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## Bondholders' Protective Committees Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation

To the Holders of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation Twenty-Five Year Collateral Trust 5\% Gold Bonds; due July 1, 1953 and 'Twenty-Five Year Collateral Trust 5\% Debenture Stock, due July 1, 1953:

Pursuant to the order of Judge Alfred C. Coxe of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, filed February 28, 1939, a copy of the Plan of Reorganization sponsored by the undersigned Bondholders' Protective Committees and a proxy statement were mailed by the Trustees of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation to all known holders of Bonds and Debenture Stock To become operative the Plan must be confirmed by the Court and an adjourned hearing for that purpose is to be held on May 11, 1939. Before the Plan can be confirmed it must be accepted by the holders of $662 / 3 \%$ of the Bonds and Debenture Stock. Those holders who have already received copies of the Plan and proxy statement are urged promptly to accept the Plan by sending the form of acceptance mailed to them, together with their Bonds, to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, where the Bonds will be stamped and returned to them. (Additional copies of the form of acceptance may be obtained from Paul E. Manheim, Secretary, 1 William Street, New York.)
It is believed that substantial amounts of Bonds are held by per sons unknown to the Trustees. As the Plan of Reorganization materially affects the interests of all holders of Bonds and Debenture Stock, those holders of Bonds who have not received the Plan of Reorganization and the proxy statement are urged to communicate promptly with the Trustees of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corpora tion, 67 Broad Street, New York, giving their names, addresses and amounts of Bonds held, whereupon a copy of the Plan and accompanying literature, including the proxy statement, will be mailed to them

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Protective Committee for Postal Tele-
grive Year Collateral Trust 5% Gold
Bonds, due July 1, 1953 and Twenty.
Fives, Yar Collateral Trust 5% Deben-
By ROBERT LEHMAN,
April 26, 1939.
Chairman

> Bondholders'Protective Committee for Postal TelegraphandCable Corporation Twenty-Five Year Collateral Trust \(5 \%\) Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1953 and Twenty-Five Year Collateral Trust \(5 \%\) Debenture Stock, due July 1, 1953 . By CECIL P. STEWART, Chairman.
```

To the Holders of

## Greek Government

Forty-Year $7 \%$ Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Refugee Loan of 1924.
Forty-Year $6 \%$ Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Stabilization and Refugee Loan of 1928.
Holders of Greek Government External Bonds are hereby informed that a definitive settlement of the service of the Greek External Debt not having been arrived at, the service for the financial year 1939-1940, commencing on April 1, 1939, will be effected b within the above financial year.

Holders of Dollar Bonds of the above Loans are therefore invited to present, when due, the May 1 and November 1,1939 coupons of the $7 \%$ Loan of. 1924, to Speyer \& Co as Fiscal Agents for this. Loan and the August 1, 1939 and February 1, 1940 coupon Fiscal Agents for this Loan. The $40 \%$ payment will be made by order and for account of the Bank of Greece, and will be made on and after the above dates, at the rates of $\$ 14$. for each $\$ 35$. coupon, $\$ 7$. for each $\$ 17.50$ coupon, $\$ 12$. for each $\$ 30$. coupon and \$6. for each \$15. coupon, upon presentation of same at the office of the Fiscal Agent

Coupons presented for payment must
which may be obtained from the Fiscal Agents. After stamping, the coupons will b returned and should be re-attached to the bonds from which they were detached.
A. APOSTOLIDES

Athens, Greece, March 23, 1939.
Minister of Finance.

## Retired Financial Editor

open for advisory position with publication or municipal dealer. Please address Box S14, Financial Chronicle, 25 Spruce St., New York City.

## Notices

State of New York
Department of State ${ }^{\text {\} }}$ 8..
I Do Hereby Certify that a certificate of dissolution of

TRYLON ENTERPRISES, INC.
has been filed in this department this day and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with section one hundred and five of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it is dissolved.

Given in Duplicate under my hand and official seal of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, this thirteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

MICHAEL F: WALSH, Secretary of State.
By FRANK S. SHARP,
Deputy Secretary of State.

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Commodities
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Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25Spruce Street, New York City Herbert D. Seibert, Chairma 1 of the Board and Editor; William Dana Seibert. President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business
 Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post orfice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879 , Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, $\$ 18.00$ per year, $\$ 10.00$ for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, $\$ 19.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months. (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa. \$23.00 per year; $\$ 12.50$ for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rares 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

THE Republican Party apparently has begun to sense the disadvantage of having no program with which to go to the country next year, no program which has been given concreteness and a flavor of sincere straightforwardness by means of a record made in Congress this year. At any rate, the National Committee of the party felt moved early this week to make public a sort of platform which party members in the two houses of Congress were asked to support. The Re publican Party is the only important organized group to which the people may look for policies alternative to the New Deal and its works, and accordingly any platform, even though semi-official or informal in nature, which it formulates and submits to its members and to the country for approval must assume importance. Particularly is this true of the program here in question, which is labeled in effect a "program for recovery:" Significance attaches to such a document at this time even though it in places is vague to the point of meaninglessness. There is yet time to emend, and the very existence of vagueness should suggest to the thoughtful the urgency of getting seriously to work.
The suggested program is summarized as follows:
"1. To keep the United States out of war.
"2. Move immediately to curb unnecessary, wasteful and reckless spending.
"3. Repeal the repressive tax on undistributed corporate earnings, which has proved so harassing and dangerous to business, large and small.
" 4 . Revise the remainder of the Federal tax structure to eliminate or modify provisions retarding business recovery.
" 5 . Repeal the dangerous discretionary authority which the President now has over the Nation's monetary system.
"6. Amend the National Labor Relations Act by clarifying the mutual obligations of worker and employer and the duties of both toward the public in order to end present paralyzing discord.

## Reorganization Not the Solution

Said the President in his reorganization message to Congress on Tuesday:
"Forty years ago, in 1899, President McKinley could deal with the whole machinery of the Executive branch through his eight Cabinet secretaries and the heads of two commissions; and there was but one commission of the so-called quasi-judicial type in existence. He could keep in touch with in existence. He could keep in the work through eight or ten persons.
"Now, forty years later, not only do some thirty major agencies (to say nothing of the minor ones) report directly to the President, but there are several quasi-judicial bodies which have enough administrative work to require them also to see him on important executive matters.
"It has become physically impossible for one man to see so many persons, to receive reports directly from them and to attempt to advise them on their own problems which to advise them on their own problems which today has the task of trying to keep their programs in step with each other or in line with the national policy laid down by the Congress."
It is obviously true that agencies of government have enormously multiplied during the past forty years. The increase had been substantial before the advent of the New substantial before the ad have displayed a Deal. Since 1933 they
mushroom-like growth.
It is undeniably a fact that the responsibility of the President for the actions and operations of these agencies (sometimes merely assumed and sometimes laid upon the shoulders of the Chief Executive upon his own insistence) is immeasurably greater than it was in the horse-and-buggy days. This trend, too, had been in evidence before This entry of Mr. Roosevelt into the White the entry of Mr. Roosevelt into on new life House, and it, too, has
during the past six years.
Nor will any informed persons deny the existence of utter confusion, both structural and functional, in Washington at the present time. For decades past it has been present there. Since the advent of the New Deal confusion has grown infinitely worse.

Doubtless wise realignment of governmental machinery would be a real aid to effective administration. So also without question would a greater disposition on the part of the President to accept advice and act through regularly constituted authority rather than through court favorites. Less insistence upon having a personal finger in every pie would also help.
But none of these matters goes to the root of the difficulty. The real trouble is that the Federal Government is trying to that the Federal do too many things, and too many things do too many things, and too many things with which it ought not to concern itself at all. The solution is not reorganization and amalgamation, but abolishm.
"7. Define specifically the area of Government competition with private enterprise so that business may be able to create jobs with some certainty as to the future.
"8. Restore American markets to the American farmer and wage earner and develop new markets for agricultural products.
"9. Adopt immediate legislation to rehabilitate the railroads to make secure the jobs of many hundreds of thousands of workers and the investments of savings banks and life insurance companies.
"10. Create a special committee of Congress to inquire into the effect of the reciprocal trade agreement policy on American industry and agriculture.
"11. Clarify Federal rules and regulations so industry and business may know what to expect.
"12. Reject all experimental legislation not clearly helpful in promoting recovery, or which would subject agriculture, labor or industry to compulsory decrees of a Federal bureaucracy."

## The Need of Action

Here is a program prepared in response to a situation which is described as follows:
"An increasing flood of mail to Congress from all parts of the country complains of conditions. Factory and shop workers write me they are footsore and weary seeking employment. Farmers tell me their condition is desperate. Young men and women, unable to get jobs, beg for a chance to make a start in life. All want to know why their Congress and their Government are doing nothing to restore normal conditions.
"The Roosevelt Administration is torn by conflicting opinions of what should be done and is unable to act because of indecision. Therefore Congress must assume the lead in taking steps necessary to guide the country back to economic recovery and restore our millions of unemployed to jobs in private industry at decent wages."

The sponsors of the program "are convinced if this program in its entirety is adopted by Congress
and accepted by the President our country will immediately take on new life and vigor and will presently begin again to enjoy economic stability and a higher standard of living," and assert quite pointedly that "panaceas and short-cut methods have been tried and found wanting. The time has come to go forward to fundamentally sound principles."
Precisely what is to be thought of all this? The answer must be: It depends. Obviously the twelve "points" constitute much less of a program than they do a statement of objectives, a listing of particular problems which must receive early and constructive attention, and a highly generalized formulation of a point of view. At many points the socalled program must be vitalized and brought down to earth with bills of partciulars. In only one instance are the proposals direct, explicit and forthright-in the demand for repeal of the undistributed profits tax, which, incidentally, is no longer nearly the problem it once was. This much may, however, be said in its favor, and, if events prove it substantial, it is of far reaching importance. The approach to the problems of the day seems to be one of friendliness to what has always. been considered legitimate business, rather than one characterized by hostility and suspicion. For this reason, if for no other, the business community will find it worth while to do what it can to persuade the Republican party to proceed at once to give definite and constructive meaning to the generalities it has formulated.
"Keep the United States out of war." How? Certainly, not by bristling and showing our teeth at frequent intervals in the hope of frightening the "have-nots" of Europe into good behavior, and thus preventing the outbreak of large scale war into which we might be drawn, whether or not we wish to be. This general idea seems to have gained wide sway in this country, and not infrequently among those who should have been warned by bitter experience that their hopes are illusory. The way for us to do the utmost to keep out of war is to attend strictly to our own knitting, letting it be known meanwhile that we intend to remain strictly neutral in the event of European war and strictly peaceful if we are permitted to do so-by both sides of any general conflict. The President is, by the Constitution, given very wide latitude of action concerning foreign relations. It would be difficult, indeed, for the strongest and the wisest of Congresses by direct methods to prevent a visionary President from blundering or a willful President from meddling, but Congress which always holds the purse strings, which always can veto formal hostilities and which has continuous access to the people themselves can do a great deal to hold the international situation in check, if it is determined to do so. A ringing implementation of the first plank in the proposed Republican program would help greatly.
Regarding curbs on spending, the record in Congress ought already to show precisely what the Republican party has in mind in this particular. Unfortunately, however, it shows no such thing and thoughtful citizens of experience with such matters must wait with some uncertainty to determine clearly whether the party is ready to use the pruning knife with vigor and without favor. Of course, it cannot be ready to do so unless it has reached
a decision to proceed vigorously with problems not mentioned in its present pronouncement. Farm subsidies, enormous outlays for public works (often but the old pork barrel greatly magnified), loose relief policies entailing the outlay of billions of dollars, and the like, simply do not go with curbs on "unnecessary, wasteful and reckless spending." Yet may we assume that the Republican party is willing, nay determined, to put an end to these programs without delay? We hope so, but convincing evidence is wanting-and wanted.
"Revise the remainder of the Federal tax structure to eliminate or modify provisions retarding business recovery." But which taxes fall in this category, according to the Republican managers? Payroll taxes levied in the name of social security are without doubt among the worst. The only serious proposal concerning these imposts is that increases in them which are scheduled to take place next year (and possibly those of certain of the other nearby years) be postponed, and this suggestion is made not by the Republican but by the New Deal managers. The situation cries unto heaven for a reduction of the surtaxes in the higher and upper middle class brackets and an extension downward of income tax rates. Are the Republican leaders ready to champion this cause? No answer is to be found either in the record or in these most recent proposals of policy.

## Monetary Discretion

"Repeal the dangerous discretionary authority which the President now has over the Nation's monetary system." At first blush this appears to be an explicit and downright statement, and so it is if what is meant is to take from the President the power again to change the gold content of the dollar, and if that is all that is meant, should this, however, be the be-all and end-all of the suggestion, it falls far short of demanding all that is required. The President or his immediate subordinates have under existing lảw "dangerous discretionary authority" to tinker directly or indirectly with our monetary system at many points, including the issue of fiat money, the purchase and sale of gold, and manipulation of banking operations. Is all this, too, in the minds of the Republican managers? All thoughtful students of the situation must ardently hope that it is, but the position of the party would stand a great deal of clarification on the point. The fact is that what the New Deal has already done to our monetary system has posed problems, the like of which we have seldom, if ever, faced. Their solution will require the best that is in us both of wisdom and courage. ' It is doubtful if any other New Deal blunder has created a situation so difficult to correct. More light upon what the general line of thought of the Republican party is in connection with it would be most helpful.
Again, precisely what is meant by "clarifying the mutual obligations of worker and employer and the duties of both toward the public"? Certainly the objective is desirable enough, but how is it to be achieved? Could the Republican party not prepare and present amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, which would give concrete meaning to these generalizations? We should like to see it advocate outright repeal of the Act, but if that is out of the question, at least more definite information as to what is proposed would be a great help. "De-
fine specifically the area of Government competition with private enterprise." Why permit any such competition? But if competition we must have, let its limits be restricted as greatly as possible (it is not only a question of defining those limits) and definitely defined in such a way that there can be no mistaking the meaning of the definition. But let the work proceed with dispatch and vigor. "Adopt immediate legislation to rehabilitate the railroads to make secure the jobs of many huindreds of thousands of workers and the investments of savings banks and life insurance companies." The party would do well to give this matter more careful thought. One of the difficulties of the railroad situation is precisely that there has been too much effort to "make secure the jobs" of a great many workers whose services are not needed. That is one of the reasons why it has not been possible to make secure the investments in railroad enterprises.
The references to agriculture are, of course; quite meaningless in their present form and the reciprocal trade agreement plank is an obvious dodge. The party ought to be able to do better than this. "Clarify Federal rules and regulations so industry and business may know what to expect." Heaven knows many of these rules and regulations are in need of clarification, and we are, of course, well aware of the popular demand for such clarification. We must, however, confess to a deep conviction that much more than clarification is needed. This country must be rid of much the larger part of the almost endless mass of detailed regulation that has been imposed during the past few years if it is to have time and ${ }^{\circ}$ opportunity to attend to its business. We cannot too strongly urge the Republican party to take a definite position in this matter and not content itself with mere "clarification" of rules which ought not to exist. We are certain in our own minds that the business community will not long be satisfied with clarification, no matter how well done. What is more, the legislation granting the authority to issue rules needs major renovation if not repeal. As time passes the Republican party should be able to reach the point of facing these facts frankly and fearlessly.
