....	1.11 off	1.03 off
St. Low Mid.....	.58 off	.43 off	.32 off	*St. Mid.....	1.64 off	1.60 off
Low Mid.....	1.31 off	1.24 off	1.19 off	*Mid.....	2.23 off	2.26 off
*St. Good Ord.	2.03 off	1.98 off	1.95 off	Gray—		
*Good Ord.....	2.62 off	2.56 off	2.48 off	Good Mid.....	.60 off	.47 off
				St. Mid.....	.81 off	.70 off
				*Mid.....	1.36 off	1.29 off

*Not deliverable on future contract.

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

	Saturday Nov. 19	Monday Nov. 21	Tuesday Nov. 22	Wednesday Nov. 23	Thursday Nov. 24	Friday Nov. 25
Dec. (1938)						
Range..	8.59-8.64	8.59-8.68	8.68-8.74	8.64-8.72		8.68-8.73
Closing..	8.59	8.68	8.71-8.72	8.66		8.68-8.69
Jan. (1939)						
Range..	8.48-8.53	8.48-8.57	8.53-8.60	8.51-8.56		8.52-8.56
Closing..	8.49n	8.57	8.57	8.51		8.49n
Feb.						
Range..	8.45n	8.53n	8.54n	8.48n		8.46n
Closing..	8.45n	8.53n	8.54n	8.48n		8.46n
Mar.						
Range..	8.42-8.48	8.42-8.50	8.50-8.55	8.44-8.52		8.44-8.51
Closing..	8.42	8.50	8.51-8.52	8.46		8.44-8.45
Apr.						
Range..	8.33n	8.40n	8.42n	8.36n		8.34n
Closing..	8.33n	8.40n	8.42n	8.36n		8.34n
May					HOLI-DAY.	
Range..	8.23-8.28	8.24-8.30	8.31-8.35	8.24-8.31		8.25-8.33
Closing..	8.23	8.29-8.30	8.33	8.26		8.25
June						
Range..	8.13n	8.20-8.20	8.22n	8.15n		8.14n
Closing..	8.13n	8.20n	8.22n	8.15n		8.14n
July						
Range..	8.02-8.08	8.04-8.13	8.10-8.15	8.04-8.11		8.04-8.14
Closing..	8.03	8.12-8.13	8.11	8.05		8.04
Aug.						
Range..	7.94n	8.01n	8.01n	7.95n		7.93n
Closing..	7.94n	8.01n	8.01n	7.95n		7.93n
Sept.						
Range..	7.84n	7.91n	7.91n	7.85n		7.83n
Closing..	7.84n	7.91n	7.91n	7.85n		7.83n
Oct.						
Range..	7.75-7.79	7.75-7.81	7.80-7.84	7.72-7.80		7.72-7.81
Closing..	7.75	7.81	7.81	7.95		7.72
Nov.						
Range..						
Closing..						

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Nov. 25, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

Table with columns: Option for, Range for Week, Range Since Beginning of Option. Rows include Dec. 1938, Jan. 1939, Feb. 1939, etc.

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

Table showing sales volume for New York and New Orleans from Dec 1938 to March 1940. Columns include dates and sales figures in bales.

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

Table showing visible supply of cotton for Nov. 25, 1938. Columns include Stock at Liverpool, Manchester, Total Great Britain, Total European stocks, etc.

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table showing American supply of cotton, categorized by region (East Indian, Brazil, etc.) and type of stock (Liverpool, Manchester, etc.).

Continental imports for past week have been 116,000 bales. The above figures for 1938 shows a decrease from last week of 64,590 bales, a gain of 1,175,505 over 1937, an increase of 1,705,834 bales over 1936, and an increase of 2,159,511 bales from 1935.

At the Interior Towns the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Large table showing movement of cotton in interior towns from Nov. 25, 1938 to Nov. 26, 1937. Columns include Towns, Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week), Stocks (Nov. 25, Nov. 26).

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma, a San Antonio.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 6,733 bales and are tonight 1,023,262 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 124,013 bales less than the same week last year.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 25 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table showing New York quotations for cotton from 1938 back to 1931. Columns include year and price.

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.

Table showing market and sales at New York from Saturday to Friday. Columns include Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, and Sales (Spot, Contr'ct, Total).

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—

We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table showing overland movement of cotton from Nov. 25, 1938, back to Aug. 1, 1937. Columns include Shipments (Week, Since Aug. 1) and Sales (Week, Since Aug. 1).

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 23,122 bales, against 41,756 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 83,565 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings	1938		1937	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Receipts at ports to Nov. 15	88,143	2,449,666	160,560	4,697,412
Net overland to Nov. 25	23,122	274,945	41,756	357,510
Southern consumption to Nov. 25	100,000	1,868,000	105,000	1,990,000

Total marketed	211,265	4,592,611	307,316	7,044,922
Interior stocks in excess	6,733	1,571,898	41,865	1,680,004
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Nov. 1		302,584		196,844

Came into sight during week	217,998		349,181	
Total in sight Nov. 25		6,467,093		8,921,770

North. spinners' takings to Nov. 25	37,774	483,520	44,657	552,737
-------------------------------------	--------	---------	--------	---------

Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week	Bales	Since Aug. 1	Bales
1936—Nov. 27	405,316	1936	8,481,728
1935—Nov. 29	374,744	1935	7,923,370
1934—Nov. 30	233,697	1934	5,329,282

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:

Week Ended Nov. 25	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—				
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday
Galveston	8.54	8.62	8.62	8.56	8.51
New Orleans	8.65	8.70	8.74	8.67	8.65
Mobile	8.52	8.60	8.61	8.56	8.54
Savannah	8.87	8.95	8.97	8.91	8.90
Norfolk	8.95	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.95
Montgomery	8.52	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.55
Augusta	9.02	9.10	9.11	9.06	9.04
Memphis	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Houston	8.55	8.60	8.62	8.56	8.59
Little Rock	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.35
Dallas	8.25	8.33	8.34	8.29	8.27
Fort Worth	8.25	8.33	8.34	8.29	8.27

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Nov. 19	Monday Nov. 21	Tuesday Nov. 22	Wednesday Nov. 23	Thursday Nov. 24	Friday Nov. 25
Nov (1939)						
December	8.73	8.78	8.82	8.79-8.80		8.79-8.80
Jan. (1940)	8.61	8.65	8.69	8.64		8.60-8.61a
February						
March	8.55	8.61	8.64	8.57		8.55
April						
May	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.39		8.36
June						
July	8.15	8.21	8.24	8.17		8.15-8.16
August						
September						
October	7.86	7.91	7.92	7.84		7.82
November	7.89	7.95	7.95-7.97a	7.87b-7.90a		7.85b-7.86a
Spot	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.		Steady.
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.		Steady.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1938 Prior to Nov. 14—The Census report issued on Nov. 21, combined from the individual returns of the ginners, shows 10,751,758 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1938 prior to Nov. 14, compared with 14,947,111 bales from the crop of 1937 and 10,767,140 bales from the crop of 1936. Below is the report in full:

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING

Number of Bales of Cotton Ginned from the Growth of 1938 Prior to Nov. 14, 1938; and Comparative Statistics to the Corresponding Date in 1937 and 1936

State	Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters)		
	1938	1937	1936
	Alabama	1,026,274	1,478,282
Arizona	114,881	127,530	103,369
Arkansas	1,258,644	1,429,598	1,148,817
California	224,314	394,913	268,356
Florida	21,861	34,701	27,410
Georgia	817,850	1,360,939	981,732
Kentucky	10,748	11,230	9,539
Louisiana	649,785	976,051	730,427
Mississippi	1,637,877	2,111,084	1,776,367
Missouri	307,709	243,781	279,235
New Mexico	63,372	93,401	81,966
North Carolina	312,383	628,886	433,906
Oklahoma	511,490	504,269	254,624
South Carolina	601,925	877,151	640,968
Tennessee	432,254	436,718	376,282
Texas	2,747,428	4,119,487	2,536,478
Virginia	5,981	26,676	23,315
All other States	2,011	1,814	1,775
United States	*10,751,758	*14,947,111	*10,767,140

* Includes 157,865 bales of the crop of 1937 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 142,510 round bales for 1938; 267,961 for 1937, and 225,575 for 1936. Included in the above are 12,578 bales of American-Egyptian for 1938; 6,801 for 1937, and 7,884 for 1936; also 3,142 bales Sea Island for 1938; 3,569 for 1937, and 848 for 1936.

The statistics for 1938 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 is 10,126,502 bales.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS—UNITED STATES

Cotton consumed during the month of October, 1938 amounted to 542,778 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31 was 1,057,245 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 15,312,719 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,113,952. The total imports for the month of October, 1938 were 10,933 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 464,590 bales.

WORLD STATISTICS

The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various sources, was 35,591,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States), for the year ended July 31, 1938 was 26,748,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 147,000,000.

Cotton Loans of CCC Through Nov. 17 Aggregated \$124,029,437 on 2,683,899 Bales—On Nov. 18 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Nov. 17, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$124,029,437.02 on 2,683,899 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.88 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

State	Bales	State	Bales
Alabama	218,323	New Mexico	16,818
Arizona	8,041	North Carolina	5,465
Arkansas	544,711	Oklahoma	91,273
California	1,328	South Carolina	34,833
Georgia	119,775	Tennessee	192,116
Louisiana	210,406	Texas	798,178
Mississippi	377,748	Virginia	21
Missouri	64,863		

CCC Loaned \$13,183,843 on 72,833,630 Pounds of Wool Through Nov. 12—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Nov. 18 that through Nov. 12 loans aggregating \$13,183,843.42 had been made on 72,833,630 net grease pounds of wool, an average of 18.10 cents. This figure includes repayments of \$1,606,954.27 covering 9,032,337 pounds of wool.

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for October, 1938—The Bureau of the Census announced on Nov. 19 that, according to preliminary figures, 26,086,228 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Oct. 31, 1938, of which 22,113,952 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,188,618 for September, 22,152,526 for August, 21,915,394 for July, 21,142,408 for June, 21,341,846 for May, 21,772,680 for April, and 23,714,646 for October, 1937. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,118,439,713. Formerly the weighted average hours of operation for the day shift for all of the mills was used in computing the monthly percentage of activity. The Act approved June 25, 1938, regulating "wages and hours of employment" provides for a maximum of 88 hours for a two-shift week beginning with Oct. 24, 1938, and of 80 hours within two years thereafter. Accordingly, after consultation with the cotton textile associations, the methods of calculating the monthly percentage of activity have been changed to meet the new conditions. Computed on the basis of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during October, 1938, at 81.9% capacity. This percentage compares on the same basis with 76.1 for September, 76.2 for August, 70.2 for July, 60.8 for June, 59.4 for May, 59.5 for April, and 77.7 for October, 1937. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 273. The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours, and the average hours per spindle in place, by States, are shown in the following statement:

State	Spinning Spindles		Active Spindle Hours for October	
	In Place Oct. 31	Active During October	Total	Average per Spindle in Place
United States	26,086,228	22,113,952	7,118,439,713	273
Cotton growing States	18,713,706	16,915,778	5,622,945,975	301
New England States	6,571,450	4,594,870	1,347,198,525	205
All other States	801,072	603,304	148,295,213	185
Alabama	1,877,120	1,569,472	504,540,931	269
Connecticut	579,336	405,428	86,861,084	150
Georgia	3,245,658	2,915,508	1,021,588,279	315
Maine	704,468	587,984	196,404,761	279
Massachusetts	3,649,680	2,357,502	671,321,866	184
Mississippi	209,006	159,224	59,152,616	283
New Hampshire	562,838	365,982	114,382,438	203
New York	355,388	277,416	71,671,263	202
North Carolina	6,004,390	5,361,266	1,647,449,878	274
Rhode Island	976,616	800,758	251,989,542	258
South Carolina	5,715,176	5,411,208	1,893,351,046	331
Tennessee	590,118	529,072	193,427,706	328
Texas	252,414	216,026	79,030,055	313
Virginia	628,272	607,440	155,341,656	295
All other States	735,748	649,666	141,926,603	193

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that except for a few widely scattered showers the weather has been dry over the cotton belt. Temperatures are lower.

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Texas—Galveston	2	0.33	75	36	56
Amarillo		dry	72	14	43
Austin		dry	76	24	50
Abilene		dry	80	18	49
Brownsville	1	0.02	82	30	56
Corpus Christi	1	0.04	78	38	58
Dallas		dry	74	26	50
Del Rio		dry	70	32	51
El Paso		dry	70	25	53
Houston	2	0.20	74	22	48
Palestine	1	0.01	74	22	48
Port Arthur	2	0.21	78	25	52
San Antonio	1	dry	76	30	53
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	2	0.02	68	20	44
Arkansas—Port Smith	1	dry	70	24	47
Little Rock	2	1.24	66	22	44
Louisiana—New Orleans	2	0.74	80	34	57
Shreveport	3	0.70	72	31	52
Mississippi—Meridian	1	1.00	80	24	52
Vicksburg	1	2.10	74	28	51
Alabama—Mobile	2	0.80	79	26	59
Birmingham	2	1.20	80	25	51
Montgomery	1	1.72	80	25	54
Florida—Jacksonville	2	0.06	86	32	59
Miami	1	0.02	84	58	71
Pensacola	2	0.64	80	28	54
Tampa	1	0.02	86	36	61

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Georgia—Savannah	5	0.16	82	51	66
Atlanta	2	0.86	78	26	52
Augusta	4	0.22	82	26	55
Macon	1	0.06	80	26	53
South Carolina—Charleston	3	0.24	83	33	58
North Carolina—Asheville	1	0.66	72	24	48
Charlotte	1	0.22	78	28	53
Raleigh	2	0.82	78	28	53
Wilmington	1	0.06	80	44	62
Tennessee—Memphis	4	1.53	70	31	48
Chattanooga	2	2.48	76	28	52
Nashville	2	1.23	74	22	48

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:

	Nov. 25, 1938	Nov. 26, 1937
	Feet	Feet
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	1.8
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	11.4
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	14.4
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	2.3
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	3.6

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week End.	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
Aug. 26. ept.	78,102	221,570	141,365	1922,216	806,649	1140,781	83,722	239,811	149,970
2.	144,055	300,222	201,842	1949,655	836,739	1219,831	171,494	330,292	280,892
9.	195,347	309,808	271,456	2044,816	918,178	1339,682	290,308	361,614	391,307
16.	227,732	347,270	340,815	2198,739	1059,914	1499,275	381,855	480,006	500,403
23.	236,651	411,538	314,287	2390,140	1245,539	1677,862	428,052	806,163	492,874
30.	221,656	479,801	319,754	2633,565	1490,594	1832,026	465,081	724,826	500,519
Oct. 7.	183,369	441,721	330,033	2881,086	1715,693	1980,336	430,890	666,850	478,343
14.	205,107	379,068	370,723	3110,218	1904,035	2098,733	434,239	596,889	489,120
21.	300,648	323,319	378,683	3275,615	2051,912	2179,563	366,043	471,196	483,163
28.	150,872	313,437	385,111	3387,084	2129,804	2266,371	263,541	391,329	471,919
Nov. 4.	256,332	263,182	259,641	3460,497	2226,923	2301,784	329,745	388,719	295,054
11.	12,153	245,688	264,096	3510,308	2387,570	2342,886	141,936	406,335	305,198
18.	125,857	195,034	251,440	3518,088	2459,694	2373,757	133,637	267,158	282,311
25.	88,143	160,560	217,563	3524,821	2501,559	2397,188	94,876	202,425	240,994

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,130,358 bales; in 1937 were 6,386,733 bales and in 1936 were 5,431,473 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 88,143 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 94,876 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 6,733 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Cotton Takings, Week and Season	1938		1937	
	Week	Season	Week	Season
Visible supply Nov. 18	9,921,275	7,858,941	8,652,408	4,339,022
Visible supply Aug. 1	217,998	6,467,093	349,181	8,921,770
American in sight to Nov. 25	26,000	351,000	34,000	214,000
Bombay receipts to Nov. 25	9,000	170,000	7,000	103,000
Other India ship'ts to Nov. 25	44,000	626,800	78,000	875,200
Alexandria receipts to Nov. 23	10,000	155,000	9,000	139,000
Other supply to Nov. 23 ^b	10,000	155,000	9,000	139,000
Total supply	10,228,273	15,628,834	9,129,589	14,591,992
Deduct				
Visible supply Nov. 25	9,856,685	9,856,685	8,681,180	8,681,180
Total takings to Nov. 25 ^a	371,588	5,772,149	448,409	5,910,812
Of which American	252,588	4,084,549	306,409	4,201,012
Of which other	119,000	1,687,600	142,000	1,709,800

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. ^a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 1,868,000 bales in 1938 and 1,999,000 bales in 1937—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 3,904,149 bales in 1938 and 3,920,740 bales in 1937, of which 2,216,549 bales and 2,211,012 bales American. ^b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports—The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Exports from—	1938				1937				1936			
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Bombay	26,000	351,000	34,000	214,000	47,000	283,000						
	For the Week				Since Aug. 1							
	Great Britain	Continent	Jap'n & China	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Japan & China	Total				
Bombay—												
1938	1,000	3,000	26,000	30,000	14,000	55,000	351,000	420,000				
1937	1,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	61,000	124,000	190,000				
1936	1,000	1,000	45,000	47,000	8,000	64,000	236,000	308,000				
Other India												
1938	5,000	4,000	---	9,000	54,000	116,000	---	170,000				
1937	1,000	6,000	---	7,000	29,000	74,000	---	103,000				
1936	8,000	7,000	---	15,000	71,000	106,000	---	177,000				
Total all—												
1938	6,000	7,000	26,000	39,000	68,000	171,000	351,000	590,000				
1937	2,000	9,000	1,000	12,000	34,000	135,000	124,000	293,000				
1936	9,000	8,000	45,000	62,000	79,000	170,000	236,000	485,000				

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments

for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 23	1938	1937	1936			
Receipts (cantars)—						
This week	220,000	390,000	400,000			
Since Aug. 1	3,138,683	4,410,268	4,483,424			
Exports (bales)—	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1
To Liverpool	6,000	38,737	---	59,099	4,000	64,894
To Manchester, &c.	---	45,547	9,000	62,081	10,000	65,490
To Continent and India	19,000	205,637	13,000	231,455	27,000	195,331
To America	1,000	5,758	1,000	8,822	2,000	9,979
Total exports	26,000	295,679	23,000	361,457	43,000	335,694

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Nov. 23 were 220,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 26,000 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Week End.	1938					1937				
	32s Cop Twists		8 1/4 Lbs. Shrtngs, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds	32s Cop Twists		8 1/4 Lbs. Shrtngs, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	
Aug. 26. ept.	9 @ 10	9	@ 9 3		4.74	11 1/4 @ 13 1/2	10	1 1/4 @ 10	4 1/2	5.63
2.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		4.85	11 1/4 @ 13	10	1 1/4 @ 10	4 1/2	5.56
9.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		4.71	11 1/4 @ 13	10	1 1/4 @ 10	4 1/2	5.46
16.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		4.81	11 1/4 @ 13	10	1 1/4 @ 10	4 1/2	5.33
23.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		4.76	11 1/4 @ 13	10	1 1/4 @ 10	4 1/2	5.08
30.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		4.80	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.89
Oct. 7.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.00	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	9 @ 10	0	4.75
14.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.24	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.82
21.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.19	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.89
28.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.20	11 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.88
Nov. 4.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.09	10 1/4 @ 12	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.55
11.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.05	10 1/4 @ 12 1/2	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.63
18.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.08	10 1/4 @ 12	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.55
25.	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2	9	@ 9 3		5.22	10 1/4 @ 12	9	10 1/4 @ 10	1 1/2	4.64

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 78,555 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

	Bales
GALVESTON—To Genoa, Nov. 19, Monrosa, 1,935; Nov. 17, Syros, 4,059	5,994
To Leghorn, Nov. 19, Monrosa, 25	25
To Havana, Nov. 16, Margaret Lykes, 225	225
To Dunkirk, Nov. 21, Michigan, 517	517
To Buena Ventura, Nov. 16, Margaret Lykes, 110	110
To Puerto Colombia, Nov. 16, Margaret Lykes, 243	243
To Gdynia, Nov. 22, Tortugas, 2,252	2,252
To Cartagena, Nov. 16, Margaret Lykes, 388	388
To Sidney, Nov. 19, Vinnie, 200	200
To Gothenburg, Nov. 22, Tortugas, 744	744
To Japan, Nov. 19, Vinnie, 8,696	8,696
To Melbourne, Nov. 22, Erlanger, 325	325
To China, Nov. 19, Vinnie, 436	436
To Liverpool, Nov. 16, West Chatala, 3,032	3,032
To Manchester, Nov. 16, West Chatala, 1,936	1,936
To Trieste, Nov. 17, Alberta, 1,049	1,049
To Venice, Nov. 17, Alberta, 507	507
To Susac, Nov. 17, Alberta, 2,336	2,336
To Ghent, Nov. 21, Michigan, 172	172
To Antwerp, Nov. 21, Michigan, 16	16
To Copenhagen, Nov. 22, Tortugas, 590	590
To Havre, Nov. 21, Michigan, 369	369
HOUSTON—To Liverpool, Nov. 19, West Chatala, 3,271	3,271
To Manchester, Nov. 19, West Chatala, 1,856	1,856
To Ghent, Nov. 18, Effingham, 318; Michigan, 228	546
To Antwerp, Nov. 18, Effingham, 25; Michigan, 84	109
To Copenhagen, Nov. 19, Tortugas, 704	704
To Havre, Nov. 18, Effingham, 2,520; Michigan, 880	3,400
To Dunkirk, Nov. 18, Michigan, 683	683
To Rotterdam, Nov. 18, Effingham, 237	237
To Oslo, Nov. 19, Tortugas, 200	200
To Gdynia, Nov. 19, Tortugas, 1,878	1,878
To Gothenburg, Nov. 19, Tortugas, 1,029	1,029
To China, Nov. 19, Hopepeak, 1,505	1,505
To Manila, Nov. 19, Hopepeak, 722	722
To China, Nov. 19, Hopepeak, 425	425
To Bremen, Nov. 22, Hamelin, 2,564	2,564
To Hamburg, Nov. 22, Hamelin, 584	584
To Puerto Colombia, Nov. 15, Margaret Lykes, 287	287
To Buena Ventura, Nov. 15, Margaret Lykes, 105	105
To Cartagena, Nov. 22, Hamelin, 12	12
NEW ORLEANS—To Antwerp, Nov. 16, Volunteer, 200; Bloomersdijk, 50	250
To Ghent, Nov. 16, Volunteer, 841	841
To Havre, Nov. 16, Volunteer, 728	728
To Dunkirk, Nov. 16, Volunteer, 1,500	1,500
To Rotterdam, Nov. 16, Volunteer, 200; Bloomersdijk, 350	550
To Oslo, Nov. 21, Tatra, 327	327
To Gdynia, Nov. 21, Tatra, 350	350
To Gothenburg, Nov. 21, Tatra, 300	300
To Valparaiso, Nov. 22, Contessa, 700	700
LAKE CHARLES—To Ghent, Nov. 24, Nashaba, 350	350
To Rotterdam, Nov. 24, Nashaba, 200	200
SAVANNAH—To Gdynia, Nov. 23, Uddeholm, 200	200
CORPUS CHRISTI—To Liverpool, Nov. 22, West Chatala, 2,223	2,223
To Manchester, Nov. 22, West Chatala, 819	819

Liverpool—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, &c., at that port:

Table with 5 columns: Nov. 4, Nov. 10, Nov. 18, Nov. 25. Rows include Forwarded, Total stocks, Of which American, Total imports, Of which American, Amount afloat, Of which American.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Table with 7 columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market (12-15 P.M.), Mid. Up'l'ds, Futures Market (opened), Market (4 P.M.).

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table with 7 columns: Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include New Contract, December 1938, January 1939, March, May, July, October, December, January 1940, March.

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1938

Flour sales in the local area continue at a low ebb. Only joblots are being worked. The upswing of sales, expected to develop, has failed to materialize. This is said to be due chiefly to the lack of conviction among buyers that today's low levels are the market bottom.

Wheat—On the 19th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/2c. net lower on the Chicago Board. The market absorbed enough small lot selling today to force prices down a full cent a bushel, practically wiping out the week's laborious advance and leaving quotations at a level only 2 to 3c. above 6-year lows. Although domestic export business to Europe remained quiet, it was reported about 750,000 bushels were sold to Mexico.

diminished, indicating that holders were becoming more confident despite predictions of liberal deliveries. About 75,000 bushels of red wheat was said to have been taken by export interests.

On the 23d inst. prices closed 1/4c. off to 1/4c. up. The marked strength displayed by the corn market had its effect on wheat in the later trading, and caused wheat values to recover most of their earlier losses. Reports from the Argentine that wheat crop prospects indicated the biggest wheat crop in 10 years had a bearish effect on wheat values on the Chicago Board during the early part of the session.

Today prices closed 3/8 to 1c. net lower. Wheat values declined, influenced by month-end liquidating sales. A steady factor in the Chicago wheat market in the early trading was a report by the Robinson Elevator Co. that Kansas crop outlook appears gloomy because of poor germination and insufficient rooting, with the seeded area approximately 1,000,000 acres below a five-year average.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK and DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Tables with columns for dates and prices.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG. Table with columns for months and prices.

Corn—On the 19th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 1 1/8c. net lower. December liquidation also affected the corn market, and there was a pickup in offerings from the country, with bookings totaling 68,000 bushels.

On the 23d inst. prices closed 5/8 to 7/8c. net higher. Corn was decidedly the leader of the grains in the pre-holiday markets, this grain showing gains at one time of 1 1/2c. a bushel, and holding the major portion of the gain to the close.

Today prices closed unchanged to 5/8c. higher. Houses with export connections led a buying movement in the corn market today, and prices climbed 1c. a bushel, but failed to hold well.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK. Table with columns for dates and prices.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for months (December, March, May, July) and days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

Oats—On the 19th inst. prices closed unchanged. Oats held steady, but the market was very quiet.

On the 23d inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. higher. Trading was quiet, with the undertone reported steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for months (December, May, July) and days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

Rye—On the 19th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 1/2c. net lower. In view of the substantial declines in wheat and corn, the rye futures market was regarded as holding up pretty well.

On the 23d inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1/2c. net lower. The heaviness of wheat influenced an easier rye market.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with columns for months (December, May, July) and days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for months (December, May, July) and days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with columns for months (December, May) and days of the week (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.).

Closing quotations were as follows:

Table listing prices for Flour (Spring Pat. high protein, Rye flour patents) and Grain (Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic).

Table listing prices for Grain (Wheat, No. 2 white, Rye, United States C. I. F., Barley, New York, 40 lbs. feeding).

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 (Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, etc.) and Since Aug. 1 (1938, 1937, 1936) for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 19, 1938, follow:

Table showing Receipts at (New York, Philadelp'ia, Baltimore, etc.) for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

* 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, Nov. 19, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from (New York, Albany, Baltimore, 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— (United Kingdom, Continent, So. & Cent. Amer., 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, Nov. 19, were as follows:

Table showing Grain Stocks (United States, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—On Lakes, 606,000 bushels; total, 606,000 bushels, against 189,000 bushels in 1937.

Table showing Canadian (Lake, bay, river & seab'd) and American (Total Nov. 19, 1938, etc.) for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Nov. 18, and since July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1936, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Nov. 18, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937	Week Nov. 18, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937
No. Amer.	6,355,000	102,145,000	70,537,000	414,000	51,262,000	817,000
Black Sea.	2,496,000	48,248,000	46,818,000	69,000	1,835,000	2,791,000
Argentina.	713,000	24,388,000	15,990,000	2,251,000	68,505,000	149,069,000
Australia.	555,000	35,247,000	28,001,000	-----	-----	-----
India.	-----	7,344,000	9,744,000	-----	-----	-----
Other countries	1,848,000	13,256,000	9,448,000	660,000	20,166,000	45,113,000
Total	11,967,000	230,628,000	180,538,000	3,7394,000	141,768,000	197,790,000

CCC Loans on Wheat Through Nov. 17 Aggregated \$25,117,455 on 42,265,175 Bushels—Announcement was made on Nov. 18 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it through Nov. 17, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 42,265,175 bushels of wheat, aggregating \$25,117,454.75, averaging .5942 cents per bushel.

Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are:

State	Form A		Form B	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Arkansas	-----	485	-----	2,755
Colorado	290,397	139,218	-----	1,366,612
Idaho	586,468	2,013,995	-----	84,837
Illinois	161,353	605,154	-----	363,709
Indiana	54,251	44,096	-----	104,333
Iowa	80,748	160,927	-----	1,127,360
Kansas	2,437,755	2,841,721	-----	-----
Kentucky	-----	179,626	-----	58,820
Maryland	346	-----	-----	411,290
Michigan	47,315	6,763	-----	-----
Minnesota	1,118,446	1,827,767	-----	78,868
Missouri	16,517	45,017	-----	2,341
Montana	1,740,140	4,761,715	-----	110,030
Nebraska	1,845,668	1,009,614	-----	228,194

Weather Report for the Week Ended Nov. 22—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Nov. 22, follows:

About the first of the week there was a reaction to much warmer weather in the southern and eastern States, with temperatures again rising above normal. Generally fair weather prevailed until the 16th when unsettled, showery conditions set in over most States east of the Mississippi River. On the 16-19th substantial to heavy rains occurred nearly everywhere from the Ohio Valley southward and eastward, many stations reporting from one to two inches or more.

The latter part of the week was mostly fair and pleasant until near its close when an extensive and pronounced drop in temperature occurred in the Northwest, attending a high-pressure area over that region. By the close of the week this cold wave had brought sub-zero temperatures to the northern Plains, with zero reported as far south as northern Nebraska. At the Pas, Manitoba, Canada a minimum of 26 degrees below zero was reported on the morning of the 22nd.

In the United States the lowest temperature reported at first-order stations for the week was eight degrees below zero at Moorhead, Minn., and Devils Lake, N. Dak., on Nov. 22. The line of freezing extended as far south as western North Carolina, west-central Arkansas, and central Texas. In the Great Plains States the minima ranged from eight degrees below zero in northern North Dakota to 40 degrees above at San Antonio, Texas. In the Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys the minima were slightly below freezing.

The week, as a whole, was much warmer than normal in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except the extreme north. In a limited area from the upper Lake region westward to central North Dakota it was somewhat colder than normal; elsewhere temperatures generally ranged from about four degrees to as many as nine degrees above normal. West of the Rockies, the south Pacific area and upper Columbia Basin were relatively warm, but elsewhere the weekly means were somewhat subnormal. The temperature trend this autumn has been decidedly to abnormal warmth.

Substantial to fairly heavy rains occurred over an extensive eastern area, in fact, rather generally east of the Mississippi River. The extreme Southeast, the Lake region, Wisconsin, and much of Illinois had but little rainfall, but elsewhere the weekly totals ranged mostly from about one inch to as many as three inches.

Except in the Southeast and in the extreme northern Great Plains, the area between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains had a dry week with most stations reporting no measurable precipitation. Moderate snows occurred in the extreme northern Plains. West of the Rockies there was some local precipitation in the extreme North, but elsewhere the week was dry.

The outstanding feature of the week's weather was widespread substantial rainfall in the eastern portion of the country which rather generally relieved droughty conditions that had prevailed. The falls were insufficient locally in the Southeast, especially in coast sections of Georgia, northwestern Florida, and a few other localities, while more moisture is needed in much of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Otherwise, rains have placed the soil in good condition rather generally east of the Mississippi River, being especially favorable from the Ohio Valley southward where the outlook has substantially improved.

Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the general situation has changed but little. In the immediate trans-Mississippi States and much of the eastern Plains conditions continue mostly favorable, but the soil remains much too dry in the western Plains as far south as western Kansas and extreme western Oklahoma. Also Texas, except the Panhandle, New Mexico, and Arizona are in need of moisture.

Conditions in the northwestern area from Montana westward continue satisfactory; also in the Great Basin of the West. Late reports from the California freeze of last week show severe damage in the San Joaquin Valley where peas and grapes were destroyed and navel oranges severely injured; damage was small in the southern portion of the State. Rain is needed generally in California, especially in the south.

Seasonal farm work made good progress during the week. Corn husking and cribbing are well along, with continued favorable advance reported. In the Ohio Valley the amount of husking accomplished ranges from 75% to practically completed. Good progress was reported also in the upper Mississippi Valley. In Iowa while many new cribs have been built, much corn is piled on the ground or placed in temporary storage. The picking of cotton remnants also advanced favorably. Harvest is about complete, except very locally. In Texas only scraps remain in the fields.

Small Grains—Fall-seeded grains continue to make satisfactory advance in the middle Atlantic area, while generous rains during the week in the southeastern States improved the outlook there materially; seeding has become more active in the Southeast and the soil is mostly favorable for germination. In the Ohio Valley additional moisture was timely and of great value, especially in facilitating a better root development which has been subnormal because of the tendency to dryness. The situation is now largely satisfactory for the season in the eastern half of the wheat belt.

In Missouri considerable improvement is noted since recent rains, while in southeastern Nebraska and the eastern half of Kansas wheat shows progress, except in north-central sections of the latter State. In the western half of Kansas, except the extreme south west, the soil is very dry, the root system undeveloped and there is much danger of blowing out. In Oklahoma seeding has made good progress and some improvement is noted, but the general condition remains poor, except in the north-central area. In Texas favorable reports continue from the Panhandle, but in other portions wheat is spotted, ranging from good to poor, depending on soil-moisture conditions; many farmers are still awaiting rain for seeding.

In the northwestern area, including Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, the outlook continues mostly satisfactory, although in the normally drier sections of Washington there has not been sufficient moisture and germination is poor; low temperatures are now prevailing there. In the central Gulf area rains of the week were decidedly helpful; germination has improved and seeding is being pushed.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

Texas—Houston: Averaged about 6 degrees above normal, but hard freeze moving into State last day; light rains, widely scattered. Cotton scraps remain in fields in west-central. Progress and condition of winter wheat good in Panhandle, but ranged from poor to good in other areas, depending on soil condition; much dry planted, but many farmers still awaiting rain. Some oats also dry planted. Truck deteriorated, except on coastal plain and in irrigated sections of Rio Grande Valley where condition good. Ranges dry, but cattle generally good. General rains badly-needed, except in Panhandle.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Cotton picking favored, except 16-18th; picking progressed satisfactorily; about in, except few fields in east lowlands. Corn gathering favored most of week; most of crop gathered. Favorable for growth of wheat, oats, rye, pastures, turnips, and winter truck. Considerable wheat and oats sown since rains of past two weeks.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 25, 1938.

Cooler temperatures, which at the end of the period under review were followed by the advent of real winter weather, had a stimulating effect on retail business. While the demand centered on seasonal apparel items, initial purchases of holiday gift merchandise, in response to early promotions, also assumed growing importance. Department store sales for the week ending Nov. 12, the country over, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Board, were only 1% below the corresponding week of last year, with a number of Southern, Southwestern and Middle-Western districts showing the first substantial gains over 1937. New York and Brooklyn stores, during the week ending Nov. 12, showed a decline in sales amounting to 4%, while in Newark establishments the loss in the dollar volume reached 8.3%.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets expanded perceptibly, reflecting the better flow of goods in retail channels, and a last-hour effort of merchants to supplement their stocks of holiday goods. Wholesalers, on their part, placed few orders, largely because of the impending inventory period. Prices in general held steady, and reports of threatening delivery difficulties in a number of additional lines were current. Business in silk goods broadened moderately, with attention centering in pure dye prints, prices of which showed a firming trend. Trading in rayon yarns gave indications of an early pronounced improvement, the growing demand for finer deniers again being the outstanding feature of the market. While spot sales predominated, a number of users displayed more willingness to anticipate future requirements.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets continued inactive, although prices held barely steady, partly as a result of rumors predicting new curtailment measures by a number of mills. Retarding factors were the uneasiness shown by the security markets over foreign developments, the gradual reaction in the raw cotton market, but most of all the approach of the year-end inventory period with its slackening effect on buying activities. Little expectation prevails that the present withdrawal of users will give way to a new buying movement in the immediate future, although it is admitted that a sudden sharp increase in the movement of finished goods may result in an active quest for goods on the part of converters. Business in fine goods remained spotty as mills continued unwilling to concede the lower price demands. Further activity prevailed in voiles, and some spot transactions in slub yarn broadcloths were reported. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80's, 6 3/4 to 6 1/2 c.; 39-inch 72-76's, 6 to 6 1/2 c.; 39-inch 68-72's, 5 1/2 to 5 1/4 c.; 38 1/2-inch 64-60's, 4 3/4 to 4 1/2 c.; 38 1/2-inch 60-48's, 3 3/4 c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics, although not quite as active as heretofore, nevertheless made a fairly good showing as many mills prepared to step up production in view of the large backlog of unfilled orders now on the books of producers. While previous extensive purchases were the main cause for the slight decrease in buying activities, an additional retarding factor was the conclusion of the British-American trade agreement entailing improved possibilities for the influx of foreign wools. Meanwhile, growing instances of delivery difficulties on wanted fabrics were reported, with predictions of further price advances circulating in the market. Reports from retail clothing centers gave a much better account as the advent of colder weather impelled consumers to consummate deferred purchases of seasonal apparel. Business in women's wear goods improved perceptibly, with the better flow of goods in distributive channels causing garment manufacturers to add to their commitments.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens was held in suspense as the trade attempted to evaluate the influence of the terms of the new British-American agreement on the future trend of business. Additional scattered spot orders for holiday items and for goods to be used in the cruise and winter resort trade, came into the market. Business in burlap remained quiet, although a fairly active demand manifested itself for spot goods and nearby deliveries. Prices ruled easier, reflecting in part the weakness of sterling. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.70c., heavies at 4.95c.

State and City Department

Specialists in Illinois & Missouri Bonds

Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.

Founded 1890

106 W. Adams St.
CHICAGO

• DIRECT
WIRE

• 314 N. Broadway
ST. LOUIS

News Items

Municipal Defaults Since 1929 Surveyed—Last April the Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America undertook to compile material respecting municipalities throughout the country with a population of 5,000 and over which, subsequent to 1929, defaulted in debt service for a period of over 90 days or underwent a forced refunding or otherwise effected readjustment of their bonded indebtedness. Drainage, irrigation, and levee districts, also special assessment obligations, were excluded.