"Reject all experimental legislation not clearly helpful in promoting recovery, or which would sub: ject agriculture, labor or industry to compulsory decrees of a Federal bureaucracy." Excellent, so far as it goes! But what of such legislation already on the statute book? There is a vast mass of it; as everyone who has taken the trouble to inform himself well knows. Can we not come to grips with this problem of repeal? Sooner or later, of course, we shall be obliged to do so. Nothing is gained by continual postponement, and only a measure of relief can be obtained by refusing further to add to it.
To recapitulate: The Republican platform as now presented will do as a starting point or rallying point for really constructive statesmanship. It, however, needs a great deal of implementation which should be forthcoming without undue delay. Otherwise its value is questionable, to say the least.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

BANKING statistics this week again reflect only the rapid upbuilding of bank resources which has characterized the credit tendency in recent
weeks and months. All elements of the situation remained unchanged, with gold still pouring into the country from foreign shores and the Treasury whittling down its swollen general account balance with the 12 Federal Reserve banks. With other credit changes of little significance, these factors made for an increase in member bank reserve balances of $\$ 159,970,000$. Excess reserves over legal requirements advanced $\$ 120,000,000$ to an estimated figure of $\$ 4,120,000,000$, which is another high mark in the long series of record weekly figures. The enormous pressure of idle funds is apparent in the market for United States Government securities, but the effects otherwise are nullified for the time being by the general uncertainty occasioned by New Deal measures and tactics. The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in New York City, covering the period to April 26, shows a decline of $\$ 6,000,000$ in business loans to $\$ 1,376$,000,000 . Such banks found their loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral off $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 547,000,000$.
Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced $\$ 109,000,000$ in the week to April 26 , and the reported total now stands at $\$ 15,714,000,000$, which is another high in the monotonous series of records. The combined condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks shows that the Treasury deposited $\$ 153,998,000$ gold certificates with the regional institutions, raising their holdings to $\$ 13,030,716,000$. Total reserves of the regional banks were up comparably; or by $\$ 151,394,000$ to $\$ 13,420,955,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 15,567,000$ to $\$ 4,433,389,000$. Total deposits with the 12 banks advanced $\$ 129,727,000$ to $\$ 11,332,133,000$, with the account variations consisting of an advance of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 159,970,000$ to $\$ 9,902,809,000$; a decline of the Treasury general account by $\$ 37,966,000$ to $\$ 912$,910,000 ; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 4,240,000$ to $\$ 226,956,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 3,483,000$ to $\$ 289,458,000$. The reserve ratio moved up to $85.1 \%$ from $84.9 \%$. Discounts by the regional institutions were up $\$ 203,000$ to $\$ 3,038,000$. Industrial advances fell $\$ 187,000$ to $\$ 13,291,000$, but commitments to make such advances increased $\$ 90,000$ to $\$ 11,749,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills showed a gain of $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 562,000$, while holdings of United States Treasury obligations were unchanged at $\$ 2,564,-$ 015,000 .

## Foreign Trade in March

THE country's foreign trade underwent considerable rejuvenation in March, according to the figures released this week by the Department of Commerce. Compared with the preceding month, exports increased $23 \%$ and imports $20 \%$. As a result, exports regained the level at which they were last December while imports achieved a height not reached in any month of 1938. Exports in March aggregated $\$ 268,364,000$ compared with $\$ 218,560,000$ in February and only $3 \%$ below the total of $\$ 275$,308,000 for March, 1938. February's exports were $16 \%$ below the previous year, and January's, 26\% lower. Imports in March amounted to $\$ 190,416,000$ in comparison with $\$ 158,035,000$ in February and $\$ 173,372,000$ in March, 1938. The export balance of $\$ 77,948,000$ in March compares with one of $\$ 60$,-

525,000 in February, and $\$ 101,936,000$ in March, 1938. This year's balance of exports in the first three months has amounted to $\$ 173,184,000$ as compared with $\$ 319,304,000$ in the first quarter of last year; in the same period of 1937 there was an import balance of $\$ 113,271,000$.
Agricultural items participated in the export increase over February only to the extent of $10 \%$; $90 \%$ of the gain was in non-agricultural products, chiefly finished and semi-manufactures. Prominent among the individual items responsible for the increase, were various types of machinery; industrial machinery increased $\$ 8,841,000$, of which $\$ 4,261,000$ was in metal working machinery; electrical machinery increased $\$ 2,376,000$, and agricultural machinery and implements, $\$ 2,700,000$. Power-driven metal working machinery exports in March were in the record volume of $\$ 12,057,012$; chief recipients were Russia, Japan, the United Kingdom and France. Other items showing substantial increases included automobiles and accessories, aircraft, iron and steel, gasoline, and lubricating oil. Nearly all of these items seem to bear relationship to rearmament programs abroad.

Cotton exports, while still well below last year, showed some improvement in March; shipments of the staple rose to 346,701 bales valued at $\$ 16,973$,475 , compared with 282,307 bales worth $\$ 13,732,137$, shipped in February. The gain in March was much sharper than in either 1938 or 1937. In 1936, 1935, and 1934, March shipments were below February. In March, 1938, shipments amounted to 450,113 bales valued at $\$ 23,147,892$, compared $\cdot$ with 420,176 bales valued at $\$ 21,161,556$ in the month preceding.
The gain in imports over February was fairly well distributed and agricultural items shared somewhat more than half the increase. Rubber and sugar imports increased $\$ 4,863,000$ and $\$ 5,200,000$, respectively. Burlaps, newsprint, wool, silk, and furs also showed sizable increases.
In connection with the foreign trade gains noted, both in exports and imports, it is interesting to note certain corresponding gains in domestic industry. For example, orders for machine tools in March rose to the highest level since September, 1937; rubber consumption was the greatest since the middle of 1937 ; newsprint production surpassed any month since November, 1937.
The gold movement to the United States in March was the greatest since last October, amounting to $\$ 365,436,000$. Receipts of the metal in the first three months aggregated $\$ 745,160,000$ while exports in the same period amounted to no more than $\$ 149,000$. In the same quarter of $1938, \$ 68,313,000$ of gold was imported and $\$ 5,262,000$ exported.

Silver imports in the first quarter, of $\$ 27,463,000$, were less than half the $\$ 58,636,000$ imported in the same period last year; at the same time this year's imports were somewhat offset by $\$ \overline{0}, 647,000$ exported while in the first three months of 1938, only $\$ 779,000$ was exported.

## The New York Stock Market

STOCK prices moved narrowly this week in the New York market, while clarification of international and internal developments was awaited. Trading was on a small scale throughout, and picked up only slightly even after Herr Hitler
yesterday made his declaration to the Reichstag on German policy. Price changes for the week were almost equally small, and quite without significance. Modest advances are to be noted in a few leading issues, especially the equities that have a more distinctive investment aspect, such as American Telephone. Other stocks tended to drift slightly lower, after mild upward and downward fluctuations. First-quarter reports of earnings appeared in numbers, during the week, and exercised their natural influence on related shares. Most of the reports made poor reading for the stockholders, but there were a few noteworthy exceptions, such as the Chrysler Corp. statement. The principal market aspect still was the prevailing dulness, which is best indicated by an average trading volume of only 500,000 shares during the first four sessions of this week. Activity was slightly more pronounced yesterday, in response to the varying views taken of Chancellor Hitler's long dissertation on international events, and especially on the appeal by President Roosevelt for peace and cooperation.

Movements of the week were entirely without significance until yesterday, as the small gains of one day were canceled by the losses of the next. The trading yesterday was dominated almost entirely by the Hitler statement. The tendency at first was to give this declaration a favorable interpretation, but closer study made it plain that there are ominous implications, especially with relation to the German-Polish difficulty. The market thereupon sagged and closings yesterday were mostly under the levels prevalent a week earlier. Domestic affairs likewise were not of a nature to encourage investors or traders. The expectation that President Roosevelt will take some real steps toward business appeasement received another setback, Monday, when it was indicated that Leon Henderson, who is generally regarded as inclined to radical expedients, is to become a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. No apparent progress was made toward alleviation of the mountainous tax burdens of American industry. The strike in Appalachian coal areas continued and threatened to disrupt some industrial areas.
In the listed bond market most price variations were minor, but United States Treasury issues forged ahead during most of the week. Most issues of the Federal Government moved into record high ground, Thursday, in the realized expectation of further additions to the over-full reservoir of idle funds. Speculative corporation bonds tended to drift slowly downward, with railroad obligations leading the movement. Some local traction bonds advanced, as it appeared that progress steadily is being made toward unification of New York City lines under community ownership. Among foreign dollar bonds the trend was mixed, owing to the uncertainties of the external situation. Commodity markets displayed a steady tone and failed to exercise much influence on securities. Copper finally turned the corner and was marked slightly upward, in contrast to the declines of recent weeks. Foreign exchange developments were merely in line with previous performances. The controls held the leading units steady, but the actual state of affairs was reflected by fresh shipments of gold from Europe to the United States.

On the New York Stock Exchange nine stocks touched new high levels for the year while 58 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 18 stocks touched new high levels and 50 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 154,960 shares; on Monday they were 414,110 shares; on Tuesday, 420,920 shares; on Wednesday, 584,430 shares; on Thursday, 537,920 shares, and on Friday, 728,330 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 76,915 shares; on Monday, 129,045 shares; on Tuesday, 117,775 shares; on Wednesday, 94,640 shares; on Thursday, 106,855 shares, and on Friday, 118,615 shares.

The stock market on Saturday last experienced the most inactive short session in a score of years, sales voulme dropping to a total of 154,960 shares and the range of prices so narrow as to have no important effect on the general price trend. The negotiations now in progress among European Powers, both democratic and totalitarian, seeking new allies in their struggle for a place in the sun, and our present unsatisfactory economic position at home, both of these factors have tended to place traders on the sidelines pending a definite sign of their clarification. Monday found prices moder ately lower in another dull and uninteresting session. At the opening equities were at their best levels, but gave ground as the morning period came to a close, and continued to ease throughout the afternoon. Herr Hitler's speech, scheduled for Friday in the form of a reply to President Roosevelt's peace overtures, served to restrict trading in a large degree again on Tuesday. Traders preferred to await its contents and determine its effect marketwise. Prices, as a consequence, moved without much enthusiasm, showing fractional changes from the day's opening. Some relief was gleaned from the President's message treating upon a proposed reorganization and merger of goyernmental agencies for economy's sake. When this bit of news became public equities perked up for a spell, but later eased and closed the day firm and mixed. Modest improvement was noted on Wednesday, induced in the main by a slight increase in trading activity. The market for the time was prone to forget many of the problems confronting it, and after sustaining losses ranging from frac tions to a point, at the opening, set out to advance at midday up to the final hour, when an easier tendency prevailed. Closing prices, however, were firm and higher: In light trading stocks on Thursday extended in a moderate way the progress made in the previous session. The placement of plane orders by the United States Government in the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ among five large manufacturers stimulated aircraft securities, and under their leadership the general market edged into higher ground. Aviation shares registered gains of about two points, with other groups enjoying advances of smaller proportions. After digesting Herr Hitler's address on Friday and perceiving in its contents grave implications of future strife, lessened only in a degree by proffered concessions for peace, stocks opened from one-half to a point higher in moderate trading. From then on traders
settled back to await developments in foreign marts, which subsequently showed weakness. The close of the first hour in the domestic market saw early gains relinquished and stocks from then on continued to lose ground, and at closing reflected the poorest prices in a week. Prices at the close yester. day show slight changes from a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at $345 / 8$ against $347 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 30 against 30; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $61 / 8$ against 6; Public Service of N. J. at $343 / 8$ against $341 / 2$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 71 against 71 bid; International Harvester at $543 / 4$ against 56 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $661 / 2$ against $653 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 445/8 against $447 / 8$; Woolworth at $437 / 8$ against $421 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1581 / 2$ against $1561 / 2$. Western Union closed yesterday at $181 / 2$ against $187 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1561 / 4$ against $1571 / 2$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1391 / 4$ against 1393/4; National Cash Register at $173 / 4$ against $173 / 4$; National Dairy Products at 143/4 against $151 / 8$; National Biscuit at $251 / 2$ against $251 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $281 / 8$ against $281 / 2$; Continental Can at $363 / 4$ against $371 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at $1443 / 4$ against $1421 / 8$; Standard Brands at 6 against $61 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 89 against 90 ; Lorillard at $221 / 4$ against $215 / 8$; Canada Dry at $131 / 2$ against $141 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $133 / 8$ against $131 / 2$, and National Distillers at $241 / 2$ against $241 / 2$.
The steel stocks closed mostly lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $451 / 2$ against $471 / 2 \bullet$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $741 / 2$ against 71 ; Bethlehem Steel at $543 / 4$ against $561 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $323 / 4$ against $333 / 4$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 3 against $23 / 4$ bid on Friday of last week ; General Motors at $413 / 4$ against $415 / 8$; Chrysler at $637 / 8$ against $621 / 2$; Packard at $33 / 8$ against $33 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $11 / 4$ against $11 / 8$ bid. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 25 against $251 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 16 against $161 / 8$, and United States Rubber at 35 against $355 / 8$. The railroad shares were irregularly changed the present week. Pennsylvania RR, closed yesterday at $171 / 4$ against $173 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $261 / 4$ against $271 / 4$; New York Central at 14 against $137 / 8$; Union Pacific at 90 against $873 / 4$; Southern Pacific at $121 / 8$ against $121 / 4$; Southern Railway at $133 / 4$, against $131 / 2$, and Northern Pacific at $81 / 8$ against $81 / 4$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $451 / 2$ against $463 / 8$ on Friday of last week; ' Shell Union Oil at $111 / 8$ against $111 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at 19 against $193 / 8$. Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 24 against 23 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $401 / 2$ against 40 , and Phelps Dodge at $311 / 4$ against $311 / 8$.

Trade and industrial reports were mixed in their implications. Steel output for the week ending today was estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $48.6 \%$ of capacity, against $50.9 \%$ a week ago, $56.1 \%$ a month ago, and $32.0 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power is reported for the week ended April 22 by the Edison Electric Institute at $2,199,002,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. against $2,170,671,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week and $1,951,-$ $456,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the similar week of last year. Car

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loadings of revenue freight for the week to April 22 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 558,706 cars, which is a rise of 10,890 cars from the preceding week and of 34,958 cars over the level of the same week of 1938.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $731 / 8$ c. as against $691 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $481 / 4$ c. as against $491 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $303 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.20 c . as against 8.87 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.88 c . as against 15.82 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at the split price of $101 / 4$ c. to $101 / 2$ c. as against 10 c . to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $203 / 16$ pence per ounce as against 20 pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.681 / 8$ as against $\$ 4.861 / 16$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.60̆c. as against $2.647 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

QUIET sessions and irregular price trends were noted this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, with international problems of war or peace still dominant everywhere. Traders and investors remained aloof at London, Paris and Berlin, pending the disclosure, yesterday, of Chancellor Hitler's reaction to the challenging appeal made two weeks ago by President Roosevelt. The highly sensational announcement of the British resort to conscription proved only mildly perturbing to the financial markets, for it was realized that this move is a mere reflection of the more significant developments in European affairs as a whole. Also indicative is the fact that the British budgetary presentation on Tuesday occasioned only minor reflections on the London Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the sharp increase of taxation and expenditures. Similarly, French financial decrees that changed materially the direction of Gallic affairs were accepted quietly in Paris, with interest centered on the larger problem of war or peace. The Berlin Boerse marked time, pending the address by Herr Hitler. Price changes in all the European centers were modest, and it may be added that industrial reports were not of a nature to influence the trend one way or another.

Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were exceedingly modest in the initial session of the week, for uncertainty prevailed both with regard to the international problems and to the internal budgetary question. Gilt-edged issues fell because of the belief that fresh departures from the principle of a balanced budget were in prospect. Industrial issues moved narrowly in either direction and mining
stocks were depressed. Anglo-American favorites were maintained in the otherwise weak international section. After early uncertainty, Tuesday, prices improved on the London market and net changes were small. The budget presentation was due after the close of trading, and only small fractional variations appeared in gilt-edged issues and industrial stocks. Mining issues and international issues also held close to former levels. A degree of cheerfulness developed, Wednesday, on the basis of the unchanged basic income tax rate in the budget, for the increases in other forms of taxation were anticipated. Gilt-edged issues were dull, but industrial stocks improved as a whole. Mining, oil and rubber shares were neglected, while Anglo-American issues led the international group to lower prices. Hardly any business was done Thursday, pending the speech by Herr Hitler. Modest liquidation was the rule and gilt-edged issues again suffered, while industrial stocks and commodity shares also declined. International securities drifted lower with the rest of the market. Prices advanced broadly yesterday, in the belief that Herr Hitler's address at least made the international situation no worse. All sections joined the movement.

A firm tone was reported on the Paris Bourse when trading was resumed for the week on Monday. New financial decrees of the Daladier regime were regarded as another turn to the Right, and gains were recorded in rentes and French equities, while some international issues also improved. The opening on Tuesday was depressed, but advancing tendencies soon developed owing to reports that Britain would employ conscription as a means toward augmenting the anti-aggression front. Closings were modestly higher in rentes and French equities. International securities likewise enjoyed greater favor among traders and investors. Movements on Wednesday were mostly adverse, owing to the universal uncertainty regarding the speech which Chancellor Hitler proposed to make in reply to Mr. Roosevelt. French rentes and equities dipped modestly, and international issues also lost a little ground. The situation was unchanged on Thursday, despite indications that gold was moving back to France. Small gains and losses were registered in rentes and French equities, while international issues were similarly irregular. Advancing tendencies resulted, yesterday, from a fairly favorable view of the speech by Herr Hitler, but the gains were moderate.

Business on the Berlin Boerse was started on Monday in an indifferent atmosphere, with small losses more numerous than the equally minor gains. The obvious tendency was to await further developments in the international sphere. Fixed-income issues were completely neglected. The tone was better on Tuesday, but movements again were small. Leading speculative favorites managed to show small gains at the end, but fixed-interest obligations continued to drift lower. Announcement was made Wednesday that the Boerse would close early, yesterday, so that all members would have an opportunity to hear the speech by Herr Hitler. This further impressed the Berlin market and confirmed the impression that the event might prove of high importance. The tone was irregular in all departments. Pending the Hitler speech, little trading
was done Thursday at Berlin. Small fractional variations were reported in either direction. Few changes were noted in the early trading at Berlin, yesterday, before the market closed in advance of Herr Hitler's address.

## Chancellor Hitler Replies

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler made a long and largely pacific reply, yesterday, to the appeal by President Roosevelt for pledges of peace and participation in a world conference for reduction of armaments and the promotion of world trade. Addressing the Reichstag at noon, the German dictator dealt point by point with the questions raised by Mr. Roosevelt, and managed to be conciliatory on the most vital aspects of international affairs while still rejecting the plea for a conference. The more important parts of the speech were directed, however, to strictly European concerns, and in this connection the German Fuehrer announced several grave measures. He denounced the Anglo-German naval treaty whereunder German construction of major vessels is limited to $35 \%$ of the British fleet, citing as his reason for this "war-mongering" of Britain and the policy of encirclement which he alleged is now the British aim. The decision likewise was made known that the German-Polish pact of friendship signed in 1934 will be ended, owing to Polish troop moyements and the rejection by Warsaw of proposals for settlement of the Danzig and Corridor problems. As on previous occasions, Herr Hitler reiterated that there are no territorial questions outstanding between ${ }^{\text {Germany and }}$ France. On England, the only demand Germany has to make is for return of the colonies taken in the World War settlement, he added.

Herr Hitler admitted in his address that termination of the naval treaty with Britain is not a matter of great material importance. He referred to the statement by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain that German assurances cannot be trusted, and held it a matter of course that a treaty based on mutual confidence must be regarded dissolved in the circumstances. "Since England today, both by the press and officially, upholds the view that Germany should be opposed under all circumstances and confirms this by a policy of encirclement known to us, the basis for the naval treaty has been removed," Herr Hitler continued. "Should the British Government, however, wish to enter once more into negotiations with Germany on the problem of armaments, no one would be happier than I at the prospect of still being able to come to a clear and straightforward understanding."

On the Polish question the German dictator was less conciliatory, and this part of his address must be considered ominous in its implications. Because the Polish Government has called large numbers of troops to the colors and has rejected what he called a just solution of the Danzig and Polish corridor difficulties, Hitler said he regarded the 1934 tenyear pact of non-agression terminated. "Poland, like Czechoslovakia a year ago, believes under the pressure of a lying international campaign, that it must call up troops, although Germany on her part has not called up a single man and has no thought of proceeding in any way against Poland," Der Fuehrer declared. Details of the proposed settlement thereupon were disclosed. These include the
reincorporation of Danzig as a Free State within the German Reich, a sovereign German highway and rail route across the corridor to connect Germany proper and East Prussia, a free harbor at Danzig for Poland, acceptance of present boundaris of the two countries as final, a 25 -year treaty of non-agression, and a guarantee of Slovakian independence by Germany, Poland and Hungary. Nations like Poland and Germany, which must live side by side, would be well advised not to make life still harder for each other artificially and needlessly, Herr Hitler remarked.
Launching into his lengthy reply to Mr. Roosevelt, the German dictator indicated that he took the method of addressing the Reichstag on the matter because he received the American communication only after having read about it in the press. It is not Germany that has made war in recent years, the German leader said in answer to the plea for peaceful gestures. He cited the numerous wars in Europe since 1919 and the conflicts in the Americas, adding that Germany was not concerned in any of the martial struggles. During the same period, Herr Hitler declared, the United States was concerned in six military interventions. The reason for the world-wide fear of war was attributed solely to "unbridled agitation on the part of the press, an agitation as mendacious as it is base." He called upon responsible governments everywhere to "impose upon themselves and their journalistic organs the necessary restraint and truthfulness as regards the relations of the various countries to one another, and in particular as regards internal happenings in other countries." The serious consequences of war which so alarm Mr. Roosevelt are best known to the German people, Herr Hitler contended, owing to the impossible burdens placed on the Reich by the Versailles settlement. All of his own settlements have been carried out without military clashes, Herr Hitler stated, and he added that he is unaware of any threat of German breaches of the peace. He professed inability to understand why responsible leaders, instead of cultivating good relations, make them more difficult by recalling Ambassadors.

In reply to Mr. Roosevelt's comment that three nations in Europe and one in Africa have seen their independent existence terminated, Herr Hitler declared that the three European States merely werereincorporated in the German Reich. The nation in Africa which lost its fredom, he said, merely is another among those which have been made subject to the sovereignty of other nations by bloody force. The rumors, that further acts of aggression are contemplated, which Mr. Roosevelt mentioned, wère denied as unfounded insinuations. "If Mr. Roosevelt really has any specific instances in mind," Herr Hitler said, "I would ask him to name the States which are threatened with aggression and to name the aggressor in question. It will then be possible to refute these monstrous general accusations by brief statements." To Mr. Roosevelt's request for a statement of German policy, Herr Hitler remarked that the move implied an equal right by Germany to request a statement of American policy with respect to foreign affairs. If such a German request were made, for instance, with respect to Latin America, the United States doubtless would refer to the Monroe Doctrine and decline to comply.

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"We Germans support a similar doctrine for Europe, and above all for the territory and the interests of the German Reich," Herr Hitler commented. But the German Government has no intention of attempting such a tactless move, he added.

Herr Hitler posed the question how Mr. Roosevelt has learned which nations consider themselves threatened by Germany and which do not. In answer to the request for assurances that Germany will not with armed forces invade 31 specific nations, Herr Hitler remarked that he had taken the trouble to ascertain from the States mentioned whether they felt themselves threatened, and whether the inquiry by America was made at their suggestion or with their consent. The reply was in all cases negative, in some instances strongly so, Herr Hitler declared. Of some of the States mentioned inquiries could not be made, he pointed out, because they are not in possession of their freedom and are occupied by the military agents of democratic States. After some sarcastic references to British rule over Ireland and Palestine, and the fact that some of the States mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt are 2,000 to 5,000 kilometers away from the Reich, Herr Hitler nevertheless offered to give assurances of the kind suggested by the President, provided they were requested directly by the States concerned. The German dictator added that he did not like to permit the opportunity to pass to provide immediate assurances regarding the United States itself and the other States of the American continent. Assertions that Germany contemplates attacks on the Americas were labeled as "rank frauds and gross untruths," which could only have their origin in a stupid imagination. The conference suggestion by Mr. Roosevelt was turned down in a long and bitter explanation of the treatment of the Reich at Versailles and the endeavors by Herr Hitler's predecessôrs to rectify that treatment in subsequent conferences and in the League of Nations.

## European War Preparations

E UROPEAN moves and counter-moves continued at full tilt during most of the week now ending, while all the world/waited for the reply of the German Chancellor to the appeal made by President Roosevelt two weeks ago. By far the most important occurrence was an announcement by the British Government, Wednesday, that conscription henceforth will be employed to augment the military strength of the anti-aggression bloc of countries. Resort to conscription in England, during peace times, is a perturbing indication of the degree to which affairs have deteriorated. There is some reason to believe, however, that the step is in good part a maneuver to convince the new allies of Great Britain in Eastern Europe that London finally means business in the anti-aggression campaign. Even this right-about-face by England failed to change the general European situation to any great degree. Fresh efforts were made to bring Russia and Turkey into the Anglo-French camp, with results that are not too encouraging. The Rome-Berlin axis made a little progress in Yugoslavia, and Berlin moved to increase its influence in Lithuania. After some vacillation the British Government sent its Ambassador back to the German capital, Monday, and the French Government
quickly followed suit. More definitely than for some weeks, sentiment in Europe seemed to turn toward the more optimistic view that there will be no hostilities, for the time being at least.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made the announcement before the House of Commons, Wednesday, that compulsory military service would be introduced in order to place England on a better defense basis. "We are not at war now," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but when every country is training all its resources to be ready for war, when confidence in the maintenance of peace is being undermined and everyone knows that if war were to come we might pass into it in a matter not of weeks but of hours, no one can pretend that this is peacetime in any sense in which the term could fairly be used." The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Bill thus introduced by the Prime Minister makes possible the calling to the colors of men between the ages of 20 and 21, with a training period of six months to follow. The move is temporary and possibly will be abandoned if and when the current difficulties diminish. It was calculated that something over 300,000 men can be called under the bill, with the usual rejections for military unfitness likely to reduce the actual draft to about 200,000 men a year. Laborites promptly objected to the step, but Mr. Chamberlain argued on Thursday that they ought not at this critical juncture force a general election on the issue. He called attention to the current jibe on the Continent that "Great Britain is ready to fight to the last French soldier," and urged the conscription bill as an indication of Great Britain's determination to share fully in the anti-aggression campaign.

That the British conscription move has its diplomatic angles is quite apparent, for full implementation of the mutual Anglo-Polish guaranties has been said in some quarters to be dependent upon such readiness by London to assume the full burden of immediate action on land in the event of need. The Rumanian Government also has been reported as anxious to see the British better prepared for early action. It is possible that the matter has a bearing also upon the dragging negotiations for entry of Russia and Turkey into the Anglo-French camp. Late last week it was indicated in Moscow that Russia would effect an alliance with Great Britain only if the anti-aggression arrangement were to cover the Far East as well as Europe. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to London, completed conversations in Moscow with his chiefs, and on Thursday indicated that his Government might be willing to help in the task of curbing aggression in Europe. Turkish spokesmen remained taciturn, and explanations in some quarters that Turkey preferred not to annoy the German authorities are not quite convincing. German spokesmen were little concerned over the British conscription move, which they affected to regard as mere "subsidized athletics" because of the short training period. In Italy a more sober view was apparently taken of the momentous British decision, although some derisive comments also were made at that end of the axis.

In other respects much confusion prevailed as to the actual course of affairs on the European continent. After a series of reports and denials, Sir Nevile Henderson was returned last Monday to his British ambassadorial post at Berlin, and the

French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, went to Berlin soon thereafter. These moves gave the impression in some quarters that British appeasement policies might be tried once again, but German officials snubbed Sir Nevile by pretending for a time to be too busy for conferences with him. British authorities entertained the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, over the last week-end, and were said to be discussing trade matters with him. The Rome-Berlin axis plainly was making some progress in the Balkans on its own account, for Yugoslavia was generally considered to be aligned with that group after conversations in Venice, over the week-end, between Italian officials and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar-Markovitch. In Belgrade the official viewpoint was promulgated that Yugoslavia must try to be friendly with all its neighbors. Some importance attaches, on the other hand, to adjustments of the internal difficulties which have marked Yugoslavian affairs for many years. An agreement was reported, Wednesday, whereunder Serbs and Croats will join in a new Cabinet and attempt to attain a real federation. It was reported on Wednesday that the German authorities were endeavoring to make special trade agreements with Lithuania, whereunder barter arrangements might be extended. The Mediterranean area came in for fresh attention as the British fleet was shifted from Malta to the eastern part of that sea and the German fleet started its maneuvers off the coast of Spain.

## British Budget

BRITISH. defense requirements dominated the budget presentation which Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon made before the London Parliament, Tuesday. The exigencies of the international situation apparently. have made it advisable for the regime headed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to abandon all pretense of a fiscal balance, and to resort to deficit financing on a huge scale. Tax increases of various sorts were announced by the Chancellor, but these will fall far short of meeting the rapidly rising defense bill. Regretfully, Sir John indicated that no less than $£ 380,000,000$ of expenditures for the year which began April 1 will be met through defense loans: With the principle of conscription finally adopted, as announced on Wednesday by Mr. Chamberlain, some question exists as to whether even the large borrowings already scheduled will suffice. During the fiscal year which ended March 31, last, new money borrowing by the Government amounted to $£ 128,050,000$, which raised the debt to $£ 8,163,000,000$. This prodigious sum now is to be raised even higher by the only leading government which, through the bitter years of the great depression, stood steadfastly by the principle of the balanced budget.
The budget presented by Sir John Simon for the current British fiscal year is a grim document in many ways. In the previous year expenditures amounted to $£ 939,990,000$, including $£ 13,219,181$ of debt amortization, while revenues totaled $£ 927$,285,000 after inclusion of the receipts from borrowings. For the current fiscal year, however, expenditures are estimated at no less than $£ 1,322,000,000$, with tax revenues placed at $£ 942,000,000$ and borrowings at $£ 380,000,000$. The reason for the in-
crease was made sharply apparent by the Chancellor in a statement that defense outlays amounted to approximately $£ 400,000,000$ last year, but would be raised this year to $£ 630,000,000$. Sir John deplored the "cruel necessity which transforms our budget and increases our borrowing." The burden is one which all the nation must share, he added, as he proceeded to outline various tax increases. The basic income tax rate of $271 / 2 \%$ was left unchanged, but surtax rates were advanced. Death duties were marked upward, and additional imposts were announced on tobacco and sugar. Automobile license taxes are to be increased precipitously, beginning next Jan. 1, and an entirely new excise levy was announced in the form of a tax on photographic plates and films. The only concession was a small reduction in the tax on theater tickets. "The budget had an unmistakable soak-the-rich flavor," said a London dispatch to the New York "Times," "as if to make conscription more palatable to the working people of the country."