This information is not yet complete, but that received up to Oct. 24, embracing 42 States, covers 731 units with a principal amount of bonds actually affected of \$1,624,314,632, according to the November issue of "Investment Banking," publication of the Association.

The funded or fixed debt of the States and their subdivisions having a population of 5,000 or more, excluding those of drainage, irrigation, and levee districts, and also excluding special assessment debt, was estimated to be about \$15,500,000,000 as of 1932.

An analysis of the information compiled by the committee on this subject is given in the following table:

	No. of Units	Amount of Bonds Affected
Situations settled with no reduction in either principal or interest.....	416	\$1,061,103,023
Situations settled involving a reduction of interest only.....	188	474,851,418
Situations in which the settlement involved reduction of both principal and interest.....	2	25,611,527
Situations still unsettled.....	125	62,748,664
Total.....	731	\$1,624,314,632

But two units, with a principal amount of bonds actually affected of approximately \$25,600,000 (or about 1½%) were obliged to reduce both principal and interest. These two situations were in Florida; one, West Palm Beach, with \$16,786,000 of bonds outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1930, reduced principal 25%; the other unit, Coral Gables, with \$8,825,527 of bonds outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1930, reduced principal 50%. Holders of these Coral Gables bonds were given, in addition to a \$500 bond for each \$1,000 bond held, a tax participation certificate of approximately \$700. This represented the remaining \$500 of principal, and certain accrued interest on the old bonds. Whether these tax participation certificates will ever be met by the city is, of course, problematical. They evidence, however, the intention of the city to repay the bondholders in full if it is ever able to do so.

New York, N. Y.—Chamber of Commerce Warns City on Finances—A warning that financial disaster to the city will result from a continuation of the policy of indefinitely adding new debt to the old funded debt, is sounded in an interim report made public by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Nov. 21:

Drawn by the chamber's committee on taxation, the report urges that no capital expenditures which are not self-supporting except those absolutely necessary, be authorized and that projects already approved should be canceled where possible, so that the city's credit may be protected and a free debt margin be provided for emergencies.

Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller McGoldrick are commended in the report for emphasizing the necessity of caution in the city contracting additional debt in the new capital budget for 1939 which is now coming up for final consideration. The report will be presented to the chamber membership at the December meeting.

Moratorium Asked on New Building Projects—The proposal that New York City should at once make a beginning toward the institution of the moratorium on new projects charged against the borrowing power of the city, which Comptroller McGoldrick has suggested should be instituted by 1940, is made in a communication which Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, has sent to Mayor LaGuardia.

Declaring that it is a dangerous situation for a city the size of New York to operate on an unreserved debt margin of less than \$40,000,000, Mr. Comstock urged the Mayor to adopt a proposal recently made to the Board of Estimate that steps be taken immediately to increase the borrowing reserve to \$80,000,000.

Tax Exempt Holdings as of 1936 Announced—Statistics on 1936 incomes made public by the Internal Revenue Bureau on Nov. 18 reveal that approximately 25% of the wholly and partially tax exempt government securities outstanding were held by individuals in the \$20,000 and under annual income group.

In political parlance, this group constitutes the articulate voters who probably will have considerable to say regarding proposals to eliminate future issues of tax exempt securities by local and national governments. The bulk of these securities are held by the group with incomes between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

The figures show that total of tax exempt securities held by individuals reporting net incomes of \$5,000 and over at the end of 1936 was \$4,751,084,000. Of this total \$1,116,300,000 was held by individuals with incomes between \$5,000 and \$20,000.

The previously announced figures show that 5,413,499 individuals reported net incomes aggregating \$19,240,109,644 for 1936. This was an increase of 18.3% in number of returns filed and 29% in total income as compared with 1935. The tax liability in 1936 increased 84.7% over 1935.

United States—Pension and Welfare Proposals Passed on at General Election—Although liberalization of old age pen-

sions took the limelight in November elections, provisions for housing the underprivileged, fixing welfare financing in State constitutions and integrating welfare administration were among other measures approved by voters of the various States, the American Public Welfare Association reported.

With North Dakota raising old-age assistance from \$30 to \$40 a month, the Association noted, four States now provide a maximum of \$35 to \$45 monthly for their aged dependents. Colorado retained the \$45 pension in the November vote, keeping its place as the most liberal pension State. Missouri reduced eligibility age from 70 to 65 to comply with an order of the Federal Social Security Act.

New York, California and Michigan were among States voting on other social welfare subjects.

The New York amendment put into the constitution what had previously been only statutory authorization of the specific use of State funds for relief purposes, including unemployment, sickness and old age, education and support of the physically handicapped, and care of dependent children. The amendment permits the Legislature to enact health insurance laws.

New York also became the first State to write a section on housing into its constitution. The amendment, effective Jan. 1, 1939, authorized the contracting of State debt up to \$300,000,000 for loans for low-rent housing and slum clearance, the expansion of the debt limit of cities by 2%, and granting of subsidies to municipalities or public housing authorities.

California voters approved a referred measure to abolish its "temporary" State relief administration, set up in 1936, and empowered lawmakers to deal with unemployment relief, thus paving the way to integrate the State's entire welfare program as some 30 States have done the past two or three years. Michigan voters veered the other way, refusing to accept a proposition to consolidate the ten State agencies working on various aspects of welfare.

South Dakota voters retained a five-man unemployment compensation commission by defeating a proposal for a one-man commissioner.

Arkansas passed a workmen's compensation measure. Georgia empowered counties to levy taxes for medical care and hospitalization of the indigent sick.

Study Suggests Principles for Division of State and Local Property Assessments—Reporting an acceleration of the trend toward the transfer of property assessment from local to State governments, a special committee of the National Association of Assessing Officers recently recommended principles for dividing assessment functions between local and State officials.

A survey by the Association's Committee on Assessment Organization and Personnel disclosed that four of the nine State Legislatures which met in regular session during 1938 conferred on their State tax departments responsibility for the assessment of property formerly held by local assessors. The committee noted that the tendency in recent years has been toward placing assessment of securities, chain stores and motor vehicles in State departments. A number of States previously brought assessment of public utility property, mines and forests under State jurisdiction.

Emphasizing that "the division of assessment duties should be made clear to assessors and taxpayers," the committee suggested that States assess the following six types of property:

1. All property usually extending beyond a single local assessment district and more equitably assessed as a unit than as isolated parts, such as public utilities.
2. Property constantly on the move, such as the rolling stock of transportation companies.
3. Properties inventoried by State or Federal regulatory agencies, such as banks and insurance company holdings.
4. Properties such as mines and State forest lands, found in relatively small numbers in all or several local assessment districts, which can be appraised effectively only by highly-trained persons.
5. Highly standardized properties like motor vehicles, value of which is little affected by location.
6. Types of property, such as intangibles, which can be readily moved in order to secure a lower assessment rate.

State assessment of these last two types of property is recommended, provided State facilities for discovering them are not inferior to those of local assessors. The local assessor, the committee recommended, should be required to assess property only if a substantial proportion of the tax proceeds go to governmental units within his jurisdiction.

Increase Reported in Cost of Local Government—The Federal Census Bureau noted a sharp rise in the costs of State governments in a survey made public on Nov. 21.

While financial statistics for all States have not yet been compiled, the Census Bureau analyzed a cross-section of 15 States which, officials said, are a good indication of the trend.

The analysis showed that in 1937, the cost of operating 15 State governments was 41.4% greater than in 1932. The aggregate net debt of these States increased 27.7%.

In 1937 the total revenues of these States was 70.9% greater than in 1932. This increase was due in large measure to the receipt of grants-in-aid from the Federal Government and from the collection of unemployment compensation taxes.

Officials contended that if there had been no Federal works relief program, expenditures would have been considerably greater because of the larger share of the relief burden the States would have had to bear.

Increases in both spending and income were reported by all States. But this was not true in so far as the rise in the aggregate public debt was concerned. Nine of the States reported increases; five reported decreases and one, Wisconsin, reported virtually no change.

In 1937, the 15 States reported expenditures for operations and maintenance, interest on the debt and capital outlays totaled \$714,568,000, compared with \$506,098,000 in 1932. Their income in 1937 amounted to \$820,827,000, in 1932, \$480,295,000.

Receipts included \$141,474,000 of grants-in-aid from the Federal Government; \$177,629,000 from gasoline taxes; \$58,571,000 from motor vehicle taxes; \$62,123,000 from unemployment compensation taxes and \$63,863,000 from general property tax levies. The expenditures figure did not reflect spending for debt retirement.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

ANNISTON, Ala.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$94,000 school house and school stadium bonds purchased on Nov. 10 by Milhous, Gaines & Mayes of Atlanta, and Stubbs, Smith & Lombardo of Birmingham, as 4½s, at a price of 96.65, as noted here-V. 147, p. 3190—are dated Nov. 1, 1938, and the \$20,000 stadium bonds are due \$1,000 on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl., giving a basis of about 5.07%.

COVINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Andalusia), Ala.—WARRANTS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—A \$30,000 issue of 3¾% semi-annual School District No. 33 capital outlay warrants is being offered by Roy Gridley & Co. of Birmingham for general investment. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1960, and \$2,000 in 1961 to 1965. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank, Opp. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. These warrants are legally issued by the Board of Education of the City of Opp, which city, together with territory adjacent thereto, comprises School District No. 33 of Covington County, and are payable from a continuing prior lien on this district's three-mill ad valorem school tax, which was voted by the people of this district.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—PURCHASER—It is now stated that the two issues of 4 1/4% semi-annual street improvement bonds, aggregating \$200,000, sold on Sept. 27, as noted here—V. 147, p. 2273—were purchased at par by the Nashville Securities Corp. of Nashville. Due \$20,000 from March 1, 1939 to 1948, inclusive.

TROY, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$126,000 issue of refunding improvement bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3190—was awarded at public auction to Marx & Co. and Watkins, Morrow & Co., both of Birmingham, jointly, as 3 3/4%, paying a premium of \$2,125, equal to 101.686, a basis of about 3.54%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1956, inclusive.

The second best bid was an offer of 101.67 on 3 3/4%, submitted by King, Mohr & Co. of Montgomery.

ARKANSAS BONDS
Markets in all State, County & Town Issues
SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY
LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARKANSAS

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Bentonville) Ark.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$46,750 3 1/4% semi-ann. refunding bonds have been purchased by W. J. Herring & Co. of Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—BOND SALE AGREEMENT—It is reported that the City Council voted on Nov. 18 to sell a total of \$300,000 municipal auditorium bonds to the Utrusco Corp., Walton, Sullivan & Co., T. J. Raney & Sons, and W. R. Stephens, Inc., all of Little Rock, jointly. This action was taken with the approval of the Public Works Administration.

Of the \$300,000 issue, \$150,000 is for delivery when approved by the PWA and \$150,000 by Jan. 15, 1939. The PWA purchased \$418,000 auditorium bonds on Dec. 20, 1937.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—BRIDGE BOND OFFERING EXPECTED—The "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 19 had the following report under a San Francisco release caption:

California Toll Bridge Authority, operator of San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, has scheduled a meeting in Sacramento on Nov. 29 to discuss final steps to be taken by Authority prior to public marketing of bridge bonds by Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Meeting is expected to result in authorization to State Director of Public Works to sign temporary bonds to be issued to purchasers prior to engraving of definitive certificates.

RFC now holds \$33,000,000 4% bonds due in graduated amounts from March 1, 1939, through 1964, and \$40,000,000 4 1/4% term bonds due March 1, 1976. Authorized but unissued are \$4,000,000 4 1/4% of 1976 to supply proceeds for purchase of competing ferry line if Toll Bridge Authority decides to eliminate competition in that manner.

California Toll Bridge Authority will share equally with RFC in any price above 101 received in sale of bonds provided sale is made by middle of December. Authority therefore is anxious to complete details and send representative to Washington to discuss public sale with Jesse Jones, RFC Chairman.

Two bond dealer syndicates which had been interested in public offering of the bonds were combined last spring into one group of 103 dealers. Dillon, Read & Co. headed one group and Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., the other. How large a part of the \$73,000,000 total issue would be taken by the dealer group has not been announced, but it has been estimated to run to around \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 in the original block.

CALIFORNIA, State of—WARRANTS SOLD—An issue of \$4,000,566.46 registered revolving fund general warrants was offered for sale on Nov. 22 and was awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, at 2%, plus a premium of \$10,551.16, according to report. Dated Nov. 26, 1938. Due on or about May 29, 1939.

DECOTO SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Decoto) Alameda County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Nov. 28, by Charles Brown, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$52,000 issue of sewage disposal system bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5 1/2%, payable J-D 15. Dated as of Sept. 15, 1936. Due \$2,000 from June 15, 1939 to 1964 incl. A certified check for \$1,500, payable to the district, must accompany the bid.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED—It is reported that tenders will be received in the near future by the Department of Water and Power, for the purchase of all or any part of \$15,250,000 electric revenue bonds.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$60,000 issue of Clearwater School District bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3190—was awarded to George R. Miller & Co. of Pasadena and A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago, as 4s, paying a price of 101.85, a basis of about 3.84%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due \$3,000 from Dec. 1, 1944 to 1963 incl.

MARIN COUNTY (P. O. San Rafael) Calif.—SCHOOL BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$70,000 Larkspur School District bonds have been purchased jointly by Lawson, Levy & Williams, and Kaiser & Co., both of San Francisco.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside) Calif.—CORRECTION—It is now reported by the County Clerk that Otis & Co. of Cleveland was not in joint account with Stranahan, Harris & Co. of Toledo, in the purchase of the \$178,750 Coachella Valley Union High School District bonds, report on which appeared in our issue of Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3190.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County) Calif.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until Dec. 5, by David A. Barry, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$3,199,000, divided as follows:

\$1,943,000 school bonds. Due as follows: \$216,000 in 1940 to 1947, and \$215,000, 1948. 1,256,000 hospital bonds. Due as follows: \$140,000, 1940 to 1944, and \$139,000 in 1945 to 1948, all incl.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Barbara) Calif.—SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 12, by J. E. Lewis, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$6,000 issue of Cuyama School District bonds. Denom. \$300. Dated Oct. 3, 1938. Due \$300 on Oct. 3, 1940 to 1959 incl. The bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder at not less than par and accrued interest.

COLORADO

DENVER (City and County) Colo.—BOND OFFERING AUTHORIZED—We are informed by our Denver correspondent that the City Council, passed an ordinance on Nov. 21, by a vote of five to four, authorizing the issuance of \$1,442,564 in special improvement bonds to pay the city's share of the Platte River drive project, to be used in conjunction with a Public Works Administration grant. He states that these bonds will be offered for sale around Dec. 1 by Frank E. Wilson, Manager of Revenue. Interest rate is to be specified by the bidder, not to exceed 5%. The bonds will mature on or before 12 years after date of issuance.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of water revenue bonds offered for sale on Nov. 16—V. 147, p. 3046—was

awarded jointly to Boettcher & Co., Amos C. Sudler & Co., both of Denver and the First National Bank of Grand Junction, paying a price of 98.29 on the bonds divided as follows: \$30,000 as 2 3/4%, maturing \$6,000 from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1943; the remaining \$70,000 as 3s, maturing \$7,000 from Dec. 1, 1944 to 1953, incl.

The following comment on the sale was received from J. P. Soderstrum, City Manager: "There seems to have been an issue raised regarding the legality of the City of Grand Junction issuing water revenue bonds. Myles P. Tallmadge was handling the proceedings and furnishing the approving opinion. Two additional bids were received conditioned upon securing additional legal opinion. Inasmuch as the call for bids stated definitely that all bids would be unconditional, the Council refused to accept the bids."

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of)—BOND SALE—The issue of \$25,000,000 funding and building bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2566—was awarded to a group composed of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and C. J. Devine & Co., Inc., all of New York, at a price of 100.0528, a combination of \$6,250,000 1 1/4s, due \$1,250,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl., and \$18,750,000 1 1/4s, maturing \$1,250,000 on Dec. 1 from 1944 to 1958 incl. Net interest cost to the State about 1.5116%.

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Formal notice of public offering of the issue, appearing on page III, shows that the banking group, in distributing the obligations to investors, priced the 1939 to 1952 bonds to yield from 0.15% to 1.50%, according to rate and maturity; with the balance offered at prices of 99 in the case of the 1953 and 1954 bonds, 98 for 1955 and 1956, and 97 for the 1957 and 1958 maturities. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the State Treasurer's office in Hartford. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denoms., registerable as to principal and interest or as to principal only. Legal investments for trust funds and savings banks in the States of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

UNSUCCESSFUL BIDS—The extremely high character of the offering was strongly emphasized in the keen competition for the loan among banking syndicates. This is vividly illustrated in the fact that as against the net interest cost of 1.5116% at which the award was made, the next highest tender figured a net cost to the State of 1.5169%.

The latter offer was submitted by a syndicate which included, among others, the National City Bank, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., both of New York, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Inc., both of New York. Terms of the bid specified a price of 100.0204 for the same combination of interest rates as named in the successful offer. Other bids comprised a tender by the Bankers Trust Co., First Boston Corp., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., and others, for the first \$5,575,000 bonds as 2s and the other \$19,425,000 as 1 1/4s, at par, or a net cost of 1.5292%. J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York offered to pay 100.0034 for an equal amount of 1 1/4s and 1 1/4s, a cost basis of 1.565%. The final bid of 100.021 for \$13,750,000 1 1/4s and \$11,250,000 1 1/4s, a basis of about 1.5765% was accounted for by a syndicate including, among others, the Chase National Bank, First National Bank of New York, Blyth & Co., Inc., Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and R. W. Pressprich & Co., all of New York.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn.—BOND SALE—The \$175,000 high school bonds offered Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3191—were awarded to Day, Stoddard & Williams, Inc., of New Haven and Cooley & Co. of Hartford, jointly, as 1 1/4s at 100.259, a basis of about 1.73%. Dated July 15, 1938, and due \$7,000 on July 15 from 1939 to 1963, incl. Other bids:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes Foster & Co. and Wood, Struthers & Co., Estabrook & Co. and Putnam & Co., etc.

DELAWARE

CAMDEN-WYOMING STATE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Del.—BOND OFFERING—William E. Brown, President of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 1 for the purchase of \$115,000 not to exceed 3 1/2% int. coupon school bonds of 1938. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Due Dec. 1, 1963. The bonds shall be red., by lot or otherwise, at the rate of \$4,600 each year on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%; Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware, Dover. The bonds will be full faith and credit obligations of the district and exempt from State, county and municipal taxes. A certified check for 5% of the issue, payable to the order of the above-mentioned official, is required. Approving opinion of George M. Fisher of Dover will be furnished the successful bidder.

DOVER SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Del.—BOND OFFERING—Howard E. Lynch Jr., President of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 2 for the purchase of \$250,000 not to exceed 3 1/2% interest coupon school bonds of 1938. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000, at the rate of \$10,000 each year on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware, Dover. The bonds will be full faith and credit obligations of the district and exempt from State, county and municipal taxes. A certified check for 5% of the issue, payable to order of the above-mentioned official, is required. Approving opinion of George M. Fisher of Dover will be furnished the successful bidder.

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

BAY COUNTY (P. O. Panama City), Fla.—ACTION ON BOND TENDERS POSTPONED—It is stated by H. A. Pledger, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, that action on the offerings of road and bridge, series A, B and D, refunding bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1932, scheduled for Nov. 22, as noted here, was deferred until a later date.

DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—BONDS DEFEATED—We are informed by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners that at the election on Nov. 8—V. 147, p. 2119—the voters approved the issuance of the proposed \$3,347,000 court house, highway and armory bonds, the count being 6,372 to 452, but as the required majority of registered voters did not turn out for the proposal the issue was defeated.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 5 by M. W. Bishop, Secretary of the City Commission, for the purchase of an issue of \$1,175,000 electric revenue certificates. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$100,000 in 1940 to 1950 and \$75,000 in 1951. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Manufacturers Trust Co., the fiscal agency of the city in New York, or at a local bank in Jacksonville. No bid for less than par value of the certificates will be considered. The certificates are authorized by Ordinance No. Y-115 of the City Council, passed on Oct. 25, approved by the Mayor on Oct. 29 and duly approved and concurred in by the City Commission on Oct. 31, and will be validated and confirmed by a decree of the Circuit Court of Duval County before the date of sale. The certificates are payable solely from the revenues derived from the operation of the electric plant to finance the cost of such construction. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York will be furnished. Enclose

a certified check for 2% of the par value of the certificates bid for, payable to the City Treasurer. (This notice supplements the offering report given in the Nov. 12 issue—V. 147, p. 3047.)

LAKELAND, Fla.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 12 by J. L. Davis, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$325,000 issue of coupon light and water revenue certificates. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable M-N. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due serially in 20 years. The certificates and interest thereon will be paid solely from revenue of the municipal electric light and water system, owned and operated by the city. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York will be furnished to the purchaser.

PALATKA, Fla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 13, by R. M. Ingram Jr., City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$33,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. water works revenue certificates. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1947; \$2,000, 1948 to 1955, and \$3,000, 1956 to 1958. These certificates are said to have been validated by a court decree on Nov. 9, 1938. A certified check for \$1,500 must accompany the bid.

GEORGIA

ASHBURN, Ga.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 issue of water works and sewerage system bonds offered for sale on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 3191—was awarded at a price of 101.66, the purchaser agreeing to pay the expense of legal approval and printing of the bonds, according to the City Clerk.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—BOND SALE—The \$209,000 issue of 3% coupon semi-ann. auditorium bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3047—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros. of New York, Norris & Hershberg, Brooke, Tindall & Co., and Wyatt, Neill & Waggoner, all of Atlanta, paying a price of 107.87, a basis of about 2.39%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from 1939 to 1968 incl.

The following bids were also received:

Table with names of other bidders and prices. Includes Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc.; Trust Co. of Georgia; Robinson-Humphrey Co.; J. H. Hilsman & Co.; and Clement A. Evans & Co.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—BOND SALE—The various issues of 3% semi-ann. coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$365,000 offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3047—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Trust Co. of Georgia, J. H. Hilsman & Co., the Robinson-Humphrey Co., Clement A. Evans & Co., all of Atlanta, Johnson, Lane, Space & Co. of Savannah, and Milhous & Gaines & Mayes of Atlanta, at a price of 107.86, a basis of 2.28%. The bonds are described as follows:

- \$72,000 Jordan High School Addition bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1950, and \$2,000 from 1951 to 1968, inclusive.
46,000 Public School bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1954, and \$1,000 from 1955 to 1968, inclusive.
90,000 Street Improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1968, inclusive.
90,000 Sewer bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1968, inclusive.
25,000 Swimming Pool bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1958, and \$500 from 1959 to 1968, inclusive.
42,000 Hospital Improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Nov. 15 from 1939 to 1950, and \$1,000 from 1951 to 1968, incl.

All of said bonds are dated Nov. 15, 1938.

Other bids were as follows:

Table with names of other bidders and prices. Includes Lehman Brothers; Norris & Hirschberg Co.; Brooke, Tindall & Co.; and Wyatt, Neill & Waggoner.

FLOYD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Rome), Ga.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The two issues of 4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$13,500, offered on Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3047—were not sold, reports the District Attorney. The issues are divided as follows:

- \$6,500 Mobley Park School District bonds. Due \$325 from Dec. 20, 1939 to 1958 incl.
7,000 Johnson School District bonds. Due \$350 from Dec. 20, 1939 to 1958 incl.
Dated Dec. 20, 1938.

PINEHURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vienna), Ga.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. building bonds offered for sale on Oct. 3—V. 147, p. 1664—was purchased by Johnson, Lane, Space & Co. of Atlanta, according to the Attorney for the District. Due from Jan. 1, 1944 to 1960.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—BOND SALE—The two issues of 2 1/2% semi-ann. bonds, aggregating \$1,000,000, offered for sale on Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3191—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the First Boston Corp., the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Brooke, Tindall & Co., and Wayne, Martin & Co., both of Atlanta, at a price of 102.71, a basis of about 2.31%. The issues are divided as follows:

- \$345,000 refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Due \$13,800 from Dec. 15, 1943 to 1967.
655,000 debt funding bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Due \$26,200 from Dec. 15, 1943 to 1967.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.25 to 2.35% according to maturity.

Proceeds of the sale of the issue will be used by the city to refund maturing bonds in the amount of \$345,000, and to fund bank loans, unpaid bills and a deficiency in the sinking fund in an aggregate amount of \$655,000. The bonds will be direct obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes.

IDAHO

ST. CHARLES, Idaho—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed by the Village Clerk that the \$24,500 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. coupon water system bonds offered on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3191—was not sold as no bids were received.

ILLINOIS

CARLYLE, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$69,000 5% water revenue bonds was sold to the First National Bank and the Farmers & Merchants Bank, both of Carlyle, jointly, at par. Denom. \$500. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,500, 1939 to 1941, incl.; \$3,000, 1942 to 1946, incl.; \$3,500, 1947 to 1951, incl.; \$4,000 from 1952 to 1957, incl., and \$5,000 in 1958.

HEBRON, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$20,000 general obligation sewer bonds was sold to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago.

HOMER, Ill.—BOND SALE—The \$3,000 waterworks bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3191—were sold to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$218,000 municipal building bonds was rejected at the Nov. 15 election.

PRINCETON, Ill.—BOND OFFERING—A. C. Anderson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 5, for the purchase of \$10,000 3% fire truck and equipment bonds, on Dem. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943, incl. Interest J-D. This issue was authorized at the Nov. 8 general election.

INDIANA

ANDERSON SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Frederick L. Ray, Secretary of Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. on Dec. 9 for the purchase of \$87,000 not to exceed 4% interest school building bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$9,000 from 1940 to 1948, incl., and \$6,000 in 1949. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to order of the school city, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

ANGOLA, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$30,000 2 1/2% city hall bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2893—were awarded to the Central Securities Corp., Fort Wayne, at 101.31, a basis of about 2.34%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due \$500, Jan. 1 and July 1 in 1940 and 1941, and \$1,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1942 to 1955 incl. Second high bid of 101.13 was made by the City Securities Corp., Indianapolis.

BICKNELL SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—W. Cyrus Wampler, Secretary of Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 9 for the purchase of \$6,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest refunding school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$3,000 on Jan. 15 in 1945 and 1946. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J 15. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Howe), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—A. D. Mathews, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Dec. 8 for the purchase of \$22,000 3% series A and B school bonds, consisting of: \$11,000 School Township bonds. One bond for \$500, others \$437.50 each. Due as follows: \$437.50 July 1, 1940; \$437.50 on Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1951, incl.; \$437.50 Jan. 1 and \$500 July 1, 1952. 11,000 Civil Township bonds. One bond for \$500, others \$437.50 each. Due as follows: \$437.50 July 1, 1940; \$437.50 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1951, incl.; \$437.50 Jan. 1 and \$500 July 1, 1952. All of the bonds are dated Dec. 15, 1938. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the State Bank of Lima, Ind. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Township Advisory Board, is required. (The township offered a total of \$22,000 bonds on Oct. 8.)

HOBART SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Jacob J. Ittel, Secretary of Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Dec. 6 for the purchase of \$20,500 not to exceed 4% interest school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$1,000 July 1, 1943; \$1,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1944 to 1952, incl.; \$1,000 Jan. 1 and \$500 July 1, 1953. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the school city, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—PLANS LARGE REFUNDING ISSUE—A notice signed by Daniel J. O'Neill Jr., City Clerk, states that the city has authorized an issue of \$600,000 refunding bonds in order to provide for the redemption of a like amount of city hall bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1939, for the payment of which no provision has been made in existing budgets and levies. The refunding issue will mature serially in 10 years. Net assessed valuation of taxable city property is \$510,414,330 and the outstanding indebtedness, exclusive of the proposed issue, amounts to \$9,510,000.

JACKSON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mt. Vernon), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—James Lyons, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 19 for the purchase of \$6,100 4 1/2% school bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. One bond for \$625, others \$500 each. Due as follows: \$500 from 1940 to 1950, incl., and \$625 in 1951. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the Morocco State Bank, Morocco. A certified check for 2 1/2% of the bid is required. Opinion of reputable bonding attorney will accompany the transcript.

JAY COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$63,000 hospital bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3048—was awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago as 1 1/4s at 100.283, a basis of about 1.42%. Dated Oct. 10, 1938. Due \$1,500 July 1, 1939 and Jan. 1, 1940, and \$6,000 semi-annually thereafter on the respective interest payment dates until Oct. 10, 1944, at which time the last \$6,000 will mature. Second high bid of 100.021 for 1 1/4s was made by the Merchants National Bank of Muncie.

KOKOMO SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$185,000 school improvement bonds awarded jointly to Bartlett, Knight & Co. and Stern, Wampler & Co., both of Chicago—V. 147, p. 3192—were sold as 2 1/2s at par plus \$2,362.50, equal to 101.27, a basis of about 2.40%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938, and due semi-annually from July 1, 1941 to Jan. 1, 1953, incl. Other bids:

Table listing bids for Kokomo School City bonds with columns for Bidder, Int. Rate, and Premium.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—John J. Reddington, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Dec. 9 for the purchase of \$64,000 not to exceed 4% interest building bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$4,000, July 1, 1940; \$4,000, Jan. 1 and July 1, from 1941 to 1947, incl., and \$4,000, Jan. 1, 1948. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

UNSTER, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Peter C. Tanis, Town Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$7,000 not to exceed 3 1/2% interest fire department equipment bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1939 and \$1,000 from 1940 to 1944, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$100, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

OSGOOD, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$13,500 sewage works bonds offered Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3048—were awarded to the Ripley County Bank of Osgood. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Due \$500 on Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1953 incl. and \$500, Jan. 1, 1954.

PERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$44,000 building bonds offered Nov. 16—V. 147, p. 2894—was awarded to the Franklin Bank & Trust Co., Evansville, as 2 1/4s, at par plus \$200.92 premium, equal to 100.456, a basis of about 2.19%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938, and due as follows: \$800 Jan. 1 and \$1,600 July 1, 1940; \$1,600 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1953, incl. Other bids:

Table listing bids for Perry Township School Township bonds with columns for Bidder, Int. Rate, and Premium.

SOUTH BEND SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Ella L. Morris, Secretary of Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$368,000 not to exceed 2 1/2% interest impt. bonds. Dated Nov. 29, 1938. Due \$48,000 on Nov. 30 from 1941 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N 30) payable at the First Bank & Trust Co., South Bend. A transcript of proceedings relating to the bond issue will be furnished on application to those desiring to submit unconditional bids. The school city will furnish the blank bonds at its own expense.

SOUTH WHITLEY, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$1,000 4% fire truck and equipment bonds offered Nov. 15—V. 147, p. 2894—were awarded to the Mayer State Bank of South Whitley at par plus \$10 premium. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Denom. \$200.

SUMMITVILLE, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—F. P. Irwin, Town Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 8 for the purchase of \$4,500 not to exceed 5% interest fire department equipment bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1948, inclusive. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J. A certified check for \$100, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

TIPTON COUNTY (P. O. Tipton), Ind.—NOTE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by County Auditor Joe Mattingly until 10 a. m. on

Dec. 10 for the purchase of \$12,500 not to exceed 4% interest construction notes. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$500, July 1, 1939; \$500, Jan. 1 and \$1,000, July 1, 1940; \$1,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1945 incl. and \$500, Jan. 1, 1946. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and payable J-J. The notes are payable from unlimited taxes and will be approved as to legality by Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis. A certified check for 3% is required.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$7,000 school bonds offered Oct. 22—V. 147, p. 2276—was awarded as 2 1/2% to the First National Bank of LaPorte. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due as follows: \$1,000, July 1, 1940; \$1,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1943, incl.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$61,000 building bonds offered Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 2894—was awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis as 2 1/4%, at par plus a premium of \$252, equal to 100.41, a basis of about 2.18%. Dated Nov. 18, 1938, and due as follows: \$3,000, July 1, 1940; \$3,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1949, incl., and \$4,000 Jan. 1, 1950. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
McNurlen & Huncilman	2 1/4 %	\$184.50
Raffensperger, Hughes & Co., Inc.	2 1/4 %	81.76
Fletcher Trust Co.	2 1/4 %	75.50
Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp.	2 1/4 %	787.00
John Nuveen & Co.	2 1/4 %	359.00

IOWA

ACKLEY, Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 30 by Will J. Scourick, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$17,000 issue of Town Hall bonds. Maturity and interest rate are to be fixed at the time of sale.

BELLEVUE, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—The \$13,000 issue of town hall bonds offered on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3192—was sold as 2 1/4%, paying a price of 100.20, a basis of about 2.48%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1944 to 1958 inclusive.

FOREST CITY, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$9,966.02 issue of special assessment sewer bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3192—was purchased by the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 4 1/2%, according to the City Clerk. No other bid was received. Dated July 7, 1938. Due from May 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.

GREENFIELD, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 issue of 3 1/2% coupon semi-annual electric light refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 14—V. 147, p. 3048—was purchased by Jackley & Co. of Des Moines at par. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1946, incl. Interest payable J-D.

HULL, Iowa—BOND SALE—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the \$14,000 issue of water works improvement bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3048—was awarded to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 3 1/4%, paying a price of 100.071.

LE MARS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Le Mars), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3048—was awarded to the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines, according to the District Secretary. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from May 1, 1944 to 1951, incl.

PAGE COUNTY (P. O. Clarinda), Iowa—MATURITY—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$49,000 anticipation certificates purchased by Shaw, McDermott & Sparks of Des Moines, as 2s, paying a price of 100.275, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3048—are due on Dec. 31, 1940, giving a basis of about 1.86%.

ROCKWELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rockwell), Iowa—MATURITY—It is reported by the District Secretary that the \$11,000 building bonds purchased by the First National Co. of Mason City, as 3 1/4%, at a price of 100.13, as noted here—V. 147, p. 2894—are due \$1,000 on Nov. 1, 1940 to 1950, giving a basis of about 3.23%.

WEST DES MOINES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa—BOND SALE—We are informed by M. R. Scott, District Secretary, that \$59,000 coupon school bonds were awarded on Nov. 7 to a group composed of the White-Phillips Corp., Vieth, Duncan & Wood, both of Davenport, and Shaw, McDermott & Sparks of Des Moines, as 2 1/4%, paying a premium of \$901, equal to 101.527, a basis of about 2.35%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1944, and \$5,000, 1945 to 1955, incl. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the office of the District Treasurer. (This sale notice corrects the report given in our issue of Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3048.)

The second highest bid was an offer of \$900 premium on 2 1/2%, submitted by Palne, Webber & Co. of Chicago.

WILLIAMSBURG, Iowa—BOND SALES—The \$10,250 issue of town hall bonds offered for sale on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 3192—was purchased by the Security Savings Bank of Williamsburg.

The \$1,200 issue of fire department equipment bonds offered on the same date was sold to the Farmers Trust & Savings Bank of Williamsburg.

KANSAS

SEWARD COUNTY (P. O. Liberal) Kan.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by Maud Turner, County Clerk, that sealed bids will be received until Nov. 30, for the purchase of a \$4,000 issue of public works relief bonds. She reports that these bonds were offered for sale on Nov. 5, but because of insufficient notice they were not sold.

KENTUCKY

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$13,600 incinerator bonds sold to the State Bank & Trust Co. of Maysville, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3049—were purchased as 4s at par, and mature from 1939 to 1947.

Louisiana Municipal Bonds
Bought and Sold
Whitney National Bank
of New Orleans

LOUISIANA

ACADIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Crowley) La.—BOND SALES—The \$160,000 issue of Crowley School District No. 2 bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2729—was awarded to White, Dunbar & Co. of New Orleans, paying a price of 100.007, a basis of about 3.85%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$96,000 maturing Dec. 1, \$6,000 in 1940 to 1943, \$7,000 in 1944 to 1946, \$8,000 in 1947 to 1949, and \$9,000 in 1950 to 1952, as 4s, and \$64,000 maturing Dec. 1, \$10,000 in 1953 to 1955, \$11,000 in 1956 and 1957, and \$12,000 in 1958, as 3 1/4%.

The \$30,000 issue of Egan-Oil Field School District No. 3 bonds offered at the same time was awarded to Charles F. Boagni, of Opelousas, as 4 1/4%, paying a price of 100.046, a basis of about 4.245%. Due from Dec. 1, 1940 to 1958 incl.

BOGALUSA, La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 13, by K. I. Bean, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$243,000, divided as follows: \$74,000 navigation bonds. A certified check for \$500, payable to the Mayor, is required with this bid. 169,000 lake terminal and navigation bonds. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Mayor, must accompany this bid.

The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, and Guy V. Rich, City Attorney, will be furnished the purchaser. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 31.

FRANKLIN PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Winnsboro), La.—BONDS SOLD—It is now reported that the two issue of bonds aggregating \$32,000, offered without success on Nov. 8, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3049—were sold privately on Nov. 15 to the Ernest M. Loeb Co. of New Orleans. The issues are as follows: \$12,000 School District, Ward No. 6, and \$20,000 School District, Ward No. 4 bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due serially over a 20-year period.

LOUISIANA, State of—PORT COMMISSION BOND CIRCULAR AVAILABLE—Current information regarding Louisiana Port Commission bonds and the issuing authority, the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, has been prepared and is being distributed in a circular by Elder & Co. Listed in the circular are bonds available in the market, a statement of bonds issued, retired and outstanding, and a three-year comparative statement of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30. Copies of this circular may be secured upon application to the above named firm at 11 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

MELVILLE, La.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the \$25,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual public improvement bonds offered on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3193—was not sold as no bids were received. Due from Dec. 1, 1940 to 1963, inclusive.

MARYLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY (P. O. Cumberland), Md.—BOND OFFERING—A. Charles Stewart, President, announces that the Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Dec. 6 for the purchase of \$600,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon, registerable as to principal, school bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$15,000 on Jan. 1 from 1945 to 1984, incl. 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 County Treasurer's office. The bonds are authorized by Chapter 419 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1987, and are exempt from all taxation in Maryland. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the County Treasurer, is required. Bidder to state the price offered per \$100 of par.