## French Finances

FRESH financial burdens were placed on the backs of the hard-pressed people of France, late last week, by a series of decrees announced by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, under the authority granted by the Parliament. Increased taxes of $15,000,000,000$ francs were announced, in the name of "peace and liberty". while the normal working week was extended to 45 hours from 40 hours. To a degree the measures appear to be little more than a rectification of extremes introduced by the People's Front regimes which were displaced by Premier Edouard Daladier and his associates. But the strictly financial decrees represent further attempts to meet the extraordinary demands of the French defense burdens. In extending the normal working week and indicating that extra pay for overtime will start hereafter with the 46th hour, M. Reynaud pointed out that France has a population only of $40,000,000$, whereas the German nation now consists of $86,000,000$ people who work up to 60 hours a week in munitions factories. As an "armaments tax,",M. Reynaud announced a $1 \%$ sales levy; applicable to everything but bread and milk. Taxes on profits resulting from the armaments requirements of France were raised virtually to the level of confiscation. Certain modifications were made, on the other hand, in license fees of traders and in inheritance duties of agricultural landowners. M. Reynaud also indicated that government costs would be reduced through reduction of the number of civil employees. Inflation would result if such measures were not adopted, the Finance Minister warned. He referred with satisfaction to the strength of the franc in exchange markets, and stated that the gold reserves of the French stabilization fund had grown to a degree making possible the transfer of $5,000,000,000$ francs of metal to the Bank of France. M. Reynaud also indicated that a new loan would be announced soon.

## China and Japan

NEW and highly effective tactics apparently have been adopted by the Chinese Government and people in defense against the undeclared war which Japanese militarists forced upon them, nearly two years ago. With the season for military operations
now well advanced, it appears that the Chinese have assumed the offensive against their invading opponents, who rely mainly upon mechanized units. Long and relatively thin lines of Chinese soldiers are reported this week to have moved forward along much of the front established by the invaders and some important military points were retaken by this means. Guerrilla operations behind the Japanese lines were intensified as part of the tactic, which added to the confusion of the invaders. Unable to send their mechanized forces against any Chinese troop concentrations, the Japanese were forced to admit a lack of progress. Airplane bombings of densely-settled Chinese centers were increased, but the military effectiveness of such measures is open to question. Unless an unexpected Chinese capitulation takes place, the Sino-Japanese war seems destined to continue for a long time to come. In view of the Japanese limitations of man-power and supplies, the conquests of the Tokio militarists obviously cannot be carried much farther. The attritions of the Chinese defense measures are only in their early stages, on the other hand, and the prospects are not discouraging to the friends of China. It is always to be remembered, however, that Western standards do not suffice for an understanding of Oriental affairs and tendencies.

## Bolivian Dictatorship

EERY semblance of democratic government was discarded in Bolivia, last Monday, by the youthful President of that "Republic," Lt.-Col. German Busch, who issued a manifesto assuming all power. The reason for the action is not entirely clear, and probably relates to one form or another of internal dissension, for President Busch already enjoyed all the prerogatives of Latin American dictatorships when he decided to issue his declaration. The manifesto made much of the "economic crisis" facing Bolivia, and of the strong measures which Senor Busch thought necessary for dealing with the situation. "The country needs order, work and morale to fulfill its destiny," he said. A virtual invitation for the investment of foreign capital was extended, along with an assurance that extremist tendencies will be avoided. Congress was dissolved, however, and all constitutional guaranties withdrawn. Some 300 Army officers from garrisons throughout the country were reported on Wednesday to have pledged fealty to the heightened dictatorship, and President Busch then announced that the regime was preparing to set up an "authentic and sincere democracy," when the abuses of previous regimes had been corrected. He denied totalitarian tendencies in the sense the term ordinarily is used, and declares that his government would be neither rightist nor leftist, neither fascist nor extremist. "It is a government," said the 35 -year old dictator, "in which all energies of the country are being marshaled for the sake of progress and betterment of the country."

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$N LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $7 / 8 @ 15-16 \%$ as against $7 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $13-16 @ 11 / 4 \%$ for threemonths' bills as against $15-16 @ 13 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $21 / 4 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate in Effect Apr 28 | Date <br> Established | Previous Rate | Country | Rate 1 Effect Apr. 28 | Date <br> Established | Pre- vious Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holla | 2 | Dec. 21936 | 23/2 |
| Batavia |  | July 11935 |  | Hungary--- | 4 | Aug. 291935 | 435 |
| Belgium. <br> Bulgaria |  | Apr. 171939 | $21 / 2$ | India | 3 | Nov. 281935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Canada | $21 / 2$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }} 111935$ |  | Ita | $41 / 2$ | May 181936 |  |
| Chile |  | Dee. 161936 | 4 | Java |  | Apr. $\begin{array}{r}61936 \\ \text { Jan. } \\ \hline 14937 \\ \hline 1937\end{array}$ |  |
| Colombia | 4 | July 181933 | 4 | Lithuania | 5 | Jan. <br> July |  |
| Czechosl |  |  |  | Morocco | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 1/2 |
| vakia | 3 | Jan, 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Norway ... | $31 / 2$ | Jan. 51938 |  |
| Danzig. | 31. | Jan. 21937 | 5 |  | $41 / 2$ | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Eire. | $31 / 2$ | Feb. 231939 | 4 | Portug |  | Aug. 111937 | 413 |
| England | 2 | June 301932 | 3 | Ruman | 31/2 | May <br> May <br> 151938 <br> 193 | 41/2 |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 | 2 | Spain | 312 | May 151935 | 4/2 |
| Finland--- |  | Dec. 31934 | 41/2 | Sweden | 21/2 | Dec. 11933 |  |
| France | 2 | Jan. 21939 | $21 / 2$ | Switzerland | 11/2 | Nov. 251936 |  |
| Germany ${ }^{\text {Greece }}$ | 6 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 221932 \\ & \text { Jan. } 41937\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{7}^{5}$ | Yugoslavia. | 5 | Feb. 11935 | $63 / 2$ |

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended April 26 shows an expansion of $£ 4,075,000$ in note circulation bringing the total outstanding to $£ 489,079,000$. On the corresponding date of 1938 about the same amount of currency was in circulation, $£ 489,261,893$. Gold holdings of the Bank decreased $£ 89,735$ according to the current statement and this, added to the currency rise, resulted in a decline of $£ 4,166,000$ in reserves. The value placed on the Bank's gold this week was 148s. 6d., the same as the market, and the same as used by the Bank in the four previous weekly statements." Publie deposits rose $£ 4,828,000$ while other deposits decreased $£ 6,289,014$. Of the latter amount, $£ 5,048,372$ was from bankers' accounts and $£ 1,241,642$ from other accounts. The proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities dropped to $24.3 \%$ from $26.7 \%$ a week before, and compares with $23.6 \%$ a year ago. Government security holdings rose $£ 5,180,000$ while other securities fell oif $£ 2,452,548$. Of the decrease in other securities, $£ 570,862$ was in discounts and advances, and $£ 1,881,686$, in securities. We show below the different, items with comparisons for preceding years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


Bank of France Statement

REFLECTING the substantial return flow of capital to France, the Bank statement for the week ended April 20 showed a gain of $5,000,000,000$ francs in gold holdings. The gold was transferred to the Bank from the Exchange Equalization Fund which had accumulated it over a period. It is the first change of consequence in the Bank's gold reserves since the revaluation of Nov. 13, 1938. Attending the gain in bullion was an expansion of $964,000,000$ francs in note circulation which raised the total outstanding to $123,064,000,000$ francs, compared with $97,257,824,185$ francs a year ago. French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts also recorded increases, namely $260,000,000$ francs and $3,854,000,000$ francs respectively. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities rose to $63.75 \%$;
a year ago it was $45.95 \%$. A decrease appeared in bills bought abroad of $3,000,000$ francs and in advances against securities of $66,000,000$ francs, while the item of temporary advances to State remained unchanged at $20,576,820,960$ francs. Following are the various items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | Changes fot Week | Apr. 20, 1939 | Apr. 21, 1938 | Apr. 23, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings.....- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ +5,000,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Francs } \\ 32,265,942,141 \\ { }_{* 1}, 912 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 55,806,959,832 \\ 34,026,562 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 57,358,852,947 \\ 11,492,191 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals, abroad- |  |  |  |  |
| aFrench commercial bills discounted. | +260,000,000 | 8,401,000,000 | 10,237,757,830 | 8,180,099,826 <br> $1,128,947$ <br> 009 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | -68.000.000 | $743,000,000$ $3.369,000,000$ | 3,659,952,990 | 3,683,467,810 |
| Adv. against securs. | +964,000.000 | 123064,000,000 | 97,257,824,185 | 85,169,929,190 |
| Credit current accts. | +3,854,000,000 | 21,719,000,000 | 24,190,167,589 | 18,756,817,199 |
| Temp. advs. with out int, to State | No change | 20,576,820,960 | 40,133,974,773 | 19,999,028,908 |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab. | +1.40\% | $63.75 \%$ | 45.95\% | 55.19\% |

* FIgures as of April 6, 1939 . Includes bills purchased in France. Includes bills discounted abroad. c In a process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decrce of advances to the State three entries on the Bank's boiks reprasee of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest-bearing loans to the state.
Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg . gold 0.9 fine per franc), under the
decree of Nov. 13, 1938. was effected in the statement of Nov 17, 1938; prior to decree of Nov. 13, 1938. was effected in the statement of Nov $17,19 \mathrm{mg}$. prior to that date and from sune to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26,1936 , the value tas 49 mg . per franc, and before Sept: 26; 1936, there were 65.5 mg . of gold to the franc.


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated April 22 showed a further decline in note circulation of 136,400 ,000 marks, which brought the total outstanding down to $7,649,400,000$ marks. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $5,283,082,000$ marks and the year before $4,389,548,000$ marks. Reserves in foreign currency recorded an increase of 100,000 marks, silver and other coin of $15,807,000$ marks, advances of $1,000,000$ marks, other assets of $173,094,000$ marks and other liabilities of $1,450,000$ marks. The Bank's gold holdings remained unchanged at 70,772,000 marks, compared with $70,773,000$ marks a year ago. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation is now at $1.00 \%$; last year it was $1.44 \%$. Bills of exchange and checks and other daily maturing obligations showed decreases of $480,900,000$ marks and $80,200,000$ marks respectively. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | Apr. 22, 1939 | Apr. 23, 1938 | Apr. 23, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | eichsmarks | eic | Reichsmarks | ichsmarks 68,210,000 |
| Gold and bullion. | No change | 70,772,000 | $70,773,000$ $20,333,000$ | 19,219,000 |
| Of which depos. abr | No change $+100,000$ | $10,572,000$ 6,000 | 5,437,000 | 5,981,000 |
| Res've in for'n currency | -480,900,000 | 6,948,400,000 | 5,067,802,000 | 4,371,751,000 |
| Silver and other coin | +15,807,000 | 201,101,000 | 242,663,000 | 272,298,000 |
| Advances | +1,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r}35,800,000 \\ 992 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | $41,347,000$ $417,794,000$ | $38,623,000$ $429,646,000$ |
| Investmen | No change $+173,094,000$ | 1,507,105,000 | 1,640,625,000 | 780,048;000 |
| Other assets.-Liabilities- |  |  |  | 4,389,548,000 |
| Notes in circulat | $\begin{array}{r} -136,400,000 \\ -80,200,000 \end{array}$ | 1,046,100,000 | 1,318,225,000 | -763,559,000 |
| Other liabilities | +1,450,000 | 553,817,000 | 220,492,000 | 169,154,000 |
| Propor'n of gold \& for'n curr, to note clrcul'n. | +0 | 1.00\% | 1.44\% | 1.69\% |

## New York Money Market

N0 TRACE of change was visible this week in the New York money market, save for the higher piling of idle funds as reflected in $\$ 4,120$,000,000 excess reserves of member banks. There was little effective demand for accommodation, and rates were unchanged in all departments. Bankers' bill and commercial paper trading was dull and lifeless. The Treasury sold on Monday a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at $0.016 \%$ average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. The only transactions reported were occasional renewals at rates previously reported. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been quiet this week. The demand shows a slight decline and the supply has been light. Rates are unchanged at $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities

## Bankers' Acceptances

THERE has been a fair demand for prime bankers' acceptances this week, but the supply of high class bills is extremely limited and the market has been very quiet. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The billbuying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances increased from $\$ 560,000$ to $\$ 562,000$.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Apr. 28 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Preotous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | $11 / 2$ | Sept, 2,1937 | 2 |
| New York | $11 /$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 1 |
| Cleveland. | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 |  |
| Chicago | $11 / 2$ | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Sept }} 2,1937$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| St. Louis. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2,1937 Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | 13 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange contínues steady and fluctuations are kept within extremely narrow limits, as during many weeks past, through the operations of the exchange equilization funds. Trading is limited and dollar exchange is in demand in foreign centers, though this demand has somewhat lessened in the past few days. The underlying conditions continue unchanged from the past several weeks. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.673 / 4$ and $\$ 4: 681 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.675 / 8$ and $\$ 4.68 \frac{1}{4}$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.68$ and $\$ 4.683 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.677 / 8$ and $\$ 4.689-16$ a week ago.
Commercial factors, it may be safely asserted, have practically no bearing upon foreign exchange rates at this time. All the foreign currencies are relatively steady in terms of sterling, with United States dollars predominantly in demand.
The flight of gold and foreign currency to the United States dollar is the paramount influence in the market and is likely to continue for some time although the gold resources of the foreign countries have been severely depleted in the past few years. The rate for sterling in terms of the dollar is the
governing factor for quotations on all foreign currencies. The dollar-sterling rate is kept steady within extremely narrow limits through the operations of the British and American exchange equalization funds.

There can be little doubt that were it not for the tripartite currency agreement sterling would at this juncture be ruling at very low rates and the pressure on the pound would involve proportionately lower quotations for all other leading currencies.
The outflow of gold and investment money from London is causing renewed anxiety on the part of the British monetary authorities. American gold stocks which only in August, 1938 , passed the $\$ 13,000,000$,000 mark, much to the alarm of monetary authorities in all countries, will exceed $\$ 16,000,000,000$ in not more than a few weeks. On April 26 United States gold stocks reached $\$ 15,714,000,000$.

International trade is utterly demoralized and is far from the $\$ 31,000,000,000$ (old dollar valuation) which was recorded in 1929. International trade at that time was depressed and below the levels and easy channels familiar before 1914.

Investment money from London and the Continent is coming not only to the United States, but to Canada and the South American countries.

The efflux of gold and capital from London is reflected in the steady decline in deposits of the London clearing banks. The decrease in deposits is reflected in the higher money rates in the London open market and in the decline in British Government bonds and it is thought that the trend will eventually prove detrimental to Britain's easy money policy. It will also increase the cost of the Government's borrowing for armament purposes. It is pointed out that at the peak of the gilt-edge market in January, 1935, British Government long-term bonds were selling on about a $2.90 \%$ basis. They are now approximately on a $3.75 \%$ basis.