BALTIMORE, Md.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to the Commissioners of Finance will be received at the office of Eugene H. Beer, City Register, until noon on Nov. 28 for the purchase of \$4,025,000 coupon, registerable as to principal only, emergency relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$500,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl. and \$825,000 in 1945. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at Baltimore. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to order of the Mayor and City Council, is required. Bonds are authorized under Chapter 5, Acts of Maryland General Assembly of 1936, special session. Proceeds will be used to provide relief for city's unemployed and to reimburse the treasury for similar outlays made in 1936, 1937 and 1938. Bidder must state the price per \$100, plus accrued interest to date of settlement. Bonds will be delivered on Dec. 9, 1938. The bonds, it is said, are exempt from the Federal income tax and from city and State taxation.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$2,042,000 coupon bonds offered Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3193—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co., all of New York; Schellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Buffalo, Mackey, Dunn & Co., New York; Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee; Wheelock & Cummins of Des Moines and Martin & Chambers of New York, which paid a price of par for interest rates of 2 1/4% and 4%, or a net interest cost to the city of about 2.5876%. The bonds were sold on the following basis:

- \$1,275,000 municipal relief bonds, Act of 1938, as 4s. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$128,000 from 1939 to 1943, incl. and \$127,000 from 1944 to 1948, inclusive.
- 100,000 Huntington Ave. underpass bonds as 2 1/4%. Due \$10,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948, inclusive.
- 17,000 jail improvement bonds as 4s. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1939 and 1940, and \$1,000 from 1941 to 1953, inclusive.
- 400,000 Huntington Ave. subway extension bonds as 2 1/4%. Due Dec. 1, 1938.
- 250,000 subway bonds, Acts of 1933, Huntington Ave. subway as 2 1/4%. Due Dec. 1, 1938.

The entire \$2,042,000 bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1938. A syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York was second high bidder, with an offer of 100.039 for a combination of \$1,392,000 2 1/4% and \$650,000 2 1/4%, a net interest cost of 2.69%. Lehman Bros. of New York and associates, third high, bid 100.729 for all of bonds as 2 1/4%, a 2.709% basis. The Bankers Trust Co. of New York and others offered 100.149 for 2 1/4%, while Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and associates bid 100.168 for \$1,392,000 3s and \$650,000 2 1/4%, a 2.792% cost basis. Final bid of 100.159 for \$1,392,000 2 1/4% and \$650,000 3s, or a 2.835% basis, was received from a group headed by the First Boston Corp.

BODDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc. of New York and associates confined the immediate public reoffering to the \$1,392,000 of 1939-1953 serial issues, which were priced to yield from 0.40% to 2.60%, according to interest rate and maturity. The bonds are stated to be legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Andrew P. Carroll, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$440,000 coupon bonds, divided as follows: \$240,000 tuberculosis hospital bonds. Due \$12,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1958 incl.

200,000 street bonds. Due \$40,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943 incl. All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Each loan may carry a different rate, but bids must be for all of the bonds offered. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$46,000 relief bonds offered Nov. 21 was awarded to Smith, Barney & Co. of New York as is, at a price of 100.448. Dated Nov. 15, 1938, and due serially from 1939 to 1943, incl. Second high bid of 100.445 for 1s was made by Estabrook & Co. of Boston.

HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—John J. Murphy, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 28 for the purchase at discount of \$6,000 notes, dated Nov. 16, 1938 and payable Nov. 1, 1939 at the First National Bank of Boston or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Denom. \$6,000. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston to be furnished the successful bidder.

IPSWICH, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Merchants National Bank of Boston was awarded on Nov. 21 an issue of \$100,000 notes at 0.22% discount. Due May 25, 1939. Second high bidder was Frederick M. Swan & Co. of Boston, which named a rate of 0.23%.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—BOND SALE—Brown Harriman & Co., Inc. and Lazard Freres & Co., both of New York, jointly, purchased an aggregate of \$247,000 coupon bonds as 2 1/4%, at 101.289, a basis of about 2.10%. Total consisted of: \$49,000 water impmt. bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1939 to 1947 incl. and \$2,000 from 1948 to 1958 incl.

198,000 highway bridge bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000 from 1939 to 1956 incl. and \$9,000 in 1957 and 1958.

Each issue is dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Second National National Bank of Boston or at the City Treasurer's office, at holder's option. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2 1/4 %	101.138
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	2 1/4 %	101.63
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles and Smith, Barney & Co.	2 1/4 %	101.019
Bond, Judge & Co.	2 1/4 %	100.567

BONDS PUBLICLY RE-OFFERED—In re-offering the bonds the successful bidders priced them to yield from 0.30% to 2.25%, according to maturity.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—BOND SALE—Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Nov. 23 an issue of 23,000 storm emergency relief bonds as follows: Due Nov. 15, 1939. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Lexington Trust Co.	0.19%	Par
Estabrook & Co.	0.25%	100.002
Smith, Barney & Co.	0.375%	100.024
Frederick M. Swan & Co.	0.50%	100.10

LINCOLN (P. O. South Lincoln), Mass.—BOND OFFERING—W. V. Harris, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 6 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$50,000 coupon water main bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are payable from unlimited taxes and the approving legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$200,000 notes offered Nov. 22 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank and First National Bank of Boston, jointly, at 0.16% discount. Dated Nov. 22, 1938 and due July 20, 1939.

MALDEN, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$335,000 coupon municipal relief bonds offered Nov. 22, V. 147, p. 3193, were awarded to Brown Harrisman & Co., Inc. and F. S. Moseley & Co., both of New York, jointly, as follows: at 100.19, a basis of about 1.46%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$34,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and \$33,000 from 1944 to 1948 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100.68
First Boston Corp. and Newton, Abbe & Co.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	100.607
Tyler & Co.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	100.399
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles and R. L. Day & Co.	2%	100.696
Malden Trust Co.	2%	100.38

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from 0.25% to 1.70%, according to maturity.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Mass.—NEW TREASURER—Charles P. Howard, former chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, has been named County Treasurer to succeed the late Charles E. Hatfield.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Ralph D. Pettengill, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. on Dec. 6, for the purchase of \$40,000 coupon courthouse notes. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1942, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Adrien Bonvouloir, City Treasurer, will receive bids until noon on Nov. 28, for the purchase of \$100,000 notes dated Nov. 29, 1938 and payable Nov. 6, 1939. They will be certified by the Merchants National Bank of Boston and approved as to legality by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Bidder to name a rate of interest on a 360-day year interest-to-follow basis and no tenders to discount the loan will be considered.

QUINCY, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Harold P. Newell, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. on Nov. 29, for the purchase at discount of \$500,000 revenue anticipation notes, dated Nov. 29, 1938 and payable \$150,000 Feb. 28, 1939, \$100,000 April 24, 1939, \$50,000 June 29, 1939, and \$200,000 Aug. 24, 1939, at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. The notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the aforementioned bank, under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

SALEM, Mass.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The State Emergency Finance Commission has authorized the city to issue \$900,000 bonds to provide its share of the \$1,800,000 to be expended in the elimination of grade crossings and the erection of a new railroad station to replace the present 100-year-old depot. Balance of the money will come in the form of a grant from the Public Works Administration.

SUNDERLAND, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Merchants National Bank of Boston purchased on Nov. 23 an issue of \$15,000 tax anticipation notes at 0.26% discount. Due Nov. 16, 1939. Other bids: Second National Bank of Boston, 0.287%; First National Bank & Trust Co., Greenfield, 0.40%; First Boston Corp., 0.494%.

TEMPLETON, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded an issue of \$55,000 notes at 0.449% discount. Due \$30,000 Nov. 10 and \$25,000 Nov. 20, 1939.

MICHIGAN

ADRIAN, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$97,000 bonds offered Nov. 14—V. 147, p. 2896—were awarded to Crouse & Co. of Detroit as 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ s and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ s at par, plus a premium of \$163.64, equal to 100.17. Sale consisted of: \$55,000 Emma L. Bixby Hospital bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1951, incl.; \$2,000 from 1952 to 1959, incl. and \$3,000 from 1960 to 1968, inclusive. 42,000 civic auditorium bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1952, incl., and \$2,000 from 1953 to 1966, incl. Each issue is dated Nov. 1, 1938.

ALPENA, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Herbert M. Howe, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Nov. 29, for the purchase of \$121,000 not to exceed 3% interest coupon hospital bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 15 as follows: \$5,000, 1939 to 1948, incl.; \$8,000 in 1949 and \$7,000 from 1950 to 1958, incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (A-15) payable at City Treasurer's office. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and bids shall be conditioned upon approving legal opinion of Donald K. Gillard of Alpena. Cost of opinion and printing of the bonds to be borne by the city. A certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

FLUSHING, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—William E. Beebe, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 2, for the purchase of \$23,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon, registrable as to principal only, general obligation water bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,500, 1940 to 1944, incl.; \$2,000 in 1945 and \$4,500 from 1946 to 1948, incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at Village Treasurer's office. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the Village Treasurer, is required. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and successful bidder will be required to pay the cost of legal opinion approving the legality of the bonds and the village will pay the cost of printing the bonds.

HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DIST., Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—Mrs. Audrey M. Finley, Secretary of Board of Education, announces that she will receive sealed tenders of any bonds of the Public Schools of Highland Park until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 13. Tenders should give complete details of the offering and state price, plus accrued interest to date of delivery, which the bonds will be sold to the district; also dollar value and yield. A sum of \$80,000 is available for purchase of offerings. Bonds purchased shall be delivered to the District Treasurer at the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, within seven days of date of mailing notice of acceptance of tender.

HOLTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Holton), Mich.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$10,000 building bonds offered Oct. 17—V. 147, p. 2426—was awarded to the Fremont State Bank of Fremont as 4s at par plus \$50 premium, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 3.82%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due \$2,000 on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1943, incl.

HUDSONVILLE, Mich.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The issue of \$24,000 not to exceed 4% interest water revenue bonds offered Oct. 17—V. 147, p. 2426—was not sold. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$750, 1941 to 1946, incl.; \$1,000 from 1947 to 1955, incl. and \$1,500 from 1956 to 1962, inclusive.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—NO BONDS TO BE ISSUED—Writing in connection with issue of \$91,000 not to exceed 4% interest paving bonds offered Nov. 14, a ward of which was postponed—V. 147, p. 3194, the City Clerk reports that a more definite estimate of the city's commitments on Public Works Administration projects showed that the city will be able to finance the paving project from its reserve funds and no bonds will be issued.

MIDLAND, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Anna E. Coons, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$135,300 not to exceed 4% interest coupon sewerage revenue bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. One bond for \$300, others \$1,000 each. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1943 to 1946, incl.; \$5,000, 1947 to 1950, incl.; \$6,000, 1951 to 1953, incl.; \$7,000, 1954 to 1957, incl.; \$8,000, 1958 and 1959; \$9,000 in 1960 and 1961; \$10,000 in 1962 and \$9,300 in 1938. Bidder to name rate or rates of interest in multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at City Treasurer's office. Payment of bonds and interest will be made only from revenues of the sewerage system. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit approving the legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion and printing of the bonds will be paid by the city.

(At the previous offering of these bonds on Nov. 15 bidder was asked to name an interest rate of not more than 3%. The one bid received at that time was rejected, John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago having made an offer of 93.24 for 3s.—V. 147, p. 3194.)

MUNISING, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—W. L. Dore, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$40,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon municipal dock bonds which were authorized at an election on Sept. 29. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 15, as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1950 incl. and \$4,000 from 1951 to 1955 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Principal and interest (M-S 15) payable at the First National Bank of Alger County, Munising. Bonds will be callable on 30 days published notice in a publication circulated in the State of Michigan and which carries as a part of its regular service notices of the sale of municipal bonds. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the City Treasurer is required. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and printed bonds and legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit will be furnished the successful bidder.

ORION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Route 4, Pontiac), Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—Charles Muto, District Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of refunding bonds and certificates of indebtedness until 8 p. m. on Dec. 5. Offerings must remain firm for five days.

SAGINAW, Mich.—POWER BOND ISSUE NOT CONSIDERED AT ELECTION—Shirley W. Corrigan, City Clerk, informs us that the question of issuing \$3,358,850 revenue bonds to finance the city's share of a proposed municipal light and power plant was not considered by the voters at the recent general election. It had been reported that the subject was to be placed on the ballot. The Clerk adds that the city has applied to the Public Works Administration for a grant in connection with the proposition, no action on which has yet been taken.

WYANDOTTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Arthur E. Baisley, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$54,000 not to exceed 6% interest general obligation coupon school bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Due March 15, 1939. At purchaser's option, one bond for \$54,000 or 54 bonds of \$1,000 each will be issued. Principal and interest (at maturity) will be payable at the Wyandotte Savings Bank. Bonds will be issued in anticipation of 1938 building fund taxes which have been levied in the principal amount of \$63,500 and which become a lien on Dec. 1, 1938. A certified check for \$2,700, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Bids to be conditioned upon approving legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit. Cost of opinion to be paid for by the district; successful bidder to bear expense of printing the bonds.

MINNESOTA

BECKER COUNTY (P. O. Detroit Lakes) Minn.—WARRANT SALE—The \$10,000 issue of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ditch refunding warrants offered for sale on Oct. 24—V. 147, p. 2570—was purchased jointly at par by the Becker County National Bank, and the Detroit State Bank, both of Detroit Lakes. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 24, 1938. Due on Dec. 1, 1939. Interest payable on date of maturity.

ELBOW LAKE, Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$8,000 3% semi-annual pumping and fire station bonds approved by the voters on Nov. 8 have been purchased by the State of Minnesota. Due from 1944 to 1951.

GOODHUE, Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that the following bonds aggregating \$36,000, have been purchased by the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, as 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, paying a price of 101.54: \$32,000 sewer, and \$4,000 water bonds.

HAWLEY, Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Village Recorder that \$25,000 community building bonds approved by the voters on Nov. 8, have been sold to the State.

LA CRESCENT, Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$27,500 issue of water works bonds offered for sale on Oct. 14—V. 147, p. 2427—was purchased by the State Bank of Houston, as 3s, paying a price of 101.80, a basis of about 2.86%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due from Oct. 1, 1941 to 1968; callable on and after Oct. 1, 1943.

MORGAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 56 (P. O. Morgan), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3194—was awarded to a group composed of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Thrall, West & Co., and the Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., all of Minneapolis, as 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, according to the District Clerk. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1940 to 1958, incl.

MOWER COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Austin), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$450,000 issue of high school building bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3051—was awarded jointly to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Smith, Barney & Co. of New York, and O. S. Ashmun & Co. of Minneapolis, as 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, paying a premium of \$4,225, a equal to 100.94, a basis of about 2.16%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1941 to 1958, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Duluth), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$17,600 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 2397—was awarded to Homer Collins & Co. of Duluth, as 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s, paying a premium of \$110, equal to 100.62, a basis of about 3.43%. Dated Jan. 3, 1939. Due from 1940 to 1957 incl.

VIRGINIA, Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 issue of WPA project bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3195—was awarded to the Northern National Bank of Duluth, and associates, as 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ s, paying a price of 100.167, a basis of about 1.69%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due \$15,000 on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl.

WATERTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Watertown), Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$15,000 school bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Sept. 26, have been purchased by the State of Minnesota.

WORTHINGTON, Minn.—CERTIFICATE SALE—We are informed by G. S. Thompson, City Clerk, that \$60,000 street improvement certificates of indebtedness were awarded on Nov. 4 to the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, as 2s, paying a premium of \$675, equal to 101.125, a basis of about 1.83%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due \$4,000 from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1953 incl. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis. The City Clerk states that additional certificates of the total issue of \$125,000 will be offered for sale at a later date.

The second best bid received was an offer of \$660 premium on 2s, submitted by Mairs-Shaughnessy & Co. of St. Paul. (This report supercedes the notice of sale given in our issue of Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3051.)

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS, Miss.—PWA ANNOUNCES POWER LOAN FOR MUNICIPAL SYSTEM—The following press release (No. 3519), was made public by the above Federal agency on Nov. 22:

Administrator Ickes announced today that money would be advanced to Columbus, Miss., for the construction of its electric distribution system.

On July 7, 1938, an allotment of \$126,000 grant was made to the City of Columbus on the condition that the city submit a fair and reasonable offer to the Mississippi Power Co. for the facilities which it intended to duplicate.

About 50 cities have received such allotments for competitive distribution systems, but Columbus is the first to have completed the specified negotiations required by the Administrator.

FORREST COUNTY SUPERVISORS DISTRICTS NOS. 1 AND 3 (P. O. Hattiesburg), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$67,500 3 1/2% industrial bonds were purchased by a group composed of J. G. Hickman, Inc., of Vicksburg, White, Dunbar & Co. of New Orleans, and the Citizens Bank of Hattiesburg.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 1, by J. H. McCaa, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$75,000 issue of refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1943 to 1948, \$2,000 in 1949, \$3,000 in 1950 to 1958, and \$4,000 in 1959 to 1968.

HOLLANDALE, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$30,000 3 1/2% semi-ann. street improvement bonds have been purchased by Walton & Jones of Jackson. Dated Oct. 1, 1938.

LAUREL, Miss.—BONDS AND NOTES SOLD—It is stated by J. C. Coats, City Clerk, that the following bonds and notes aggregating \$324,000 were purchased on Nov. 22 by Lettwith & Ross of Memphis, and associates, paying a premium of \$2,400, equal to 100.74 (plus the cost of printing and attorney's fees), divided as follows:

\$55,000 school notes as 3 1/4s. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due from Jan. 1, 1941 to 1960 incl.
77,000 refunding bonds as 4 1/4s. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Maturities to be fixed later.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. municipal auditorium bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3195—was purchased at par by Scharff & Jones of New Orleans, and associates, reports the City Clerk. No other bid was received. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from Nov. 1, 1946 to 1958.

TUPELO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tupelo), Miss.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the School Director that the \$25,000 school bonds purchased by the First National Bank of Memphis, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3195—were sold as 3 1/4s. paying a price of 100.60.

MISSOURI

FERGUSON SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Ferguson), Mo.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by William P. Donovan, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, that he will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase of an issue of \$125,000 sewer bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denomination \$1,000. Due June 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1942 to 1945, \$7,000 in 1946 to 1949, \$8,000 in 1950 to 1953, and \$9,000 in 1954 to 1958. Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, and all of the bonds shall bear interest at the same rate. Prin. and int. payable at a place to be designated by the bidder and approved by the Board of Trustees. No bid at less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$1,200,000 water refunding bonds was purchased on Nov. 22 by a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., Phelps, Penn & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., all of New York, the Prescott, Wright, Snider Co., Stern Bros. & Co., both of Kansas City, and Wheelock & Cummins of Des Moines, paying par, a net interest cost of about 2.42%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$450,000 as 2 1/4s. maturing on Jan. 1: \$30,000, 1940 to 1944, and \$80,000, 1945 to 1949; \$350,000 as 2 1/2s. maturing \$70,000 from Jan. 1, 1950 to 1954; the remaining \$400,000 as 2 3/4s. due \$80,000 from Jan. 1, 1955 to 1959 incl. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Payable in Kansas City or New York. Legal approval by Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

MONTANA

CHOUTEAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Big Sandy) Mont.—BOND SALE—The \$68,750 issue of school building and equipment bonds offered for sale on Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3051—was purchased by the State Land Commission, as 3 1/4s at par. Due in 15 years, optional after five years, according to the Superintendent of School.

DENTON, Mont.—BOND SALE—The \$22,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2897—was purchased by the Farm ers State Bank of Denton, the only bidder, according to the Town Clerk. The purchase price was par on 5% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due on the amortization plan in 15 years; optional after five years. Interest payable J-J.

SHELBY, Mont.—BOND SALE—The \$8,500 issue of coupon swimming pool bonds offered for sale on Oct. 24—V. 147, p. 2571—was purchased by the State Department of Lands and Investments, as 4s at par, according to the City Treasurer. This bid was accepted subject to approval of the project by the Public Works Administration. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on the amortization plan, equal payments semi-annually, final maturity on Sept. 1, 1943. Interest payable M-S.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Worden) Mont.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by B. F. Gaither, District Clerk, that the sale of the \$46,750 school bonds, which had been scheduled for Nov. 22, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3195—has been postponed because an extension of time for the revision of plans and re-advertising for bids on construction was required by the Public Works Administration.

NEBRASKA

ALLEN, Neb.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$7,500 4 1/2% semi-ann. refunding bonds sold recently to the Wachob-Bender Corp. of Omaha, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3195—are dated Oct. 1, 1938, and mature on Oct. 1 as follows: \$500, 1939 to 1945, and \$1,000, 1946 to 1949. They were purchased at par.

HASTINGS, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$75,000 2 1/4% semi-ann. refunding bonds have been sold.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—LOAN OFFERING—F. D. McLaughlin, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. on Nov. 30, for the purchase at discount of \$500,000 notes, dated Nov. 30, 1938 and payable July 12, 1939 at the First National Bank of Boston or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City. They will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the Boston institution, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

NASHUA, N. H.—BOND SALE—The \$150,000 2 1/4% permanent public improvement bonds offered Nov. 23—V. 147, p. 3195—were awarded to Frederick M. Swan & Co. and Kennedy, Spence & Co., both of Boston, jointly, at a price of 103.677. Dated Nov. 15, 1938 and due serially from 1939 to 1958, incl. Other bids:

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate Bid, Bidder, Rate Bid. Includes Ballou, Adams & Whittemore, Nashua Trust Co., Lee Higginson Corp., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Bond, Judge & Co., and Symonds.

NEW JERSEY

ALLENHURST, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—B. Harrison Morris, Borough Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 3:30 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$48,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered jetty improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$6,000 in 1939 and \$3,000 from 1940 to 1953 incl. Prin. and interest (J-D) payable at the Allenhurst National Bank & Trust Co., Allenhurst. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required.

BERNARDS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bernardsville), N. J.—BOND SALE—J. B. Hanauer & Co. of New York and Buckley Bros. of Philadelphia, jointly, were successful bidders for the \$110,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3052. Bankers bid for \$109,000 bonds, naming an interest rate of 2 1/4% and price of 101.218, a basis of about 2.37%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1939 to 1948 incl.; \$6,000 from 1949 to 1957 incl. and \$5,000 in 1958. Bankers reoffered the bonds to yield from 0.60% to 2.50%, according to maturity. Second high bidder was the account of Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc. and Dougherty, Corkran & Co. of Philadelphia, which bid a price of 100.79 for \$110,000 2 1/4s. H. L. Allen & Co. of New York offered to pay 100.39 for the same amount of bonds and at the same rate.

MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Trenton), N. J.—TO ISSUE BONDS—It is expected that the county will offer for sale sometime next January, an issue of \$292,000 not to exceed 6% interest building bonds. They will probably be dated Feb. 1, 1939 and will contain the legal approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Fred Toegel, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$641,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: \$365,000 sewer bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$16,000, 1939; \$17,000, 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$18,000 from 1945 to 1952 incl. and \$20,000 from 1953 to 1958 incl. 276,000 school bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1939 to 1944 incl.; \$12,000, 1945 and 1946; \$13,000, 1947 and 1948; \$14,000, 1949 to 1951 incl.; \$15,000, 1952 to 1957 incl.; \$16,000 in 1958 and \$12,000 in 1959.

All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest J-D payable at the City Treasurer's office. In making an offer, the bidder is required to constitute the bonds as constituting a single issue of \$641,000. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. The price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed \$642,000. A certified check for \$12,802, payable to order of the city, is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. (Previous notice of the city's intention to make the above offering appeared in V. 147, p. 3196.)

ROSELLE, N. J.—BOND ISSUE APPROVED—In approving the borough's proposal to issue \$235,000 refunding bonds to provide for redemption at maturity of an equal amount of assessment bonds due in 1939 and 1940, the State Funding Commission requested that, as it may not be possible to secure the outstanding bonds become actual maturity dates, the borough file with the commission a definite statement that it will hold the proceeds of the refunding issue intact until such time as they may be needed to take up the assessment obligations.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.—BONDS NOT SOLD—No bids were submitted for the \$188,500 not to exceed 6% interest sewer and jetty impt. bonds offered on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 3052.

SUMMIT, N. J.—BOND ISSUE APPROVED—In approving a proposed issue of \$250,000 funding bonds the State Funding Commission declared that the proposal is intended to permit the city to accept a cash basis without difficulty and appears to be reasonable. Furthermore, it contained, the city's tax collection is excellent and although it is one year behind in the matter of tax sales the situation with respect to delinquent taxes and tax title liens is good.

VINELAND, N. J.—BOND SALE—Dougherty, Corkran & Co. and C. C. Collings & Co., both of Philadelphia, were successful bidders for the \$109,000 coupon or registered electric light plant bonds offered Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3052. Bid was for \$99,000 bonds as 2 1/4s at a price of 101.195, a basis of about 2.09%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1939 to 1943 incl.; \$7,000 from 1944 to 1952 incl. and \$6,000 in 1953. Second high bid of 100.528 for \$100,000 2 1/4s was received from Charles Clark & Co. of New York.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Batavia) N. Y.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$25,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3196—was awarded to Sherwood & Reichard of New York as 1.80s, at par plus \$57.50 premium, equal to 100.23, a basis of about 1.77%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938 and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1945, incl. and \$2,000 from 1946 to 1950, incl. Among other bids were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium. Includes Union Securities Corp., George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc., R. D. White & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo, Bank of LeRoy, Genesee Trust Co.

BRIDGEHAMPTON FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Bridgehampton), Town of Southampton, N. Y.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$9,500 fire house bonds was sold on Nov. 14 to P. B. Roura & Co. of New York as 2.70s, at 100.31, a basis of about 2.69%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1940 and \$1,000 from 1941 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Bridgehampton National Bank.

CHATHAM, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Richard A. Mason, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$130,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered sewer bonds of 1938. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1939 to 1948 incl.; \$5,000 from 1949 to 1958 incl. and \$4,000 from 1959 to 1968 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the State Bank, Chatham, or at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$2,600, payable to order of the village, is required.

CHARLOTTE, GERRY, STOCKTON, ARKWRIGHT, POMFRET, ELLERY, CHERRY CREEK, ELLICOTT AND ELLINGTON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Sinclairville), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$240,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3196—was awarded jointly to Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Estabrook & Co., both of New York, as 2½s, at 100.467, a basis of about 2.21%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000 from 1941 to 1952 incl. and \$15,000 from 1953 to 1960 incl. The purchasers reoffered the bonds to yield from 1% to 2.30%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Sherwood & Reichard	2¼%	100.407
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Adams, McEntee & Co.	2¼%	100.333
Union Securities Corp. and Bancamerica-Blair Corp.	2.30%	100.40
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.30%	100.35
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. and Campbell, Phelps & Co.	2.30%	100.219
Marine Trust Co., Buffalo; R. D. White & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; A. O. Allyn & Co., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co.	2.40%	100.359

CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$86,000 water bonds offered Nov. 23—V. 147, p. 3196—was awarded jointly to Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co., N. Y. City, as 2.30s at par plus a premium of \$234.78, equal to 100.273, a basis of about 2.27%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938, and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1939 to 1952, incl., and \$5,000 from 1953 to 1958, incl. Among other bids were the following:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Sherwood & Reichard and Campbell, Phelps & Co.	2.40%	\$378.40
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2.40%	168.56
George B. Gibbons & Co.	2.40%	129.00
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.40%	114.38

BONDS RE-OFFERED—The successful bidders re-offered the bonds from a yield of 0.75% to a price of par.

EAST AURORA, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—D. N. Rumsey, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Dec. 12 for the purchase of \$66,749 coupon or registered bonds divided as follows:

\$29,000 not to exceed 5% interest water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Dec. 1, from 1939 to 1967, inclusive.
6,300 not to exceed 5% interest tax revenue bonds. One bond for \$800, others \$1,000 and \$500. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,500 from 1939 to 1941, incl., and \$1,800 in 1942.
31,449 not to exceed 6% interest public improvement bonds. One bond for \$449, others \$1,000 each. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,449 in 1939 and \$2,000 from 1940 to 1954, inclusive.

All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1938. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Bank of East Aurora office of the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, East Aurora, with New York exchange. A certified check for \$1,320, payable to order of the village, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving opinion legal of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—The City Chamberlain will receive bids until Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$120,000 home relief certificates of indebtedness. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due June 6, 1939. Payable at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Elmira. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Edward D. O'Neil, City Chamberlain, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. on Dec. 1 for the purchase of \$81,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$56,000 street imp. bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1939 to 1942 incl. and \$6,000 from 1943 to 1948 incl.
25,000 public works projects bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and \$3,000 from 1944 to 1948 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder to name the interest rate in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Different rates may be named on the respective issues, but all of the bonds of the issue must bear the same coupon. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certified check for 2%, payable to order of the City Chamberlain, is required. Legal opinion of Caldwell & Raymond of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

KENMORE, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$117,000 bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3052—were awarded as follows:

\$87,000 registered funding bonds were purchased by the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, as 2½s, at 100.169, a basis of about 2.47%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due July 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1939 to 1941, incl.; \$8,000, 1942 and 1943; \$10,000 from 1944 to 1948, inclusive. Callable on 30 days' written notice to address of registered holder as furnished to the Village Clerk. The Union Securities Corp., New York, second high bidder, offered par and \$60.90 premium for 2.70s. E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., New York, bid a premium of \$174 for 3s.

30,000 coupon or registered street improvement bonds were sold to Ira Haupt & Co. of New York, as 2-20s, at 100.14, a basis of about 2.17%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due \$3,000 on July 1 from 1939 to 1948, incl. Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New York, next high bidder, offered par plus \$54 premium for 2.40s. The Union Securities Corp., New York named the same rate and \$42 premium.

LACKAWANNA, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Robert E. Monaghan, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$194,701.49 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$160,701.49 general refunding bonds. One bond for \$701.49; others, \$1,000 each. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$14,701.49 in 1940; \$15,000, 1941; \$17,000, 1942 and \$19,000 from 1943 to 1948, inclusive.
\$34,000.00 incinerator bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1939 to 1949, incl., and \$3,000 from 1950 to 1953, inclusive.

All of the bonds will be dated Nov. 1, 1938. Bidder to express the rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Bidders will be permitted to name different rates on the respective issues, but not more than one rate in the case of each issue. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$3,894, payable to the order of the city, is required.

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—RECENT REPORT ON REFUNDING STATUS—Supplementing information on the subject previously given in these columns, we give below the text of a statement issued under date of Nov. 19 by the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo:

"We are acting as fiscal agents in connection with the refunding of City of Long Beach bonds maturing in the years 1938 to 1942, inclusive, and aggregating \$1,427,250 bonds. On Feb. 1, 1938, the refunding plan was put into effect, and since that date there have been refunded \$1,128,550 of the \$1,427,250 bonds affected by the refunding plan. Included in the plan were general and water bonds and the amount of each for each of the years is as follows:

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
General bonds	\$168,675	\$158,675	\$181,175	\$179,675	\$178,675
General bonds outstanding	34,875	41,175	52,675	31,300	29,675
Water bonds	113,675	106,675	106,675	106,675	116,675
Water bonds outstanding	13,000	24,500	17,500	19,500	34,500

"Of the \$34,875 bonds maturing in the year 1938 and which are still outstanding, \$25,000 of these do not mature until Dec. 1, 1938, leaving but \$9,875 bonds actually in default. Of the \$13,000 water bonds maturing in the year 1938 and still outstanding, all are in default. The total of the bonds, therefore, in default total \$22,875 out of \$282,850, which matured in the year 1938."

LAFAYETTE, FABUIS, TULLY AND ONONDAGA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Tully, R. D. 1), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Stanley Burt, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids at the Grange Hall, Lafayette, until 2 p. m. on Nov. 30 for the purchase of \$110,500 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due May 1 as follows: \$3,500, 1941; \$4,000 from 1942 to 1967 incl. and \$3,000 in 1968. Bidder to name a

single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the First National Bank of Tully. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$2,210, payable to order of Sara J. Millette, District Treasurer, is required.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—NOTE SALE—The First National Bank of Boston purchased on Nov. 23 an issue of \$350,000 tax anticipation notes at 0.34% interest. The notes, issued against unpaid 1938 taxes, bear date of Dec. 1, 1938 and mature Feb. 15, 1939. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	0.50%	\$11.00
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York	0.50%	Par
First National Bank of Mount Vernon	0.75%	3.00
Mount Vernon Trust Co.	0.986%	Par

NAPLES, SOUTH BRISTOL, RICHMOND, CANADICE, PRATTSBURG, COHOCTON, SPRINGWATER, ITALY AND MIDDLESEX CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Naples), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Liewellyn Bassett, Clerk of the Board of Education, will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase of \$200,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1941 to 1945, incl.; \$7,000, 1946 to 1951, incl.; \$8,000, from 1952 to 1958, incl., and \$9,000 from 1959 to 1966, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the Hiram Maxfield State Bank of Naples, with New York exchange, or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, at holder's option. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$4,000, payable to order of Fred Fox, District Treasurer, is required.

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.—\$2,000,000 DEBT REDUCTION—The county reduced its current debt by about \$2,000,000 during 1938 and was able to meet operating requirements without recourse to revenue anticipation borrowing or making supplemental appropriations, according to a summary of the 1939 budget prepared by J. Russell Sprague, County Executive. The new budget calls for total expenditures of \$19,857,149, an increase of \$1,107,249 over 1938. Most of the increase is attributed to uncertainties of relief demands next year and to requirements for debt service on bonds for relief and other social welfare purposes.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$40,000,000 not to exceed 4% interest bonds divided as follows:

\$8,750,000 serial bonds, including \$4,200,000 for construction of schools and \$4,550,000 for various municipal purposes. Due \$250,000 annually on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1973, inclusive.
9,600,000 serial bonds, including \$6,000,000 for construction of schools and \$3,600,000 for various municipal purposes. Due \$320,000 annually on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1963, inclusive.
3,000,000 serial bonds for various municipal purposes. Due \$200,000 annually on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1953, inclusive.
3,650,000 serial bonds, including \$1,400,000 for construction of schools and \$2,250,000 for various municipal purposes. Due \$365,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948, incl.
2,000,000 assessment bonds, including \$1,000,000 each for street and park openings and street improvements. Due Dec. 1, 1940.
2,500,000 assessment bonds, including \$1,000,000 for street and park openings and \$1,500,000 for street improvements. Due Dec. 1, 1941.
3,500,000 assessment bonds, including \$2,000,000 for street and park openings and \$1,000,000 for street impts. Due Dec. 1, 1942.
4,000,000 assessment bonds, including \$3,000,000 for street and park openings and \$1,000,000 for street impts. Due Dec. 1, 1943.
3,000,000 assessment bonds for street and park openings. Due Dec. 1, 1944.

The entire \$40,000,000 bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1938, and none will be callable prior to maturity. They will be issued in coupon form in denominations of \$1,000, or in fully registered form in denominations of \$1,000 or multiples thereof. Coupon bonds may be exchanged for registered bonds, but are not interchangeable. Interest J-D. The projected financing will not increase the city's debt within the constitutional 10% limitation. Bids for serial bonds will be accepted in series of one rate of interest for each series. Bids on separate yearly maturities of serial bonds will not be accepted. Bids for assessment bonds will be accepted on separate yearly maturities. Bidders shall name the rate of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1%, not exceeding 4%, which the bonds of each issue offered for sale are to bear. Bids stating a net yield but not stating a rate of interest will not be considered. Bidders for the entire issue of \$40,000,000, offering to purchase "all or any part" of such entire issue, may also submit a bid for "all or none," which bid must state a single rate of interest for the \$25,000,000 of serial bonds and a single rate of interest for the \$15,000,000 of assessment bonds.

No bid for less than par value and accrued interest to Dec. 1, 1938, will be accepted. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to order of the City Comptroller, equal to 2% of the amount of bonds bid for. Upon payment of the purchase price, plus accrued interest, the successful bidder will receive temporary bonds in bearer form, exchangeable for definitive coupon bonds of like denominations when ready for delivery. (Reference to previous public awards made by the city thus far in 1938 was made in V. 147, p. 3197.)

NEW YORK (State of)—CORRECTION—In connection with the report in V. 147, p. 3197, of the sale of \$2,330,000 bonds to the Bankers Trust Co. of New York and associates, the price received for the block of \$150,000 2½s was erroneously reported at 102.505. Correct price was 108.31.

ONEIDA, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Charles M. Kingsbury Jr., City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. on Dec. 8 for the purchase of \$53,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered refunding water bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 15 as follows: \$1,000, 1939; \$2,000, 1940; \$3,000, 1941 to 1947, incl.; \$9,000 in 1948 and \$10,000 in 1949 and 1950. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. A certified check for \$1,060, payable to order of the city, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

ONONDAGA COUNTY (P. O. Syracuse), N. Y.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—John F. Giminski, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$900,000 not to exceed 6% interest certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of collection of taxes for fiscal year starting Nov. 1, 1938. The certificates will be dated Dec. 1, 1938 and mature June 1, 1939. Denoms. in multiples of \$10,000 or \$25,000, to suit purchaser. Payable as to principal and interest at the First Trust & Deposit Co., Syracuse, or at principal office of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, at holder's option. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1-10th of 1%. A certified check for 1% of the issue bid for, payable to order of the County Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$313,342 school construction bonds was defeated by the voters at the Nov. 18 election.

ROYALTON AND HARTLAND UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Middleport), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Clyde Brown, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase of \$80,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1941 to 1946, incl.; \$3,500, 1947 to 1952, incl.; \$4,000, 1943 to 1960, incl., and \$4,500 in 1961 and 1962. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the Middleport branch of the Niagara County National Bank & Trust Co., with New York exchange. The bonds are direct obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for \$1,600, payable to order of Warren Snell, District Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

SCARSDALE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Scarsdale), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—George A. Marsh, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 30 for the purchase of \$25,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to

1946, incl. and \$4,000 in 1947. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%.

SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo is making public offering, at prices to yield from 2.40% to par, \$62,000 2.90% sewer bonds, part of an original issue of \$88,000.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 coupon or registered sewage and refuse disposal bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3197—were awarded to an account composed of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., all of New York, as 3 3/4% at 100.838, a basis of about 3.18%.

UTICA, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$550,000 tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness offered Nov. 23—V. 147, p. 3197—were awarded to the Bank of the Manhattan Co. of New York at 0.25% interest, plus \$12 premium.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium. Lists various banks and their respective interest rates and premiums.