The "Wall Street Journal" stated recently in discussing the decrease in deposits:
"Total average deposits for the 11 banks in the London Clearing House have been declining almost steadily since last July, in two distinct waves of withdrawals. The first came from $£ 2,309,000,000$ in July to $£ 2,249,000,000$ in November and now it is accelerating again, dropping from $£ 2,254,000,000$ in December to $£ 2,152,000,000$ in March. Current figures compares with the record high of $£ 2,329,000$,000 in January, 1938, which means that in a little over one year London bank deposits have shrunk by $£ 177,000,000$, or approximately $\$ 828,000,000$ at current exchange rates."
The supply of short-term bills in the London money market has been reduced materially in the past year. The bill portfolios of the clearing banks have dwindled to the lowest volume in many years. In March the combined portfolio averaged only $£ 190,000,000$, compared with $£ 305,000,000$ last August.

The scarcity of bills, the inactivity and uncertainty of the London security market, together with the rising yield on Government securities, have induced London stock brokers to form a large syndicate to apply for Treasury bills in the weekly allotment. Many of the discount and accepting houses have for a long time been forced to hold Government obligations due to the limited volume of international trade.

The necessity of strong support to sterling by the British Equalization Fund during the continuance
of the flight of capital introduces another complication, and in this connection the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken the significant step of appealing to private investors not to export capital at present by buying foreign securities. Asked whether in order to facilitate financing armament expenditures he was proposing to take measures to prevent or control the export of British capital for the purchase of foreign securities, Sir John Simon made the following written reply in the House of Commons on April 20:
"As the House has been informed on several occasions, the purchase of foreign securities for resale is already regulated by the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee and I am glad of this opportunity to express my hope that no such purchases will be made for investment either. I am sure the good sense of investors will indicate to them that the export of capital at the present time when requirements for national defense are so great, would be deleterious to national interest."

The British 1940 budget presented to the House of Commons on April 25 carried a peace-time record of around $\$ 3,000,000,000$ for defense, representing about $11.6 \%$ of the national income.

London money market rates are as follows: Call money against bills $1 / 2 \%$, two-months bills $15-16 \%$, three-months bills $13 / 8 \%$, four-months bill $11 / 2 \%$, and six-months bills $21 / 4 \%$.

Gold on offer in the London open market continues to be reported as "taken for unknown destination," but much of the gold is known to be taken for shipment to New York on arbitrage account. On Saturday last there was on offer $£ 211,000$, on Monday $£ 181,000$, on Tuesday $£ 855,000$, on Wednesday $£ 457,000$, on Thursday $£ 558,000$, and on Friday $\$ 448,000$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended April 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK ${ }_{r}$ APRIL $20-A P R I L$ 26, INCL.

| Imports <br> $\$ 48,368,000$ <br> from England <br> $3,930,000$ <br> $2,555,000$ <br> from Holland India <br> $2,394,000$ from Canada <br> 822,000 <br> from Switzerland | Exports |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 58,069,000$ total |  |
| Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account |  |
| Decrease: $\$ 9,392,000$ |  | Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 5,735,000$ of gold was

received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 5,574,000$ came from Japan and \$161,000 from China:
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 208,000$ of gold was received from Canada. There were no exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 37,110,000$ of gold was received of which $\$ 33,955,000$ came from England, $\$ 1,902,000$ from Canada, $\$ 1,050,000$ from India and $\$ 203,000$ from Switzerland. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange is steady although it continues to rule at a discount in terms of New York. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $17-32 \%$ and a discount of $27-68 \%$. The discount on Canadian shows a tendency to grow narrower. The Canadian financial position is strong and favorable to the currency. Canada's deficit for the year ended last March 31 was $\$ 55,666,000$ on a total expenditure of $\$ 532,343,000$. The budget deficit for the fiscal year April 1, 1939-March 31, 1940 is estimated at
$\$ 60,000,000$. The year just closed showed a net deficit in the government-owned. railway system of $\$ 54,314,000$, or within $\$ 1,500,000$ of the total budget deficit. This railway deficit has been a constant factor ever since the system was built. Apart from the railway deficit the budget is practically balanced.

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
 Tuesday, April 25_.........-176.72 Friday April 28_........176.73 Tuesday, April 25---..---176.72

## LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, April 22_...148s. 6d.. Wednesday, April 26_...148s. 6d, Monday, April 24__._-148s. 6d. Thursday, April 27_....148s. 6d, Tuesday, April 25_-...-148s. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Friday, April 28......148s. 6d PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, April 22_........ $\$ 35.00$ Wednesday, April 26........ $\$ 35.00$ Monday, April 24_....-.-. 35.00 Thursday, April 27_........ 35.00 Tuesday, April 25_......... $35.00 \mid$ Friday, April 28........ 35.00
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.673 / 4 @ \$ 4.68$; cable transfers $\$ 4.68 @ \$ 4.681 / 8.0 n$ Monday sterling was slightly firmer in limited trading. The range was $\$ 4.6715-16 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.68$ 1-16@\$4.683/8 for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market continued dull and sterling showed a slightly firmer undertone. Bankers' sight was \$4.6715-16@\$4.681/8; cable transfers \$4.681/8@ $\$ 4.685-16$. On.Wednesday trading was largely at a stardstill. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.6715-16 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$. Cable transfers were $\$ 4.681-16 @ \$ 4.681 / 4 . \quad$ On Thursday sterling was steady in a dull market. The range was $\$ 4.67$ 15-16@\$4.68 1-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.68@\$4.68 3-16 for cable transfers. On Friday the market continued dull and sterling was steady. The range was $\$ 4.677 / 8 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.68 1-16@\$4.681/4 for eable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.67$ 15-16 for demand and $\$ 4.681 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.673 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.661 / 2,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.653 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.661 / 2$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.673 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.673 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs continue exceptionally steady, showing a degree of firmness in terms of the pound. In announcing the drastic economic and social program adopted by the French Cabinet on April 22, Finance Minister Reynaud was at pains to show the greatly improved financial position of the republic. He stated that owing to the improved position of the franc and repatriation of French gold and funds from abroad, the French Equalization Fund was enabled to return to the Bank of France $5,000,000,000$ francs of gold, as reflected in the current statement of the Bank.
M. Reynaud's program designed to spur armament and economic reforms provided $16,000,000,000$ francs this year and $20,000,000,000$ francs for 1940 in new taxes.

Decrees were promulgated replacing the 40 -hour work week with a 45 -hour week and in some cases a 50 -hour and even 60 -hour week.
The additional strain on French finances imposed by the armament race means that the Government is faced this year with the necessity of raising an amount in excess of total credits in the ordinary 1939 budget and equal to $60 \%$ of the extraordinary budgets for the army, navy, and air forces.

The major part of the funds is to be derived from the proceeds of a $1 \%$ retail sales tax on all products except bread, milk and newspapers. At the same time the Government moved to take profits out of war by the imposition of a drastic levy on war profits, which are to be limited to $10 \%$, and the taxes imposed for this purpose will result in a subsidiary contribution to armament expenditures. A tax of $50 \%$ will be imposed on all profits from $6 \%$ to $10 \%$ derived from public orders. On profits ranging from $10 \%$ to $20 \%$ the tax will amount to $80 \%$, and over $20 \%$ there will be complete confiscation.
Among the decree laws is one authorizing the issue of three-year Treasury bonds which will be exempt from income tax. By this measure the Finance Minister hopes to attract the hoarded billions into this type of investment, which will take a place beside the already existing bonds running for 6,12 , 18, and 24 months. Extraordinary increases in the circulation of the Bank of France during the past few weeks are regarded as indicative of renewed hoarding.
M. Reynaud said that the Government is determined not to have recourse to currency inflation or to abandon currency stability. To further attract the hoardings of savers the Government has raised interest rates on the 6 -, 12 -, 18 -, and 24 -month Treasury securities, as well as on the 90 -day issues, by $1 / 4 \%$.
Belgian currency has shown marked improvement in the last few days, both with respect to spot and futures. Par of the belga is 16.95 . During the week ended April 21 the unit was weak and ranged between $16.781 / 2$ and $16.821 / 2$. The latter figure constitutes the gold shipping point. This week, except on Saturday last, the belga ruled well above 16.85 , rising to 16.99 on Friday.

Belga futures are still at a sharp discount, but greatly improved from recent weeks. On April 28, 30-day belgas were 11 points below the basic cable rate, in contrast with a discount of 50 points on April 21. The improvement in 90 -day belgas is seen in the narrowing of the discount from 79 points on April 21 to 29 points currently. As in the case of the Swiss franc and Holland guilder, the improvement in the belga is due largely to the decline in demand for dollar exchange.
On April 26 the Belgian Finance Minister, M. Camille Gutt, told the Budget Economic Committee that the Government expects to raise an additional $650,000,000$ belgas (approximately $\$ 109,-$ 590,000 ) in the current fiscal year by redistributing existing duties and increasing taxes on automobiles, motorcycles and bicyles. He also announced that the salaries of all State officials had been cut by $3 \%$.
The Government gave positive assurance that there would be no devaluation of the belga as had been rumored during the past several weeks, with a resultant depression of the currency.
The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar Parity | New Dollar Parity a | Range This Week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b c Fran | 3.92 | 6.63 | $2.643 / 4$ to 2.6 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | $16.801 / 2$ to 16.99 |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | $5.261 / 8$ to $5.26 \frac{1 / 3}{}$ |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.36 | 32.67 | $22.421 / 2$ to $22.477^{3 / 4}$ |
| Holland (guilder). | 40.20 | 68.06 | 53.081/2 to $53.561 / 2$ |
| a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936. <br> b Franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 20, 1937. <br> 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 176.72, against 176.73 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at $2.647 / 8$, against $2.647 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 2.65 , against $2.647 / 8$. Antwerp belgas finished at 16.99 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.99 for cable transfers, against 16.81 and 16.81. Final quotations for Berlin marks were $40.131 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and $40.131 / 2$ for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.09 and 40.09 . Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 4$ and $5.26 \frac{1}{4}$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia is nominally quoted at around $3.423 / 4$, but most banks refuse to make commitments in Czech currency. Exchange on Bucharest closed at $0.721 / 2$, against $0.721 / 2$; on Poland at 18.82, against 18.82; and on Finland at $2.063 / 4$, against 2.07 . Greek exchange closed at $0.857 / 8$, against 0.86 .

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war is steady and inclined to firmness. The Holland guilder and the Swiss franc showed spectacular firmness during the week. The firmness in the guilder partly reflected transfers of Dutch money home, chiefly from London. Another factor was the diminishing demand for dollars in the foreign markets. At the same time exchange requirements of every description were extremely limited. Both guilders and Swiss francs are still at discounts for futures. Until recent months both currencies were quoted for the past few years either flat or at a slight premium over the spot rate. Currently 30 -day guilders are at a discount of four points as against seven points last week, and 90 -day guilders have improved from 19 points to 12 points discount. The discount on 30 -day Swiss is now only one point below the cable rate and 90 -day Swiss francs are at $31 / 2$ points discount, against eight points last week.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.54, against 53.09 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.54 , against $53.091 / 2$; and commercial sight bills at 53.45 , against 53.03 . Swiss francs closed at $22.483 / 4$ for checks and at $22.483 / 4$ for cable transfers, against 22.43 and 22.43. Copenhagen checks finished at 20.90 and cable transfers at 20.90, against $20.891 / 2$ and $20.891 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.12 and cable transfers at 24.12, against 24.10 and 24.10 ; while checks on Norway finished at $23.521 / 2$ and cable transfers at $23.521 / 2$, against 23.52 and 23.52.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is steady. During the past week there has been virtually no movement in these currencies as business was limited to routine engagements. The Washington administration is giving attention to plans for extending the program of closer economic cooperation with Latin America and it is expected that agreements with at least four or five countries will eventually be concluded similar to the monetary and economic arrangement recently made with Brazil.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 31.21 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.20 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 31.21, against 31.20. The unofficial or free market was $23.10 @ 231 / 8$, against $23.10 @ 23.15$. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 6.06 (official), against 6.06. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at $193 / 4$, against $187 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. These exchanges follow trends apparent ever since the Japanese aggression in China. For the most part the units move in close sympathy with sterling. Currently business in the Far Eastern units is extremely limited and confined to routine requirements.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.30, against 27.30 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 28.80@28 15-16, against 28.70@ 28 13-16; Shanghai at $161 / 8 @ 163 / 8$, against $161 / 8$ @ $163 / 8$; Manila at 49.80 , against 49.80; Singapore at 54.48, against 54.35 ; Bombay at 34.99 , against 34.99 ; and Calcutta at 34.99 , against 34.99 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce) 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 | 39 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England. | ${ }_{* 129.917 .551}^{\text {¢ }}$ | 327, ${ }^{\text {223,178 }}$ | 669,937 | ${ }_{522}$ | 3 |
| France | 311,709,264 | ${ }_{293,720,843}$ | 347,629,412 | ${ }_{495,496,699}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{Germany} \mathrm{b-}^{\text {b }}$ | 3,010,000 | 2,522,000 | 2,449,550 | 2,464,950 | 2,994,750 |
| ${ }_{\text {Spain }}$ | c63,667,000 <br> a23,400,000 | $87,323,000$ $25,232,000$ | $87,323,000$ $25,232,000$ | $89,106,000$ $42,575,000$ | $90,776,000$ <br> $63,005,000$ |
| Netherlands | 108,000,000 | 122,539,000 | 76,626,000 | 59,487,000 | 55,163,000 |
| Nat. Nel İ-- | 87,565,000 | 89,683,000 | 103,723,000 | 96,467,000 | 82,042,000 |
| Switzerland | 98,978,000 | 75,079,000 | 83,537,000 | 48,182,000 | ,918,000 |
| Sweden | 33,111,000 | 27,844,000 | 25,655,000 | 23,928,000 | ,002,000 |
| Denmark.- | $8.222,000$ | 6,542,000 | $6,550,000$ $6,602,000$ | 6,554,000 $6,604,000$ | $7,394,000$ $6,599,000$ |
| Total weekPrev. week- | $\begin{aligned} & 874,134,815 \\ & 862,301,759 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,005,150,021 \\ & 1,064,754.202 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 1,097,960,099 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,077,387,007 \\ & 1,077,608,918 \end{aligned}$ | $1,215,465,546$ $1,216,408,752$ |

*Pursiant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939 and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price, which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (148s: 6d. per fine ounce), the Bank reported holdings of $£ 227,088,885$, equivalent, however, oo only about $£ 129,917,551$ at the statutory rate (84s. 11/2d. per calculatione accerable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.
a Amount held Dec. 31, 1938 , latest flgures avallable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at $£ 528,600$. C. As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first The value of gold Aug. 1, 1936.
With the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate of 27.5 mg . cold 0.9 tine accordance frane; previously and subsequent to July 23.1937 , gold in the Bank was valued one 49 mg . gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; before then and aiter Sept: 26, 1936, there were Taking the tranc; prior to Sept. $26,1936,65.5 \mathrm{mg}$. gold 0.9 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 $11-12$ ths fine equals $£ 1$ sterling), the sterling equivalent holdings ( 7.9881 gr . gold $11-12$ ths fine equals $£ 1$ sterling), the sterling equivalent
of 296 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about f 1 ; when there were 43 mg . gold to the franc the rate was about 190 francs to the $£ 1$; when 49 mg ., about 165 francs per $£ 1$; when 65.5 mg ., about 125 francs equaled $£ 1$.

## "Fair Value" Still Controls for RateMaking Purposes

The recent Supreme Court decision, in which the majority refused to reject the 42 -year-old Smythe v . Ames finding of "fair value" as a basis for ratemaking, must have been a bitter disappointment to the Administration. The Department of Justice, the Federal Power Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission had all intervened as "friends of the court" asking it to seize the opportunity to reject "fair value" and substitute the Administration's beloved "prudent investment" as a basis for rate-making. President Roosevelt had aired the issue in November, 1937, arguing some kind of "common law" basis for rate-making and citing a rather inexplicable case of a ferryman in Queen Elizabeth's time who paid $\$ 1,000$ for his ferry, which in the story depreciated to $\$ 500$ and presumably precipitated an argument as to whether his fare should be correspondingly cut. Lawyers here could not quite grasp the indictment of the Supreme Court on its alleged ignorance of the com-

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mon law, and utility rate men could not imagine how the ferry fare in those days was made on the "fair value for rate-making purposes"-there being then no "due process" clause in the Constitution, and in fact no Constitution and no United States. But the point was clear. In fact, the alert Mr. Willkie promptly seized on it and offered to accept rates made thereafter on a "prudent investment" basis, provided the rule was not made retroactive.

There are more available channels of thought through this problem than there are carrier circuits in a modern telegraph system.

First and most obvious is that "fair value" makes for a higher rate-base today than "prudent investment." That is the most forthright, but perhaps also the crassest, explanation of why the Administration and most academic minds today (the "social-minded folk") want "prudent investment" and the utilities want "fair value."
The Smythe v. Ames definition of "fair value" which has been supported by a dozen major decisions in 40 years is a logically rough-and-ready amalgam of original cost, cost-new, and other rate bases. As the Court said in its much-quoted de cision, "In order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in the permanent improvements, the amount and present market value of its bonds and stocks, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration,
to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case. We do not say that there may not be other matters to be regarded . . ."

Ironically, the Court was finding against a private utility and in favor of the State of Nebraska. In brief, the utility wanted original cost, the State, cost-new. The railroad had built its property in a high-cost era, and was arguing for the Victorian equivalent of the current "prudent investment." But the argument began in the 'nineties, when prices and costs had fallen, and so the State wanted rates based on the then equivalent of "reproduction-" cost-new less-depreciation." The Court decided on a compromise which included both.

Stripped of legalities, the argument since then has changed sides as the price level has dipped and risen. When prices are down regulatory authorities have asked for cost-new, while utilities favored the "original cost" concept. As prices rose regulatory bodies wanted the original cost, and utilities, cost-new. The essence of the contending positions was stated in 1933 by Senator Norris when he asked for rates based on either original cost or cost-new, whichever might be lower.

Meantime, however, the Supreme Court has ridden the waves, done no vacillating, and included many factors, including both original cost and cost-new-a position easy to defend.

The current stream-lined theory of "prudent investment" developed in the 'twenties when cost-new had risen above original cost. The price level has since fallen considerably, but not enough to bring new cost back to original cost, in the utility field. Turbines, generators, condensers, \&c., are more efficient, but also more expensive. If prices fell a few notches further, most of this historic argument
would be forgotten, and a still further drop might reverse the sides in the argument, as cost-new fell below original cost.

But "prudent investment" embodies not only the old-line "original cost" theory, but also a new principle, which gives the Administration and the regulatory bodies an additional string to the bow. Since Justice Brandeis developed his theory in a minority dictum in 1923 in the Southwestern Bell Telephone case, regulatory bodies have hit on the ingenious discovery of "aboriginal cost." Needless to say, it is less than "original cost."

A simple illustration will show the difference. A small-town capitalist gets the local electric franchise, installs a local power plant for $\$ 100,000$, and makes money. An out-of-town system throws a high-tension line through the town to a further destination and buys out the local man. It pays him on the basis of his earning power, so the price is, say, $\$ 200,000$. All the buyer wants is the franchise. It scraps his plant, puts in transformers and its own distribution, lowers rates and still makes money on the higher investment (because of lower costs).

The "aboriginal cost" is $\$ 100,000$, while the "original cost". or ledger cost to the ultimate company is $\$ 200,000$. This is called a "write-up." The Federal Trade Commission spent eight years and $\$ 2,000,000$ among the power companies' books and finally contended that about $\$ 1,500,000,000$ of write-ups were involved in about $\$ 13,000,000,000$ of property. The value of its figures was somewhat shrunk by the fact that it did not clearly define a "write-up" and lumped the above type with ledger changes and the like, failed to subtract a number of write-downs, and has even been accused of poor arithmetic.

However, the attitude of the FTC was carried into the Utility Act of 1935, which greatly enlarged the powers of the Federal Power Commission. Under that law the Power Commission ordered the interstate companies to re-write their books, discover or estimate the differences between aboriginal and original cost, and enter these differences in a separate Electrical Plant Acquisition Adjustment Account.

Some of the companies promptly cried out that this was "regulation by accounting." They assumed that the action of the FTC in calling attention to these "write-ups" and the FPC in having them officially classified were merely steps toward ultimately having them written off out of surplus account and so deducted from the rate-base. They were hardly assured by Washington replies that this new uniform classification of accounts was "informative, not regulatory."

Now, however, that aboriginal cost is being recorded for the power industry through the length and breadth of the land, the argument for its use in rate-making is in formulation. It runs something as follows:

Rate cases under the present law are year-long and immensely costly. Competent and honest engineers will argue on both sides and differ widely on value. We sometimes press for rate reductions and the company can tie the case up in court for years. It would be far better to have the whole thing done by accounting, so that the value of the property, for rate-making purposes, can be taken. from the books immediately, at any time, and all argument be silenced, except perhaps as to the proper rate of return.

The opposite argument is many-pronged. It runs:
First, the legal expenses of "fair value" rate cases are terrific, but "prudent investment" merely shifts the cost over to the accounting department. The utilities were given two years ending last New Year's Day to put their accounts into the new classification, but the work is not yet completed and some will not be for a year or two more. The delay may be due either to the size of the problem or to lack of cooperation and of sufficiently clear instructions from Washington, but it makes no difference which; the cost all around is heavy. Moreover, such rate bases will require the maintenance of continuing property records, which are expensive. Furthermore, the companies need some kind of protection against violent changes in the general price level. Fear of "inflation" is not stressed today as it was, but it is still a distinct possibility, and if the Supreme Court were persuaded, through the recent admixture of academic minds, to rule out cost-new or any other rate basis except original cost, the companies would be in a very uncomfortable position.

But there is still another school of thought among utility men, which might be called the middle-of-theroad. They point out that the difference between original cost and cost-new as a rate basis is small. It might amount at most to $20 \%$. That is merely the difference between a return of $5 \%$ and one of $6 \%$. Fighting rate cases, says this school, is poor public relations. It turns the public against the utilities and lets the politicians capitalize this opposition. A public not so antagonized, they argue, would be quite willing to make allowances to the utilities in case of inflation, and long before it became serious the companies would have benefited by the increase in purchasing power of the public and the increased industrial load, so that the initial stages of any hypothetical "inflation" of the general price level would amount to a slow reduction in utility rates (estimated in terms of public purchasing power).
Rates, this school argues, should never be based on theoretical property value anyway. That never worked, in practice, with the railroads. They should be based on the cost of maintaining firstclass service and keeping the credits of the company high enough to enable it to expand and improve the property as needed.

## Revision of Federal Taxation Must Proceed

Although the present regular session of Congress has already lasted almost four months, there has been no real progress toward tax revision, and business and industry remain surrounded with all the threatening uncertainties of last December.
The impediment to recovery thus maintained is undeniable, and failure even to attempt to remove it merits severe censure. Such failure is the more remarkable because imminent losses of revenue due to statutory limitations upon the duration of certain taxes have confronted the Treasury Department for more than a year, and there have been repeated announcements that legislation sufficient at least to offset such losses must be recognized as inevitable. Moreover, before the session began, and for several weeks thereafter, Washington seemed quite absorbed in budgetary problems, especially those pertaining to revenues and taxation, and expressions from Secretary Morgenthau encouraged the belief that at long last the problem of adjusting the enormous burden of inescapable taxation to occasion the least possible inconvenience and injury
to industry was about to receive genuine and sympathetic investigation.
No doubt that was precisely what the Secretary of the Treasury intended when he invited reexamination of the entire field of internal taxation with a view, as he said, to eliminating or correcting ali taxes which in their existing forms and methods of application operate as deterrents to business. It was to this program that Harry L. Hopkins was so suddenly and surprisingly converted at the exact moment of his translation from the office of Works Progress Administrator to that of Secretary of Commerce, in which he would like to be a successful mediator between his own brand of politics and the business of the country. Similarly, it was to this program that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate were immediately pledged by their respective chairmen, who at once formally invited the Treasury Department to make its recommendations detailed and specific and to accept the responsibilities of leadership in budgetary planning that belongs essentially to the executive department under any form of government.
The country was unmistakably gratified and encouraged by this program, and as its nature was gradually unfolded its public reception became more and more enthusiastic. All the intelligent and competent leadership of the country was arranged in support of the tax revision which the Administration was supposed to have accepted and to which Congress became plainly committed. Renewed hope was visible nearly everywhere, and progress toward the goal of such common aspiration was eagerly awaited. Since then there has been nothing of substance. There have been undisclosed passages between the White House and the Treasury; echoes of some of the intra-mural controversies have been caught by alert ears; the President, in the informality of press conferences, has mildly deprecated the action that some had anticipated; but no tangible forward step has been taken. On the part of the public, hope of wise and helpful tax revision has diminished almost to the vanishing point; confidence has become increasingly attenuated, and warrantable indignation is becoming deep and widely pervasive.
Yet tax revision, or the explicit rejection after consideration of some comprehensive scheme for tax revision, is presently so inescapable and so inevitable that there can be no final adjournment of the present session of Congress until one or the other has occurred. Nor can the great problems of tax revision be met in any superficial or perfunctory manner. Public necessity and public opinion unite in a situation from which revision must eventually arise and which makes prompt consideration plainly imperative. Not the arguments of the Arthurdale address, nor the wealth-distribution pretense that served in the rivalry against Huey Long, nor any presidential hunger for omniscience or face-saving, can protect a Congress composed of elected representatives against a general conviction that Federal taxation is so unwisely imposed and administered that its necessarily heavy burdens are many times multiplied and that, in consequence, it has become the principal obstruction to renewed business activity and to the resumption of a normal level of employment and wage distribution.

That conviction does widely prevail, and it is well supported. Within the week the daily press has printed and widely circulated the excellent study of the subject made for the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., by Dr. James D. Magee of New York University. In that report the present system is characterized specifically as arresting the natural flow of funds into new capital enterprises and it is clearly pointed out that it might readily be modified so as to permit and foster "industrial expansion, greater employment, and higher stand ards of living." Such beneficial modifications need not, it is believed, result in any reductions in aggregate revenues. On the contrary, their efficacy in stimulating business and employment would speedily find expression in enlargements of the bases of taxation, always preferable to advances in the tax rates and also far more effective toward the enhancement of revenue. Dr. Magee is well within the truth when he asserts that even considerable immediate net losses in revenue, should they unex pectedly result, would be much more than recompensed by contemporaneous increases in industrial activity and efficiency and by the prompt reduction of unemployment. The specific recommendations in this report are moderate and will have the concurrence of substantially all students.
The present condition is so thoroughly evil that it is scarcely possible to touch it at any point with out improvement. This is palpably the case now that all public support, in and out of Congress, has been withdrawn from the capital gains tax, the tax on undistributed corporate income, the share-thewealth taxes of 1936, and the indefensible effort to disguise extra income taxes on wages as a sinking fund, although the moneys are actually disbursed to meet current costs of the general activities of the Government.

## The Course of the Bond Market

The bond market has maintained its position without developing any new trend this week. United States Governments have pushed fractionally up to new highs, highgrade corporates have been firm, and lower grades have fluctuated narrowly, with rails moving a little lower.

Fractional price improvement has been displayed in the high-grade railroad bond group this week. Pennsylvania $5 s, 1968$, have advanced $1 / 8$ to $1041 / 2$. Increased anthracite shipments, together with increased coal shipments from the Illinois fields, served to bolster car loadings, up $6.7 \%$ over last week. Medium-grade railroad bonds as a group have displayed mild improvement; for instance, Pittsburgh Cin cinnati Chicago \& St. Louis $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1977$, at 95 gained $1 / 2$ point. Speculative railroad bonds have drifted to lower levels, possibly reflecting comparatively unfavorable April earnings because of the coal situation. Western Maryland $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, declined $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $773 / 4$.
In the rather dull bond market which has prevailed this week prices of utility issues have remained relatively firm, although an improving tendency has been evident. High grades such as Consumers Power $31 / 2 s$, 1967, and Northern States Power $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1967$, moved ahead fractionally, while mong lower grades Philadelphia Co. 5s, 1967, at $1013 / 8$, u $13 / 8$, and American Power \& Light 6s, 2016, at $883 / 4$, up $21 / 4$ showed better than average recovery. Activity in local ractions continued, although net changes have been small
Virtually all sections of the industrial list have been quiet and steady to higher this week. Exceptions to the general rule are noted in the Revere Copper \& Brass 41/4s, 1956, down $11 / 2$ at 95 , and the United Drug 5s, 1953 , off $5 / 8$ point at $761 / 8$. Among high grades, strength has been shown in several petroleum company obligations, and in the speculative classification, sugar issues have been strong.