VAN BUREN (P. O. Baldwinville), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED—The \$20,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered home relief bonds, originally scheduled to be sold on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3197—are being re-offered for award at 2 p. m. on Dec. 6.

WELLSVILLE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Wellsville), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—George F. Jammer, Superintendent of Schools, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 30 for the purchase of \$146,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered building bonds.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Gustav E. Olson, Commissioner of Finance, will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 30 for the purchase of \$196,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

YONKERS, N. Y.—NOTE SALE—An issue of \$700,000 tax anticipation notes of 1938 was awarded on Nov. 18 to H. L. Schwamm & Co. of New York at 0.625% interest plus \$1 premium.

\$206,000 water and light bonds, divided: \$50,000 maturing Nov. 1, \$5,000 in 1940 to 1949, as 2 3/4%, and \$156,000 maturing Nov. 1, \$8,000 in 1950 and 1951, \$10,000 in 1952 and 1953, and \$12,000 in 1954 to 1963, as 3 3/4%.

137,000 municipal improvement bonds, divided: \$49,000 maturing Nov. 1, \$3,000 in 1940 to 1946, and \$6,000 in 1947 to 1949, as 2 3/4%, and \$98,000 maturing \$7,000 Nov. 1, 1950 to 1963, as 3 3/4%.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.60 to 3.25%, according to maturity.

Table with columns: Bidder, Water & Light, Municipal Impt. Lists various bidders and their offers for different bond types.

LAURINBURG, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Dec. 6, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of the following issues of not to exceed 6% coupon semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$92,500:

- \$40,000 water and light bonds. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1945, \$2,000 in 1946 to 1962 and \$1,000 in 1963.
42,500 public improvement bonds. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$1,500 in 1941, \$2,000 in 1942 to 1951 and \$3,000 in 1952 to 1958.
10,000 funding bonds. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1946 to 1948, \$3,000 in 1949, and 1950, and \$1,000 in 1951.

Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$500. (Average maturity of entire loan 13 1-3 years.) A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest) is required.

LENOIR, N. C.—BOND SALE—The \$150,000 issue of coupon or registered sewage disposal plant bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3197—was awarded jointly to the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, and Lewis & Hall of Greensboro, paying a price of 100.01, a net interest cost of about 3.69%, on the bonds as follows: \$66,000 maturing Nov. 1, \$3,000 in 1939 and 1940, \$4,000 in 1941 and \$7,000 in 1942 to 1949, as 3 3/4%, and \$84,000 maturing \$7,000 Nov. 1, 1950 to 1961, as 3 3/4%.

The following is an official list of the bids received:
Bidder: Seasongood & Mayer, Chas. A. Hinsch & Co., Middendorf & Co., Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, and Interstate Securities Corp. Rate: 4 1/4%. Price: \$150,450.00

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate, Price. Lists other bidders and their offers for the Lenoir bonds.

PIKESVILLE, N. C.—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—It is stated by the Secretary of the Local Government Commission that a \$25,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. water and sewer bonds was offered for sale on Nov. 22 and was purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1964 incl.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—LIST OF BIDS—In connection with the sale of the \$130,000 coupon street improvement bonds noted in our issue of Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3198—we are furnished with the following official tabulation of the tenders submitted:

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate, Price. Lists bidders and their offers for Roanoke Rapids bonds.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$11,000 library bonds approved by the voters on Sept. 18, 1938, have been sold to the Merchants & Farmers Bank of Statesville.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Nov. 29, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$386,000 issue of coupon building revenue bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$13,000 in 1940, \$14,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$15,000 in 1943 and 1944; \$16,000 in 1945; \$17,000 in 1946 and 1947; \$18,000 in 1948; \$19,000 in 1949 and 1950; \$20,000 in 1951; \$21,000 in 1952 and 1953; \$22,000 in 1954; \$23,000 in 1955; \$24,000 in 1956; \$25,000 in 1957; \$26,000 in 1958, and \$27,000 in 1959.

\$10,000
RUTHERFORD COUNTY, N. C. 4 1/2%
Due July 1, 1941 at 100 interest
F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY
Richmond, Va.
Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

NORTH CAROLINA

BUNCOMBE COUNTY (P. O. Asheville), N. C.—BOND TENDERS RECEIVED—In connection with the call for tenders of bonds up to Nov. 16, noted here on Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3053—it is stated by Curtis Bynum, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, that the following bonds were purchased by the sinking funds:

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 29, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual coupon municipal building bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due on April 1 as follows: \$500, 1940 to 1949, and \$1,000, 1950 to 1954, all incl. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, 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.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—BOND SALE—The coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$343,000, offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3053—were awarded to a group composed of Shields & Co. of New York, E. Lower Stokes & Co. of Philadelphia, and Scott, Horner & Mason of Lynchburg, Stokes & Co. of Philadelphia, and Scott, Horner & Mason of Lynchburg, at a price of 100.08, a net interest cost of about 3.19%, on the bonds as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C.—BOND SALE—The various issues of bonds aggregating \$242,000, offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3054—were awarded jointly to R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, paying a price of 100.023, a net interest cost of about 2.66% on the bonds divided as follows: \$30,000 sanitary sewer bonds as 2½s. Due \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1940 to 1954. 14,000 water works extension bonds as 2½s. Due \$1,000 Oct. 1, 1940 to 1953. 116,000 street and sidewalk bonds as 2½s. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$4,000 in 1940 to 1946, \$6,000 in 1947 to 1952, \$8,000 in 1953 to 1956 and \$10,000 in 1957 and 1958. 82,000 public improvement bonds as 2½s. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 to 1942, \$4,000 in 1943 to 1946, and \$5,000 in 1947 to 1958. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

DICKINSON, N. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$42,000 issue of coupon water works revenue bonds offered for sale on Nov. 14—V. 147, p. 3054—was purchased by the First National Bank of Dickinson, as 5s at par, according to the City Auditor. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Due serially from 1940 to 1950, incl.; optional on any interest payment date. Interest payable J-J.

BOND OFFERING—We are informed by D. D. Mars, City Auditor, that bids will be received until Dec. 12, for the purchase of a \$70,000 issue of sewage disposal revenue bonds. He goes on to report as follows:

The funds are to cover the city's share of a Public Works Administration project for a new sewage disposal plant for the City of Dickinson.

The bonds are similar to the ones just sold for improvements to the waterworks system, and are issued in accordance with Chapter 104 of the North Dakota 1937 session laws.

GRENOIRA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 94 (P. O. Grenora), N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 1 by W. A. Musgjerd, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-annual school bonds. Due \$500 from 1940 to 1959, inclusive. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

OAKES PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Oakes), N. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$10,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-annual swimming pool bonds offered on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 2999—was not sold as no bids were received, according to S. A. Reko, Clerk of the Park Board. He says that bids will be received from day to day until Dec. 8. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1941 to 1958.

WEST FARGO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. West Fargo), N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. N. Leonard, District Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 2 for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1949, and \$3,000 1950 to 1958. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Nov. 14. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

LYONS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the report in V. 147, p. 3055, of the sale of \$35,000 3½% building bonds, we learn that the issue was taken by Siler, Carpenter & Roose of Toledo at par. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1941 and \$4,000 from 1942 to 1949, inclusive.

MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$194,520.85 bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 3198, were sold to McDonald-Coolidge & Co. of Cleveland as 2½s at 100.06, a basis of about 2.22%. Dated Nov. 21, 1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$26,520.85 in 1939 and \$84,000 in 1940 and 1941. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

NEW BLOOMINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. R. No. 2, Agosta), Ohio—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$23,000 3% school bonds sold at a price of 101, a basis of about 2.89%, as reported in V. 147, p. 3198, were purchased by the State Teachers' Retirement System. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Interest J-D. Denomination \$575.

POMEROY, Ohio—BOND SALE—The Farmers Bank & Savings Co. of Pomeroy purchased an issue of \$7,700 4% refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. One bond for \$700, others \$1,000 each. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$700 in 1944 and \$1,000 from 1945 to 1951, incl.

RIDGEVILLE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$50,000 2½% coupon bldg. bonds was sold to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. of Toledo at a price of par. Denom. \$1,000. Due semi-annually from April 1, 1939 to Oct. 1, 1959. Interest A-O.

SHAWNEE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$24,200 5% building bonds was sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System.

SIDNEY, Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$60,500 municipal building bonds was sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System as 3s. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,700, \$1,800 and \$1,500. Due \$3,500 in 1940 and \$3,000 from 1941 to 1959, incl. Interest A-O. Prin. and int. payable at City Treasurer's office.

STRUTHERS, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$14,500 refunding bonds offered Oct. 1—V. 147, p. 2126—were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, as 3½s, at 100.17, a basis of about 3.72%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938, and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$500, 1940; \$1,000, 1941; \$2,000 from 1942 to 1947, incl., and \$1,000 in 1948.

SYLVANIA, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 water softening plant bonds authorized at the Sept. 16—V. 147, p. 2575—were sold to Sierm Carpenter & Roose of Toledo as 4s, at 100.312, a basis of about 3.96%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1955 incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Sylvania.

TIPPECANOE CITY, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$90,000 sanitary sewer system bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2899—were awarded to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo as 3s at 100.78, a basis of about 2.92%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938, and due as follows: \$1,500, April 1 and Oct. 1, in 1940 and 1941, and \$2,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1962, incl. Second high bid of 100.33 for 3s was made by the BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus.

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—NOTE SALE—The \$1,050,000 public library bldg. bond anticipation notes offered Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3199—were sold to a syndicate composed of Mitchell, Herrick & Co., McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Otis & Co., Hawley, Huller & Co., First Cleveland Corp., all of Cleveland, and Assel, Goetz & Moerlein, Inc. of Cincinnati, as 3½s, at par plus a premium of \$19,600. Terms of the sale provide for exchange of the notes by the bankers for an equal amount of bonds, to bear interest also at 3½%, and mature Dec. 1 as follows: \$52,000 from 1943 to 1952 incl., and \$53,000 from 1953 to 1962 incl. Other bids at the sale were:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Fox, Einhorn & Co., Inc., et al.	3½%	\$19,500
Fleld, Richards & Shepard, Inc., et al.	3½%	17,800
Braun, Bosworth & Co., et al.	3½%	16,400

TROTWOOD, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to Milford Dealing, Village Clerk, will be received until 7 p. m. on Dec. 12 for the purchase of \$30,000 5% coupon sanitary sewer system bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,500. Due \$1,500 on Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1959, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest M-N. Proceedings authorizing the bond issue have been approved by Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$300, payable to order of the village, is required.

WILLARD, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$72,000 sewer and disposal plant bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2900—were awarded to the BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus, as 2½s at 101.60, a basis of about 2.53%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due Oct. 15 as follows: \$5,000 from 1940 to 1951, incl., and \$4,000 from 1952 to 1954, incl. Fox, Einhorn & Co., Inc., Cincinnati, second high bidder, offered to pay 100.66 for 2½s.

OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.

700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

ADAMS-NORTH RICHLAND TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jewell), Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$66,000 high school bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 147, p. 2281—was awarded to the State Teachers' Retirement System as 3½s at 101.90.

ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$75,500 poor relief bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2899—were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. of Toledo, as 1½s, at 100.185, a basis of about 1.45%. Dated Nov. 15, 1938 and due March 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1939; \$11,500, 1940; \$12,000, 1941; \$13,000, 1942; and \$14,000 in 1943 and 1944.

The bid of Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., par plus \$30.12 for 1½s, was rejected, as it was conditional to the extent that the firm made the offer on the understanding that they were bidding on an unlimited tax issue, which was incorrect. Paine, Webber & Co. of Cleveland were the next highest bidders among the large number of other contestants for the issue, offering a premium of \$103.57 for 1½s.

CONGRESS RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. West Salem), Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$16,625 3% coupon school building addition bonds was sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System at par plus \$125 premium, equal to 100.75. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,625 in 1940 and \$1,000 from 1941 to 1955, incl. Interest M-N.

DAYTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—EXTRA LEVY DEFEATED—At the recent general election the voters refused to authorize an additional two-mill levy for school operating purposes, which would have raised \$500,000 annually for five years. Also rejected was an amendment to the city charter which would have provided a levy of 2.17 mills for operating funds, relief and Works Project Administration projects. The extra school levy was turned down despite the fact that lack of operating funds had necessitated the closing of schools.

EAST CLEVELAND, Ohio—BOND SALE—An issue of \$88,000 park bonds will be purchased with sinking and treasury investment funds.

FLORENCE-EDON RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$61,000 school bonds purchased by Ford E. Weber & Co. of Toledo—V. 147, p. 3054—are unlimited tax obligations bearing 2½% interest and dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1940; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1941 and 1942; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1943; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1944 and 1945; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1946; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1947 and 1948; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1949; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1950 and 1951; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1952; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1953 and 1954; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1955; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1956 and 1957; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1958; \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1959 and 1960; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1961, and \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1962. Principal and interest A-O payable at office of legal depository of school district. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

The purchasers re-offered the bonds to yield from 1% to 2.70%, according to maturity.

FREDERICKSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—F. L. Barnes, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Dec. 10 for the purchase of \$77,000 not to exceed 3½% interest building bonds. Dated Dec. 10, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$1,000 April 1 and \$2,000, Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl. and \$2,000, April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1943 to 1959 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest A-O. A certified check for \$3,850, payable to order of the Board of Education, is required. District will pay for printing of the bonds and the purchaser will pay for legal opinion if desired.

GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS (P. O. Columbus), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$8,500 grade-crossing elimination bonds authorized at the Nov. 8 election have been sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System as 3s. Dated Jan. 1, 1939, and due on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1949, inclusive.

GREEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Smithville), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$75,000 2½% school bonds mentioned in V. 147, p. 3054, were purchased by Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo at a price of 101.169.

HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$4,000 special asst. ditch bonds awarded to Saunders, Stiver & Co. of Cleveland—V. 147, p. 3198—were sold as 3½s, at 100.343, a basis of about 3.38%.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

AT&T Ok Cy 19

Long Distance 787

OKLAHOMA

ANADARKO, Okla.—BONDS OFFERED—Bids were received until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 25 by Margaret C. Robertson, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$60,500 issue of water works system bonds. Due as follows: \$9,000, 1939 to 1944, and \$6,500 in 1945.

PERRY, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 issue of electric extension bonds offered for sale on Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3199—was purchased by the City Treasurer as 2s, according to the City Clerk. Due from 1941 to 1947, inclusive.

TULSA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33 (P. O. Tulsa, Route 9, Box 395J) Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Nov. 28, by C. W. Jackson, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of building bonds. Interest rate to be named by the bidder. Due \$1,000 from 1941 to 1955 incl. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

OREGON

COOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Coquille), Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$41,250 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Nov. 15—V. 148, p. 2900—was awarded to the First National Bank of Portland, paying a premium of \$24.06, equal to 100.06, a net interest cost of about 2.79% on the bonds divided as follows: \$15,500 as 2½s, maturing \$5,000 on Dec. 1, in 1943 and 1944, and \$5,500 in 1945, the remaining \$25,750 as 3s, maturing on Dec. 1, \$6,000 in 1946, \$6,500 in 1947 and 1948 and \$6,750 in 1949.

CURRY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Langlois), Ore.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$14,500 building bonds purchased by the State Bond Commission, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 3055—were sold at par for \$7,000 as 2½s and \$7,500 as 3s.

GOLD HILL, Ore.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$26,000 offered for sale on Nov. 12—V. 147, p. 3055—were purchased by E. M. Adams & Co. of Portland, as 3½s, paying a price of 99.017, a basis of about 3.83%. The issues are divided as follows: \$17,000 sewer bonds. Due from Oct. 15, 1939 to 1953 incl. 9,000 water system improvement bonds. Due from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1953 incl.

MALHEUR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P. O. Parma, Idaho, R. F. D. No. 3), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8:30 p. m. on Nov. 28 by Charles E. Witty, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,500 issue of not to exceed 4% coupon semi-annual school building bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Dec. 1, 1941 to 1945. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York. Bids must not be for less than par and accrued interest. The bonds will be registerable as to principal only. These bonds were authorized at an election held on Sept. 27 and are issued pursuant to the constitution and laws of the State.

POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Dallas), Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$26,430 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Oct. 21—V. 147, p. 2431—was purchased by Atkinson, Jones & Co. of Portland, as 2 1/8s and 3s, according to report. Dated Oct. 15, 1938. Due from October, 1939 to 1958.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newton, R. D. 2), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$16,500 2 1/4% coupon school bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3200—was awarded to Burr & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia at 100.379, a basis of about 2.45%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938, and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1954, incl., and \$500 in 1955. The Southampton State Bank of Southampton and the Doylestown Trust Co., Doylestown, joined in submitting the next highest bid, which was a price of par.

OIL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$125,000 coupon school bldg. bonds offered Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2736—were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh as 2 1/4s, at 100.11, a basis of about 2.24%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1941 to 1951 incl.; \$6,000 from 1952 to 1956 incl. and \$5,000 from 1957 to 1964 incl. Second high bidder was Dougherty, Corkran & Co., Philadelphia with a price of 102.14 for 2 1/4s.

READING CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—TAX DELINQUENT DRIVE UNDER WAY—In an effort to accelerate the payment of delinquent taxes, now said to total \$1,249,000, the school board recently inaugurated an educational program designed to illustrate the service produced by the tax dollar.

BOND CALL—John C. Rhoades, Secretary of the Board of Directors states that 4% operating revenue bonds, series of 1934, numbers 151 to 400, are called for payment on Jan. 15, 1939 at a price of 102 and accrued interest. Due on Jan. 15 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Payable at the Berks County Trust Co., Reading, with all subsequent coupons attached.

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the Borough Secretary until Dec. 13 for the purchase of \$50,000 not to exceed 4 1/4% interest public impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. They were authorized at the Nov. 8 general election.

UPPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Willow Grove), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—W. K. Leatherman, Secretary of the Board of School Directors, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 14 for the purchase of \$75,000 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4 or 4% coupon, registerable as to principal only, school improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-D 15. Both principal and interest will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All of such taxes the district assumes and agrees to pay. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Bonds are issued subject to the favorable opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia, as to their validity.

WEST MEAD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. D. No. 8 Meadville), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Wilbur S. Dennington, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase of \$46,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1950, incl., and \$4,000 from 1951 to 1954, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Bonds will be registerable as to principal only and will be sold subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$1,500, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—BOND SALE—Bond, Judge & Co., Inc. and Burf & Co., Inc., both of Boston, jointly, purchased an issue of \$250,000 3% highway, sewer and water bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$12,000 from 1939 to 1948 incl. and \$13,000 from 1949 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and will be approved as to legality by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

WEST WARWICK, R. I.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$55,000 school bonds awarded to Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York, as 2 1/4s, at 100.419—V. 147, p. 3056—mature Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1939 to 1943, incl.; \$4,000 from 1944 to 1948, incl., and \$3,000 from 1949 to 1958, inclusive.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 issue of coupon water revenue bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 2901—was awarded to Dick & Merie-Smith and Eldredge & Co., both of New York, and Frost, Read & Co. of Charleston, jointly, as 3s, paying a price of 101.017—a basis of about 2.94%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from May 1, 1943 to 1977.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—PWA LOAN APPROVED—It is reported that a loan of \$165,000 for buildings was approved recently by the Public Works Administration. The loan will be secured by 4% bonds, maturing from 1941 to 1968. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank in Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FREDERICK, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Dec. 8, by Oscar Hukari, Town Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$1,900 5% semi-ann. coupon auditorium bonds. Dated May 1, 1938. Due from May 1, 1949 to 1956, inclusive.