The first response of the foreign bond market to Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech was a favorable one, and prices firmed up fractionally to a point over the week's lowest levels, although in some cases (such as Australian and Danish bonds) improvement failed to carry prices up to last week's closing.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are"given in the following tables:

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typlcal" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show elther the average leld averages. the latter being the truer picture of the bond market
$\dagger$ The lastest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Feb, 18, 1939, pages 939 and 940.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

## Friday Night, April 28, 1939

 In spite of the many depressing influences, business activity continues to hold steady. However, the coal strike still has grave possibilities, especially with no signs of real action on the part of the Administration at Washington. Further, the Hitler speech is considered anything but a relief to the highly-strained political situation abroad, and the war clouds threaten to linger for some little time to come. All this can hardly have a buoyant effect on gen eral business. According to the "Journal of Commerce," the latest business index figure is 80.4 for the week ended April 22, and compares with a revised figure of 80.0 for the previous week and 69.3 for the corresponding week of 1938. Bituminous coal output showed a substantial gain in the areas not affected by the shutdown, and electric production and automotive activity registered moderate advances. Steel operations and petroleum runs-to-stills were lower for the week, and merchandise loadings declined slightly, although total loadings were higher, the above-mentioned survey states. As steel companies continue to put coal conservation measures into effect, the tie-up in coal mining areas exerts a more marked effect on steel production, "Iron Age" states in its mid-week sum mary, which places output at $48.5 \%$ of capacity, off 2 points from last week. "So far, the influence of the coal situation on steel has been moderate, but in some cases steel companies are dipping into stocks of semi-finished steel and curtailing output of ingots proportionately," the review says, adding that "a dozen or so blast furnaces have been blown out or banked, some to conserve coke and coal, and others because of dwindling demand for steel products. Industrial users of steel are not increasing their orders because of fear of steel shortage, and probably because of the fact that a protracted shutdown at coal mines would affect many consumers of steel as. well as the producers," the survey continues. Coal caryying roads are suffering large losses in revenue. The magazine says that steel production may go slightly lower during May under influence of declining demand and restrictions on output dictated by coal economy. "In the midst of general uncertainty which the steel industry attributes to inaction at Washington as much as to war fears, there are some branches of the steel consuming industry which are maintaining undiminished activity. Among these are household equipment, tractors, road machinery, tin cans and machine tools." One of the outstandingly bright spots in the business picture is the report of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., which had on hand as of March 31 the greatest peace-time accumulation of orders in the com pany's history- $\$ 192,404,906$-this announcement coming from President Eugene V. Grace. The record accumulation of orders compared with $\$ 162,774,713$ on hand on Dec. 31, 1938, and was almost double the $\$ 99,964,192$ level of orders on hand at the end of the first quarter last year. Advices from Pittsburgh state No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap is now quoted at $\$ 14.50$ to $\$ 15$ a ton, a drop of 50 c . There is no activity, however, but there appears to be more scrap in the yards than has been the case recently. Mills can buy at $\$ 15$, but apparently are not interested at the moment. Several weeks ago there was no scrap available under $\$ 16$ a ton. Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended April 22 amounted to $2,199,002,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $12.7 \%$ over the like 1938 week, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest period, reversing the downward trend which began in the April 8 week, showed an increase of $28,331,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. over the previous week's total of $2,170,671,000$. Compared with $1,951,456,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ in the week of April 23, 1938, production increased $247,546,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The Association of American Railroads announced the latest weekly figures on car loadings to be 508,706 cars of revenue freight. This was an increased of 10,890 cars, or $2 \%$, compared with this preceding week; an increase of 34,958 , or $6.7 \%$, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 197,542 , or $26.1 \%$, compared with 1937. Despite the shutdown in Appalachian soft coal fields, increased coal shipments from other sections pushed car loadings up more than seasonally and offset declines in miscellaneous freight and less than carlot merchandise. Engineering construction awards for the week total $\$ 48,297,000$, a $38 \%$ increase over the corresponding week last, year, but $10 \%$ below last week, "Engineering News-Record" reported yesterday. This is the sixth consecutive week in which current awards have exceeded their respective 1938 values. The week's volume brings the 1939 total to $\$ 1,041,837,000$, a $23 \%$ gain over the $\$ 848,059,000$ reported for the initial 17 -week period last year. Private awards for the current week are $2 \%$ higher than a year ago, and $56 \%$ above the preceding week. Public construction tops last year by $64 \%$, but is $25 \%{ }^{\text {a }}$ lower than last week. Gross sales of Sears, Roebuck \& Co. for the third period from March 27 to April 23, 1939, amounted to \$49,-159,636 , as compared with $\$ 40,156,151$ in the corresponding period of 1938 , an increase of $\$ 9,003,485$, or $22.5 \%$, according to the company's statement released this week. Aggregate gross sales for the three periods from Jan. 30 to April 23 this year totaled $\$ 125,428,184$, as against $\$ 106,-$ 778,151 in the șame period of 1938 , a gain of $\$ 18,650,033$, or $17.5 \%$. Automobile production this week totaled 86,640 units, a decline of 3,640 units from the output last week, which was the best level of this year, according to Ward's dutomotive Reports, Inc. The output of automobiles and trucks in the United States and Canada, however, was $70 \%$ greater than the like week of last year. Sales are holding greater than the like week of last year. Sales are holding
steady and close to the volume of March, Ward's reported, and despite unseasonable weather, which prevailed most of this month, deliveries are strengthening to make up their earlier deficiencies. Average volume of retail store sales throughout the country exceeded this week the volume of the previous week, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. "The week," said the credit agency in its weekly review, "was not uniformly good, but gains were scattered well among various items of merchandise and in different localities. With price decreases restricting the dollar volume advance, the rise of volume of sales over those of a year ago was estimated by the agency at $4 \%$ to $7 \%$. Grocery sales ran $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ under 1938, but in some durable consumer. lines, such as automobiles and electrical appliances, increases of $30 \%$ to $40 \%$ were reportedly common. Variations in the sales showing of different cities were equally broad. There were no spectacular developments in the weather the past week for any part of the country. Although weather continued unfavorable the early part of the period in major agricultural sections, the reaction to warmer, drier weather the latter part of the week was very favorable, and promoted rapid soil drying in many places, according to Government advices. In the Ohio Valley the warmth promoted rapid growth of vegetation and plowing and other field operations were resumed at the close of the week on higher ground. In most of the country from the Rocky Mountains westward, outdoor operations made good to excellent advance, but in some areas rain would be helpful. Later reports on the effect of the cold weather on fruit in the Appalachian Mountain sections and parts of the Ohio Valley indicate that peaches were considerably damaged, but that apples were not seriously affected. Some early fruit was damaged in New Mexico and some injury is now becoming apparent in localities of Oregon. Dryness continues unfavorable in Oklahoma, where several dust' storms were reported in western parts, while it is still too dry in west-central and southwestern Texas. In the New York City area the weather has been more or less unsettled during the week, varying from midsummer warmth that prevailed one day to extremely cool temperatures that prevailed generally, with clear skies to heavy incessant rains. Today it was cloudy and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 44 to 48 degrees. The forecast was for cloudy and continued cold tonight. Saturday partly cloudy. Sunday probably fair. Overnight at Boston it was 40 to 46 degrees; Baltimore, 52 to 76 ; Pittsburgh, 48 to 72; Portland, Me., 36 to 44; Chicago, 40 to 68; Cincinnati, 52 to 76 ; Cleveland, 42 to 68 ; Detroit, 44 to 70 ; Charleston," 68 to 90 ; Milwaukee, 40 to 56 ; Savannah, 68 to 88 ; Dallas, 58 to 80 ; Kansas City, 46 to 56 ; Springfield, Mo., 50 to 74 ; Oklahoma City, 54 to 78; Salt Lake City, 48 to 74; Seattle, 54 to 74 ; Montreal; 32 to 42 , and Winnipeg, 38 to 60 .

Moody's Commodity Index Advances
Moody's Daily Commodity Index advanced from 138.8 a week ago to 140.4 this Friday. The most important changes were the higher prices for wheat and cotton.
The movement of the index is as follows:


## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended April 22

Show Gain of $6.7 \%$ Above Year Ago
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended April 22 totaled 558,706 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on April 27. This was an increase of 34,958 cars or $6.7 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1938 but a decrease of 197,542 cars or $26.1 \%$ below the same week in 1937. Loading of revenue freight for the week of April 22 was an increase of 10,890 cars or $2 \%$ above the preceding week. The association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 247,878 cars, a decrease of 2,223 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 30,056 cars above th corresponding week in 1938.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 152,032 cars cars above the corresponding week in 1938 .

Coal loading amounted to 67,749 cars，an increase of 12,700 cars above the preceding week，but a decrease of 7,610 cars week in 1938.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 30,759 cars，a decrease of 173 cars below the preceding week，and a decrease of icts alone，grain and grain responding week 1938 ．Ink of April 22 totaled 18,400 cars，a decrease of products low the preceding week，and a decrease of 1,905 cars below the 603 cars below the preceding
Live stock loading amounted to 13,309 cars，an increase of 826 cars above the preceding week，and an increase of 1,033 cars above the corresponding week in 1938．In the Western Districts alone，loading of live stock for the week of April 22，totaled 10,549 cars，an increase of 660 cars above the pre－ ceding week，and an increase of 919 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Forest products loading totaled 28,456 cars，an increase of 432 cars above the preceding week，and an increase of 4，294 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Ore loading amounted to 12,813 cars，an increase of 1,554 cars above the preceding week，and an increase of 3,371 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Coke loading amounted to 5,710 cars，a decrease of 129 cars below the preceding week，but an increase of 1，865 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
All districts，except the Pocahontas，reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938．All
with the corresponding week in 1937.

|  | 1939 | － 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in Janua | 2，302，464 | 2，256，717 | 2，714，449 |
| Four weeks in February | 2，297，388 | ${ }_{2}^{2,155,536}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,763,457 \\ 2,986166}}$ |
| Four weeks in March．． | 2，390，412 | 2，222，939 | －2，986，166 |
| Week ended April 1 | ${ }_{535}^{604241}$ | 523,489 522 | 711,079 |
| Week ended Apri！ | 535.470 547.816 | 522,049 537,585 | 746，523 |
| Week ended April 15 | 558，706 | 523，748 | 756，248 |
|  | 9，236，497 | 8．742．063 | 11，399．151 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended April 22， 1939 loaded a total of 246,207 cars of revenue freight on their own lines，compared with 242,572 cars in the pre－
ceding week and 247，109 cars in the seven days ended April 23,1938 ．A comparative table follows：
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended－ |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended－ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{{ }_{1939}{ }_{192} 22}$ | $\left.\right\|_{193} ^{A p p .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p 7.23 \\ & 9738 \end{aligned}$ |  | $19{ }_{1 p r}{ }_{19}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 p r .23 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 18，913 |  | 33 |  |
| Baltimore \＆ | 20 |  |  |  |  | 7，217 |
| Chesapeake \＆${ }^{\text {Onio }}$ R | 15，019 | 13,721 | 12，334 |  |  |  |
| Chicayo Mill St．Paul |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5.504} 7$ |
| Chicaso \＆Nor | 3，399 | 3,166 |  |  |  |  |
| International Great No |  |  | 1，940 |  |  |  |
| Missour－Kansas Texa |  | ${ }^{3} 11$. | ${ }_{3}^{31,7160}$ | ${ }_{7}^{2,819}$ |  |  |
| Missourl Pacific RR－1 |  |  |  |  | 58 |  |
| N．Y．Chitcaro \＆St．L |  | 4，702 |  | 7，5 | 4 | 年， $\begin{aligned} & 7,340 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |
| rtolk \＆Wester | 6，378 |  |  |  |  |  |
| nnsylvania RR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arquette R | 3，85 | ${ }_{3,869}^{5,055}$ | ${ }_{3,35}^{4,13}$ | 1，6 | 1，695 |  |
| burgh d Lake | 27，576 | 26，553 |  |  |  |  |
| 䢒hera Pachic | 5，062 | 5，044 | 4，6 | 7，417 | 7，367 | 6，310 |
|  |  |  | 247，109 | 151，981 | 148，824 |  |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended－ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr．22， 1939 | Apr．15， 1939 | Apr．23， 1938 |
| Chicago Rock Island \＆Pracific Ry |  | 21,947 27,317 | Not available |
| Inlinois Central System－－．．．－．－－－－ | 28,759 12,087 | 11，661 | 11，134 |
|  | 40，846 | 60，925 | 35，084 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended April 15， 1939．During this period 88 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year．

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS（NUMBER OF CARS）－WEEK ENDED APRIL 15

|  | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetted JTom Connections |  |  | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 37 | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939. | 1938 |
| East |  |  |  |  |  | Southern District－（Concl．） Mobile \＆Ohlo | 1，945 | 1，665 | ${ }^{2,202}$ | ${ }^{2,052}$ | 1，737 |
| ${ }_{\text {Bangor }}^{\text {Ann Ar }}$ | 2，074 | 1，631 | 2，154 |  | 199 | Nashville Chattanoiga it． | 2，846 | 2，666 | ${ }^{3,616}$ | ${ }^{2,547}$ |  |
| Boston \＆Maine | 7，526 | ${ }_{6}^{1,414}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2,395}$ | 9，859 | 9，382 | orfolk Souther | 1，384． | 1，356 | 623 | ${ }_{904}$ |  |
| Chicago Inalanapolis | 1，646 | 1，455 | 1，392 | 1，791 | 1，505 | ${ }^{\text {Pledmont North }}$ | 424 | － 347 | ${ }_{417}^{449}$ | 4．442＇ | 5，093 |
| Central Inalana |  |  |  |  |  | R1ehmond Fred．\＆ P |  | ${ }_{230} 22$ | 10，449 |  | 3，853 |
| Central Verrmont |  | 1，184 |  | 1，783 | 1，578 | Seaboard Air | 18，918 | 7，944 |  | 96 |  |
| Delaware \＆ H |  |  | 50 | －901 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6，489 } \\ & \text { 5，49 }\end{aligned}$ | Tennessee Central | 385 |  | 512 |  |  |
| Delaware Lach |  |  | 455 | 118 | ${ }^{5} 101$ | Winston－Salem Southbound | 134 | 153 | 186 | 613 | 04 |
| Detroit Toledo \＆Iro | 2，286 | 1，480 | 3，113 |  | ${ }^{855}$ |  | 89,753 | 88，275 | 109， | 9.187 | 7，846 |
| Detroit \＆Tol |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,927}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2,024}$ |  | 89, |  |  |  |  |
| a－Trunk We | ${ }_{4,293}^{12,23}$ | 10，968 | $\underset{\substack{15,773 \\ 5,037}}{ }$ | ${ }_{5}^{1}$ | 5，281 | Northwestern District－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| gh |  |  |  | 1，494 | 1，534 | Chicago \＆North | ，903 | 12，262 | 18，999 | ${ }_{2}^{9,642}$ | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7}$ ，081 |
| ilgh | 2.385 | ${ }^{1,814}$ | 2，717 | 1，814 |  | Cnicago Great Weste | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，367 } \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 2， 16,340 | ${ }_{1}^{18,395}$ | 6，928 | 6，051 |
| Lehigh |  | ${ }^{7}, 038$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,243 \\ 3}}$ | －${ }_{2}^{6,692}$ | －${ }_{\text {2，670 }}^{6,97}$ | Cnicaso St．P．Minn． | 3，228 | 2，926 | 3，400 | 3，050 | 2，570 |