TENNESSEE

HARRIMAN, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 5, by W. M. Giles, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of 4 1/4% coupon semi-ann. hospital bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Aug. 1, 1941 to 1950. The bonds are issued in pursuance of the Public Works Act of the Tennessee Legislature of 1935 and their legality is duly certified by competent attorneys. No bid for less than par will be considered. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office.

JACKSON, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by B. F. Graves, City Recorder, that the city will offer for sale on Dec. 5, at 3 p. m., a \$55,000 issue of 2 1/4% school bonds. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 and 1942, and \$53,000 in 1943; optional on any interest payment date.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—PWA LOAN CANCELED—It is stated by S. J. McKay, City Clerk, that the sale of the \$1,592,000 school construction and improvement bonds, described in detail in our issue of Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3201—cancels the loan of like amount approved by the Public Works Administration last August.

ROANE COUNTY (P. O. Kingston) Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Dec. 5, by Elmer L. Eblen, County Judge, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of 4 1/4% semi-ann. coupon hospital bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948. The bonds are issued in pursuance of the Public Works Act of the Tennessee Legislature of 1935, and their legality is duly certified by competent attorneys. No bid for less than par will be considered. Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

TEXAS

CARTHAGE, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$17,000 issue of sewerage system bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3201—was awarded jointly to Nunn, Shwab & Co., and the Nashville Securities Corp., both of Nashville, as 4s, paying a price of 101.029, a basis of about 3.91%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1941 to 1963 incl.

ELECTRA, Texas.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by W. E. Presson, City Secretary, that he will receive sealed offerings until Dec. 12, at 5 p. m., of refunding bonds, series of 1936, dated Dec. 1, 1936. Subject to reserving the right to reject any and all offerings the city will use \$5,000 of surplus funds for the purpose of purchasing and canceling refunding bonds at the lowest prices offered up to an amount sufficient to exhaust such surplus. Offerings should be made firm from 10 days from about date.

HILL COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro) Texas.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is reported by the County Judge that the \$90,000 road improvement bonds purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Dallas, as 2 1/4%, subject to an election to be held on Nov. 29—V. 147, p. 3057—are dated Dec. 1, 1938, and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1940 to 1942; \$4,000, 1943 to 1946; \$5,000, 1947 to 1953, and \$6,000, 1954 to 1958. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the State Treasurer.

WE OWN AND OFFER

\$20,000 McKeesport, Pa.
2 1/2s, Sept. 1, 1945@1.75%

JOHNSON & McLEAN

Incorporated PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH A. T. T. Teletype-PITB 289
Telephone-Atlantic 8333

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
BONDS

BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED

YARNALL & CO.

A. T. & T. Teletype—Phla 22
1528 Walnut St. Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHEL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Library, R. D. 1), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Harry S. Hartman Jr., District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$70,000 coupon bonds, divided as follows:

\$50,000 bldg. impt. bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1948, incl.; \$3,000 from 1949 to 1952, incl., and \$2,000 from 1953 to 1963, incl.

20,000 refunding bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl., and \$3,000 from 1945 to 1948, incl.

All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$1,500, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Successful bidder will be furnished with the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh and the district will furnish the bonds.

BRADFORD, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—M. E. Cornelius, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of \$77,000 coupon, registerable as to principal, park and swimming pool bonds to bear interest at one of the following rates, as designated in the successful bid: 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4 or 4%. Dated Nov. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 15 as follows: \$10,000 from 1939 to 1945, incl. and \$7,000 in 1946. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Both principal and interest will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes will be paid by the district. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required. The bonds will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

CAMP HILL, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Warren A. Sellers, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 13 for the purchase of \$75,000 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal, sewer bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$10,000 in 1943, 1948 and 1953, and \$15,000 in 1958, 1963 and 1968. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-D. A certified check for 2% payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Bonds were authorized at the Nov. 8 election and will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$23,000 3% city hall bonds sold at par to the National Bank of Coatesville—V. 147, p. 3200 mature June 1, 1941.

DONORA, Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The issue of \$20,000 2 1/4% bonds sold to Union National Bank of Donora at 100.025—V. 147, p. 1670—are dated Oct. 1, 1938, in \$1,000 denom. and mature Oct. 1, 1948. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the offices of the bank.

DOYLESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$12,000 building bonds sold to the Doylestown Trust Co.—V. 147, p. 2736—bear 3% interest and brought a price of 101.

EXPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Arthur Duff, President of the Board of Directors, will receive sealed bids at No. 205 Coulter Building, Greensburg, until 2 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$25,000 coupon school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 1 in 1941, 1944, 1947, 1950 and 1953. Bidder to name a single rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. District will furnish and pay for printing of the bonds. Sale will be made subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of John Lindsay, District Treasurer, is required.

GIRARD, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—G. H. Covey, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 12 for the purchase of \$15,000 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal, sewer bonds of 1938. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Jan. 15 from 1946 to 1948 in full or in part at par and accrued int. on Jan. 1, 1944 or on any subsequent interest date. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-J. Bids are asked subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$150, payable to order of the borough, is required.

McKEESPORT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—William V. Campbell, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of \$700,000 not to exceed 3% interest public improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$100,000 on Dec. 15 from 1940 to 1959 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, payable J-D. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for 1% is required. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

MAHANAY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mahanoy City), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Cornelius W. McKelhenry, Secretary of Board of School Directors, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. on Dec. 8 for the purchase of \$60,000 not to exceed 4 1/4% interest coupon, registerable as to principal only, school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M-N. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs and the approving legal opinion of Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for 2%, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.

MINEOLA, Texas—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—In connection with the offering scheduled for Nov. 25 of the \$65,000 improvement bonds, noted here on Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3201—it is stated by W. A. Williams, City Secretary, that the bonds mature as follows:
 \$28,000 water works bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 in 1939 to 1950; \$1,000 in 1951 to 1962, \$1,500 in 1963 to 1966, and \$2,000 in 1967 and 1968.
 25,000 street bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 in 1939 to 1943, \$1,000 in 1944 to 1948, \$1,500 in 1949 to 1953, and \$2,000 in 1954 to 1958.
 7,000 city hall bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 in 1945 to 1958.
 5,000 water well bonds. Denom. \$250. Due \$250 in 1939 to 1958.
 Dated Dec. 1, 1939. Principal and interest payable at a place preferred by purchaser. Bids will be received up to 7 p. m.

ODESSA, Texas—BOND TENDERS INVITED—We are informed that the City Council will receive until Dec. 27 tenders for five \$1,000 refunding bonds, series of 1936.

FORT WORTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Worth) Texas—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is reported by E. P. Williams, Business Manager, that the \$1,053,000 refunding bonds offered on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3057—were not sold as all bids were rejected. The best bid is said to have been an offer on 3 3/4 and 3 1/2, submitted by the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis. Due from Feb. 1, 1940 to 1964.

SMITHVILLE, Texas—BOND SALE—The \$230,000 issue of water and light revenue bonds offered for sale on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3201—was purchased jointly by the Brown-Crummer Co., and Mahan, Dittmar & Co., both of San Antonio, as 4s, paying a premium of \$304.00, equal to 100 1/2, a basis of about 3.98%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from Nov. 1, 1940 to 1958; callable on and after Nov. 1, 1948.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Ethel Mac Donald, City Recorder, that an issue of \$356,000 refunding bonds was purchased recently by T. F. Boise & Co., and Snow, Bergin & Co., both of Salt Lake City, jointly, as 2 1/2s, paying a premium of \$125, equal to 100.035, a basis of about 2.495%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$25,000 in 1945 to 1952 and \$26,000 in 1953 to 1958. The bonds are issued to redeem \$206,000 water works, series I, \$100,000 water works, series J, and \$50,000 sanitary sewer, series H, bonds, all falling due Feb. 1, 1940. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds are to be deposited with the city's fiscal agents, the National City Bank of New York, or in some other bank agreed upon under an escrow agreement satisfactory to the Board of City Commissioners, the City Attorney and purchaser's attorney, there to be held under a trust agreement to take up and pay for the outstanding bonds maturing Feb. 1, 1940, both principal and full interest to maturity.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—BOND SALE—The \$339,735 issue of coupon school improvement bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 2902—was awarded jointly to the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, and the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, as 2 1/2s, paying a premium of \$975.04, equal to 100.287, a basis of about 2.19%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1, 1941 to 1968.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders referred the above for general subscription as follows: The 1941-1959 maturities are priced to yield from .75% to 2.20%, while the 1960-62 maturities are priced at 100, the 1963-65 maturities at 99 1/2 and the 1966-68 maturities at 99.

WASHINGTON

ELLENSBURG, Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$110,000 issue of coupon special water revenue bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3202—was purchased by E. M. Adams & Co. of Portland as 2s, paying a price of 100.56, a basis of about 1.91%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due on Dec. 1 in 1939 to 1949, inclusive.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 43 (P. O. Port Townsend), Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$38,000 issue of gymnasium and addition bonds offered for sale on Nov. 19—V. 147, p. 3057—was purchased by the State of Washington as 4s, according to the County Treasurer.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—NEW BOND ELECTION CALLED—In connection with the report given in our issue of Nov. 19, that the Supreme Court had invalidated the sale of \$1,629,100 street and fire station bonds—V. 147, p. 3202—we take the following report from the Charleston "Gazette" of Nov. 17:

"Steadiness in the bond market yesterday allayed fears of Mayor Dawson and other city officials that the floating of a new bond issue for three city projects would mean a probable increase in interest cost. The State Supreme Court's invalidation of the bond issue for extension of Kanawha Boulevard, new fire stations and West Charleston streets resulted in a new bond election being called for Dec. 16.

"Phelps, Farn & Co. of N. Y. City, at an interest rate of 2.353%, purchased the issue of \$1,629,100 for the three projects. City Solicitor Philip H. Hill said yesterday the city will be required to refloat the issue, including offering the bonds first to the State Sinking Fund.

"Bonds for the proposed Fayette-Lee Street bridge and deep sewer system for the downtown business section, sold also to the New York firm, however, are not affected by the Court's invalidation of the other issues, Mr. Hill said."

WISCONSIN

COMBINED LOCKS, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Nov. 30, by L. Schuler, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$38,000 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-ann. sanitary sewer, series B bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Dec. 1, 1940 to 1958. The Village may also receive oral bids. The approving opinion of the Attorney General will be furnished. All other legal opinions to be furnished at bidder's expense. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the Village Clerk. Enclose a certified check for 1% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the Village Treasurer.

DANE COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Wis.—NOTE SALE—The \$250,000 issue of 1% corporate purpose notes offered for sale at public auction on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3202—was awarded to the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, paying a premium of \$770. Dated Nov. 16, 1938. Due on June 15, 1939.

DARLINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Darlington), Wis.—BOND SALE—The two issues of 2 1/2% coupon semi-annual bonds, aggregating \$102,000, offered for sale on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 3057—were awarded jointly to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago and the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, paying a premium of \$4,500, equal to 104.41, a basis of about 2.18%. The issues are divided as follows:
 \$17,000 refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due from June 1, 1940 to 1942.
 85,000 school building bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due from June 1, 1943 to 1953.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders referred the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.90% to 2.30%, according to maturity.

DE PERE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. De Pere), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 issue of 2 1/2% semi-annual construction bonds offered for sale on Nov. 17—V. 147, p. 3057—was awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Milwaukee, according to the City Clerk. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1958.

MERRILL, Wis.—BONDS SOLD—We are informed by Otto A. Jahnke, City Clerk, that \$80,000 school bonds were offered for sale on Nov. 23 and were awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, as 2 1/2s, paying a premium of \$648.16, equal to 100.8102, a basis of about 2.36%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from April 1, 1941 to 1948 incl.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
The Milwaukee Co., Milwaukee	2 1/2%	410.00
Channers Securities Co., Chicago	2 1/2%	88.50

DODGEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Dodgeville), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. H. Johns, District Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until noon on Dec. 6, for the purchase of an \$85,000 issue of 2 1/2% coupon or registered semi-ann. building bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1939 to 1948 and \$7,000 in 1949 to 1953. The bonds will be sold at par to the highest bidder. Principal and interest payable at the office of the District Treasurer. The district will furnish a legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State, and complete certified copy of all proceedings covering said bond issue. If the bidder desires the legal opinion of other attorneys the bidder shall pay all of his own expenses in that connection. Security for these bonds will be a direct obligation of the entire District of the city, payable from ad valorem taxes without limit against all taxable property therein.

EAST TROY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. East Troy) Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 issue of school building, series of 1938, A bonds offered for sale on Nov. 22—V. 147, p. 3058—was awarded to T. E. Joiner & Co. of Chicago, as 2 1/2s, paying a price of 101.28, a basis of about 2.32%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due \$3,000 from Nov. 1, 1939 to 1953 incl.

GLENWOOD CITY, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$13,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. sewer bonds offered for sale on Nov. 21—V. 147, p. 3058—was awarded to the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, paying a price of 103.71, a basis of about 2.50%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from April 1, 1941 to 1953 incl.

JACKSON, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 29, by P. H. Ackerman, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$14,500 issue of 4% coupon semi-ann. sewer bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Nov. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1942, and \$1,500 in 1943 to 1951. These bonds are a direct obligation upon all of the taxable property of the village. The approving opinion of the Attorney-General will be furnished. If the bidder desires the legal opinion of other attorneys, the bidder shall pay all of his own legal expenses. Enclose a certified check for \$250.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 issue of highway improvement, series B bonds offered for sale on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3202—was awarded to the Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, according to the County Clerk. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due \$100,000 on May 1, 1945 and 1946. He states that the bonds were sold as 1 1/2s, at a price of 100.825, a basis of about 1.625%. Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., bid 100.71 for the same coupons; the Milwaukee Co. and Wells-Dickey Co. 100.275 for a rate of 1.70%, and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 100.40 for 1 3/4s.

The following bids were also submitted:
 The Milwaukee Co. and Wells-Dickey Co., Milwaukee—1.70% par and accrued interest, plus \$550.
 Brown Harriman & Co., Chicago—1 3/4% par and accrued interest plus \$1,420.
 Northern Trust Co. and the Securities Company, Milwaukee—2% par and accrued interest and \$2,598.
 Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago—1 3/4%, par and accrued interest plus \$800.
 Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago—1 3/4%, par and accrued interest plus \$357.
 Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago, John Nuveen & Co., Channer Securities Co., White-Phillips Corp., Chicago—2%, par and accrued interest plus \$1,411.63.

LITTLE CHUTE, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 issue of coupon village hall bonds offered for sale on Nov. 15—V. 147, p. 3058—was awarded to the Oshkosh National Bank of Oshkosh as 2 1/2s, according to the Village Clerk. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due \$3,000 from May 1, 1943 to 1957, incl. The Appleton State Bank of Appleton was the second best bidder.

MADISON METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Madison), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Frank C. Blied, District Secretary, that he will sell at public auction on Nov. 30, at 2 p. m., a \$200,000 issue of general liability sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 2 1/2%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1941, \$2,000 in 1942, \$4,000 in 1943, \$6,000 in 1944, \$8,000 in 1945, \$11,000 in 1946, \$14,000 in 1947, \$17,000 in 1948, \$20,000 in 1949, \$28,000 in 1950, \$64,000 in 1951 and \$25,000 in 1952. The district reserves the right to reduce the amount of bonds to be offered for sale to \$150,000. Bids will be received for the bonds at par and accrued interest, in which the interest may be fixed at rates ending in quarters or tenths. The district is organized under Chapter 66.20 in the Wisconsin Statutes with the powers of a municipal corporation for the purpose of constructing and maintaining intercepting and other main sewers, and the construction and operation of sewage disposal works, including the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes for the payment thereof. The district has functioned and been in active operation since the first meeting of the Commissioners held on Feb. 17, 1930. The bonds will be sold subject to the approval of contracts for the construction of the work by the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and to attorney's opinion on legality of bond issue. The printed bonds will be furnished free of cost, the district to pay the cost of legal opinion and cost of printing the bonds. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the district, is required.

MELROSE, Wis.—BONDS SOLD—We are informed by Charles Lutz, Village Clerk, that a \$10,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-annual sewage disposal plant bonds was sold on Nov. 3 to Harley, Haydon & Co. and Bell & Farrell, both of Madison, jointly, at par.

RHINELANDER, Wis.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$52,000 coupon water revenue bonds purchased on Nov. 14 by Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, at a price of 100.77, as noted here—V. 147, p. 3202—were sold as 3s, giving a basis of about 2.91%. Due from May 1, 1940 to 1956.

SHOREWOOD HILLS AND MADISON, JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Madison), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 issue of coupon school building bonds offered for sale on Nov. 18—V. 147, p. 3058—was awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, according to the District Clerk. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from Nov. 1, 1940 to 1953, incl.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—An \$83,000 issue of 2 1/2% coupon semi-annual sewage disposal and water extension bonds is being offered by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago for general investment. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due May 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1939, \$7,000 in 1940, \$8,000 in 1941, \$9,000 in 1942, \$8,000 in 1943 and 1944, \$9,000 in 1945, \$8,000 in 1946, \$11,000 in 1947 and \$10,000 in 1948. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

CANADA

BEAUPORT, Que.—BOND SALE—The \$170,000 4% improvement bonds offered Nov. 14—V. 147, p. 3058—were awarded to Credit Anglo-Francais, Ltd. of Montreal at a price of 99.63. Due serially on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1963 incl.

GEORGETOWN, Ont.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$3,108 3/4% paving bonds was sold to J. L. Graham & Co. of Toronto at a price of 101.60, a basis of about 2.94%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due serially on Dec. 1, from 1939 to 1943, incl. Second high bid of 101.51 was made by N. J. Robinson & Co.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Province of)—BOND SALE—An issue of \$325,000 3% bonds was sold on Nov. 15 to R. A. Daly & Co. of Toronto at a price of 98.07, a basis of about 3.19%. Due in 12 years.

REDCLIFF, Alberta—REFUNDING PLAN SUBMITTED TO BOND HOLDERS—A plan for refunding the combined town and school district debenture debt outstanding in the principal amount of \$344,148 was recently submitted for consideration of bondholders by W. L. McKinnon & Co. of Toronto. Principal and interest arrears at the close of 1937 comprised \$78,617 on town debentures and \$5,493 on the school debt, according to report. The plan, regarded by the authors as a model for possible use in other similar situations, is said to provide for the following:

- (1) Payment of principal of \$344,148 without interest in full settlement of claims. Payment would be spread over 1938 to 1975, inclusive.
- (2) Cash payment of \$33,644 on town and school bonds, representing 40% of the \$84,110 of debenture arrears, to apply on principal account.
- (3) Balance of principal, \$310,504 would be paid off in 38 years, which is the term of the present debentures. This would require an annual payment of \$8,171.
- (4) Alberta savings certificates to the amount of \$19,380 will be held by the town as a reserve fund to rehabilitate public works.