| Mononzah | 190 | － | 3，486 | 170 | 199 | Duluth Missabe \＆ $1, R$ | 744 | 581 | －11，248 | 176 | 54 |
| nto |  | 290 | 536 |  |  | Duluth South Shore \＆Ati |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York Centr | 33，090 | ${ }^{30.52}$ | 45，203 | 25， | 30，220 | Elyin Joilet \＆Eastern | ＋659 | ${ }_{423}$ | ${ }_{41}$ | 11 |  |
| N．Y．N．H．\＆Hartio | 10，854 |  | ＋12，${ }^{12,29}$ | 1， 1759 | ， 1,223 | Great Northerm | 8，920 | 7，456 | 14，339， | 2，861 | 2，058 |
|  | ${ }^{1,792}$ | － | 5，366 | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{\text {7，752 }}$ | Green Bay | 531 | ${ }^{477}$ |  | ${ }_{68}^{56}$ |  |
| Pittsburgh \＆Lake | 3，853 | 3，198 | 7,760 | 1，711 | 3，408 | Lake Superior \＆ |  | ${ }_{509}^{294}$ | ， 656 | 1，545 | 667 |
| Pere Marquette | 5，055 | 4，635 | 7，183 | 4，174 | 4，077 | Minne | －1，454 | ${ }_{4}^{1,313}$ | 261 |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \＆Shawn | 175 | 277 | 159 <br> 314 | 109 | 145 | Northern Pacific | 8，397 | 7，792 | 8，828 | 3， 313 | 2，720 |
| Pittsburgh \＆West VIrgin | 237 | 738 | 963 | 1，317 | 1，070 | Spokane International | 1，807 | 1，644 | 1，435 | 1，250 | 1，016 |
| Rutland |  |  |  |  |  | Sparg Porla |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheelling | ¢ ${ }_{\text {2，044 }}$ |  | － $\begin{array}{r}5,354 \\ 3,784 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7．310 2,310 |  |  | 0，343 | 63，21 | 99，304 | 38，994 | 32，740 |
| T | 130，621 | 118，132 | 173，046 | 123，307 | 123，505 | Central Western District－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19，558 | 18，371 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,074 \\ 3,115 \end{array}$ | 1，883 | 1，631 |
| Akron Canto |  | 373 |  |  |  | bingham \＆Garfield |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore | 20，989 | 23， | 34，310 | 12，242 | 12，685 | Calcago Burlington \＆Qur | 13，721－1 | $\underset{12,43}{12}$ | ${ }^{14,362}$ | ${ }_{626} 6$ |  |
| Bessemer ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 972 | 1,263 |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | Coicago dillaois M | 10．056 | 10，7 | 12，029 | 8，499 | 6；569 |
| Buffalo Creek \＆Gaul | 300 2 | 283 969 | 1，392． |  | 11 | Cuicago \＆Eastern Iliinoi | －2，493 | 2，116 | 2，578 | 2，190 | 1，947 |
| Central Re，of New | 6，679， | 5，921 | 8，700 | 22 | 9，724 | Coloraco \＆Southern | － 1,734 | 1，838 | 2，186 | 2，429 | 1，973 |
| criwarilind |  |  | 599 | ${ }^{32}$ |  | Denver \＆Salt | ， 337 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cumberrand }}$ | 39 | 164 | 219 | 20 | ${ }_{30}^{27}$ | Fort Worth \＆ |  |  |  |  | 093 |
| Lisong Isla |  |  | 124 |  |  | IHinots Termin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penn－Reading | 1.50 | 61 | 1.313 | 1，324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pennsylvania System }}$ | 46,284 | 47，461 | 69，321 |  |  |  |  |  | ， 17 |  |  |
| Reading C | 12，976 | －11，253 | 17，885 | 12，229 | 13，257 | North Western | 46 | 20 | 1 |  |  |
| Union（PRItsbu | 10，283 | 5，434 | －16，733 | 1，314 | ${ }^{1}, 105$ | Peoria \＆Pekin |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia |  |  |  | 4,251 | 4，515 | Toledo Peoria \＆ | ${ }_{277}$ | ${ }^{19,280}$ |  | 矿 |  |
| Western Maryland | 886 | 575 | 3，383 | 4，251 |  | Union Pacific | 13，468 | 11，740 | 13，946 |  |  |
| Total | 102，822 | 101，105 | 159，059 | 74，662 | 7．782 | Uest | 1.530 | 1，278 | 1，620 | 1，894 | 1，430 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88，568 | 103，406 | 6，6 | 39，86 |
| Chesapeake Norolk | 6,813 5,86 | 14，551 | ${ }_{21}^{22,908}$ | －5，701 | $\underset{3,389}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian | 759 | 3，732 | 3，716 | 1，153 | 1，015 | South |  |  |  | 231 |  |
| Total． | 13，458 | 34，419 | 48，438 | ．803 | 12，200 | ort |  | 25 | 35 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | erna |  | － | ${ }_{2,287}^{3,287}$ | 2，325 | ，563 |
| Alabama Tennessee \＆${ }_{\text {d }}$ Sor |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas OKlah |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atl．\＆W．P．－W．RR．of | ${ }_{747}$ | ${ }_{711} 23$ | 1，018 | 1，2 | 1，141 | Kansas |  | 00 | 1，904 | 1,611 | 1，56 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \＆Coast |  |  |  | ， 805 | 927 | Louislana \＆Ark | 1，450 | 1，547 | 1，825 | ${ }_{4} .06$ | ${ }_{313}$ |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 10，261 | 9.794 | 11，246 | 4,289 | ${ }^{4,260}$ | Louislana Arkansas \＆ | ${ }_{837}^{87}$ |  |  |  | 651 |
| Central ot Ge | 3，898 | 3，541 | ${ }^{5}, 1744$ | ${ }^{2}$, | 2,597 1 1 1 | Litchineld | ＋ | ${ }_{396}^{191}$ | 517 | 438 | 399 |
| Cuarieston \＆Weste | ${ }^{1,056}$ |  | 1，319 | 1，355 | 1，626 | Missouri \＆Arka | 152 | 125 | 249 |  | 5 |
| Columbus | ${ }_{361}$ | ${ }_{249}$ |  |  | 312 | Missour1－Kansa | 3，832 | 3，670 | 77 | ，787 |  |
| Durham \＆Southern | ${ }_{134}$ | 163 | 156 |  | 401 | Missourl Pac | 11，6 |  | 19 |  | 64 |
| Florida East Coast | 1，281 | 2，138 |  | 734 | 622 | Quanah Acm |  |  | 124 | 106 |  |
| Gainsville |  |  |  |  | 100 | St．Louls－san Franc | ${ }^{6,018}$ | 6，048 | 7，603 | － | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Georgla | 865 | ${ }_{848}^{848}$ | 1，262 | 1，394 | 1，470 | St．Louls southwe | ${ }_{6}^{2,127}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gull Mobile | 74 | 1，518 | 2，041 | 1，022 | 1.020 | Texas \＆Pac | 3，948 | 3，623 | 5，090 |  | 3，447 |
| Illinols C |  |  | 19，987 | 9，290 | 8，266 | Wiehita Fa | 91 | 172 | 294 |  |  |
| Louisvile of Nashville |  | 15，770 | 21，156 | 4，903 | 4，659 | Wet | 39 | 17 |  | 67 |  |
| van | 115 138 | 124 | 190 | 629 300 | ${ }_{257}{ }^{642}$ | Total | 44，259 | 43.872 | 53，783 | 32.791 | 30，5 |

Note－Previous year＇s figures revised．＊＊Previous figures．x Discontinued Jan．24， 1939.

## Volume 148

Financial Chronicle
"Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced in Week Ended April 22 for First Time Since Mid-January
Wholesale commodity prices advanced last week for the first time since mid-January with the "Annalist" weekly index closing at 77.7 on April 22, a gain of 1-10th of a point as compared with the previous period. The gains, however, were by no means general and even where prices advanced the movement lacked vigor. The announcement issued by the "Annalist" on April 24 further reported:
The major commodities did little, although cotton had a good week. Fowl and certain pork products were strong, but hogs declined to a new 5 -year low. Silk advanced again despite considerable selling. Hides were easy. Domestic copper quotations were again reduced.
THE "ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY

|  | Apr. 22, 1939 | Apr. 15, 1939 | Apr. 20, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Form }}$ Froducts. | 73.5 68.2 | 73.2 68.0 | 76.4 71.0 |
| Textlle products. | -68.2 ${ }_{6}^{68.2}$ | 68.0 $\times 60.1$ | ${ }_{58.1} 71.0$ |
| Fuels | 81.9 | ${ }_{81.9}$ | 85.7 |
| Metals | 96.5 | 96.8 | 102.6 |
| Building mate | ${ }_{70.6}$ | 70.6 | 70.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 85.6 68.4 | 85.6 68.4 | 88.0 70.3 |
| All commodities | 77.7 | 77.6 | 80.6 |

* Preliminary. x Revised.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced $0.3 \%$ During Week Ended April 22, According to United States Department of Labor Index
Following a five-week period of steadily declining prices, the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices rose $0.3 \%$ during the week ended April 22, Commissioner Lubin announced on April 27. "The advance," Mr. Lubin said, "brought the all-commodity index to $76.0 \%$ of the 1926 average. The combined index is $0.8 \%$ below the corresponding week of March and $3.3 \%$ lower than a year ago." Commissioner Lubin added:
Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose $0.4 \%$, and finished products advanced $0.2 \%$. The semi-manufactured commodities group index remained unchanged at last week's levei. Prices of agriculttural commodities eraged $0.3 \%$ higher, and industrial commodity prices were up $0.2 \%$.
The textile products group advanced $0.8 \%$; foods, $0.7 \%$; miscellaneous and building materials, $0.1 \%$. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs each declined by, metals and housefurnishing goods group remained unchanged.

The Department of Labor, in its announcement quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also stated:
The advance of $0.7 \%$ in the foods group was largely the result of increases of $1.4 \%$ for fruits and vegetables, $1.2 \%$ for meats, and $0.9 \%$ for dary products. Prices were higher for butter, canned and fresh fruits and vegetables, bacon, fresh pork, dressed poultry, lard, and raw sugar. Higher prices for grains and cotton were largely responsible for the increase of $0.2 \%$ in the farm products group index.
Sharp increases in prices of raw silk, silk yarn, burlap, and raw jute brought the textile products group index to the level of a year ago, 66.7.
Lower prices for scrap steel and electrolytic copper caused a decline in the metals and metal products group. Higher prices for chestnut lumber, ellow pine timbers, sand and gravel were responsible for the advance in the building materials group index.
Pattle feed product prices, particularly California gasoline, declined. Cattle feed advanced sharply, and crude rubber averaged fractionally higher.
The following table shows index numbers for the nodities for the past five weeks and for April 23, 1938, April 24 April 25, 1936 and April 27, 1935.

| Commodity Groups | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r \\ 22 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r \\ 15 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} A p r \\ 8 \\ 1939 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r \\ 1 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a r \\ 25 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r \\ 23 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 24 \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 25 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r \\ & 27 \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commoditi | 76.0 | 75. | 75.9 | $76 . \varepsilon$ | 76.6 | 78. | $87 . t$ | 79 | 80.3 |
| Farm products. | 63.9 | 63 | 63.8 | B6.6 | 66.7 | 69.1 | 92.7 | 77.8 |  |
| Foods. | 68.7 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 70.5 | 70.8 | 72.8 | 85.0 | 80.4 | 85. |
| Hides and leather | ${ }^{91.3}$ | 91.4 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 106.7 | 95.2 | 87 |
| Textle products -.-.- | 66.7 | 66.2 | ${ }^{66.1}$ | 66.0 | 66.1 | 66.7 | 78.6 | 69.7 | 68 |
| Fuel and lizhting materials- | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 77.4 | 74 |
| Metals and metal products.. | 94.1 898 | 94.2 89 | ${ }^{94.4}$ | 94.4 | 94.4 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 86.0 | 85 |
| Building materials | 89.8 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 90.0 | 89.9 | 91.0 | 96.6 | 85:5 | 84. |
| Chemicals and drugs Housefurnishing goo | 75.8 86.8 | 75.9 <br> 86. | 75.9 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 77.8 | 85. | 78.2 | 80 |
| Housefurnishing goo | 86.E | $86 . E$ 74.0 | 86.5 73 | 86.5 73 | ${ }_{73}^{86.5}$ |  |  | 82.8 | 82 |
| Raw materials. | 68.3 | 68.0 | 68.3 | 70.2 | 70. | 71.5 |  | ${ }^{68.6}$ | 68.9 |
| Semi-manufactured | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.F | 74, | 74.7 | 74.6 | 88.8 | 74.5 |  |
| Finlshed products | 80.4 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 82.6 | 87.1 | 81.8 |  |
| All commodities other than farm products | 78.7 | 78.5 | 78.6 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 80.7 | 86.4 |  |  |
| All commodities other than farm nonduets and foods. | 80.7 | 80.51 | 80.6 |  |  |  | 86 | 79 |  |

*Not computed.

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced Slightly During Week Ended April 22 According to National

 Fertilizer AssociationA slight increase in wholesale commodity prices was recorded during the week ended April 22 by the index of the National Fertilizer Association, which rose to $72.3 \%$ from $72.1 \%$ in the previous week. A month ago the index (based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$ ) stood at $72.8 \%$, and a year ago $74.7 \%$. The highest point recorded by the index in the current year was $73.3 \%$ in the week of Jan. 7. The Association's announcement, under. date of April 24, conAssocia

Higher prices ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ for foodstuffs were primarily resporisible for the rise in the all-commodity index last week. With eight items in the food group
advancing and only one declining, the group average rose to the highest point reached in the last two months. A slight decline in the farm product price.average took it to the lowest point reached since August, 1934; lower prices for livestock were more than sufficient to offset increases in cotton and grains. The textile price average advanced moderately in spite of lower quotations for cotton goods, as the trend of all fibers was upward. The only other group index to rise during the week was that representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities, which rose slightly as a result of higher prices for rubber and cattle feed. Continued weakness in steel scrap and copper took the metal index to a new low point for the year. Small decreases were also registered by the building material and fertilizer material indexes.
Twenty-three price series included in the index advanced during the week and 22 declined; in the preceding week there were 28 advances and 30 declines; in the second preceding wieek there were 15 advances and 27
declines. declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE' INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week Apr. 22 , 1939 | Preced'g Week A pr. 15 1939 | Month Ago Mar. 25 1939 | $\begin{gathered} Y e a r \\ A g o \\ A p r .23 . \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 69.7 | 68.9 | 69.6 | 72.5 |
|  | Fats and olls- | 49.5 | 49.0 | 50.7 | 60.8 |
|  | Cottonseed ol | 62.8 | 62.6 | 65.4 | 80.2 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 62.1 | 62.2 | 63.5 | 65.6 |
|  | Cotton. | 47.5 | 46.5 | 47.7 | 50.6 |
|  | Grains. | 54.3 | 53.3 | 52.3 | 66.1 |
|  | Livestoc | 67.4 | 67.9 | 69.8 | 68.9 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 75.2 | 75.2 | 76.1 | 80.0 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous comm | 77.9 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 76.5 |
| 8.1 | Textiles | 61.2 | 60.7 | 60.9 | 59.8 |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.5 | 96.3 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 84.3 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 82.2 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 91.9 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 94.9 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materia | 71.3 | 72.1 | 71.4 | 72.1 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizers | 77.3 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 76.9 |
| 0.3 | Farm mach | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 98.0 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined | 72.3 | 72.1 | 72.8 | 74.7 |

New York Reserve Bank Reports Gain of $4 \%$ in March Sales of Department Stores as Compared with Year Ago-Decrease of 4 $1 / 2 \%$ Noted in Sales During First Three Weeks of April
In March, total sales of the reporting department stores in the second (New York) District were $4 \%$ higher than last year, the first year-to-year increase in about a year and a half, states the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its "Monthly Review" of May 1. While the improvement in the year-to-year comparison was accounted for in part by the declining tendency in sales last year and by the somewhat earlir date of Easter this year, the rate of sales increased considerably more than seasonally between February and March. Department stores in practically all localities reported large,sales this year than last, and sales of the leading. apparel stores in this District were about $2 \%$ above March, 1938. The Bank also had the following to say in its "Review", Stocks of merchandise on hand in the department stores, at retail valiuation, continued lower than a year previous, while apparel store stocks again showed a small increase over a year ago. Collections of accounts For the three weeks ended slower than a year ago.
For the three weeks ended April 22, sales of the reporting department stores in this District. were about $41 / 2 \%$ less than in the correspiniding period of 1938. However, this period includes only one week preceding Easter in 1939, while in the 1938 period two of the weeks preceded Easter. Comparing, the two weeks preceding Easter in each case, sales this year earlier Easter this year, however, it appears that April sales have failed to advance as much as usual over the March level.


March Sales of Chain Stores in New York Reserve District 6.2\% Above Last Year
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports in its "Monthly Review" of May 1 that "in March total sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District were $6.2 \%$ higher than last year, a larger year-tovear percentage increase than for some months." The year percentage
However, since Easter occurred this year on April 9, one week earlier than last year, part of the Easter shopping, deferred last year until Aprii. than last year, part or the Easter shopping, deferred tast year untier Easter trade
was done this year during March. The influence of the earle this year was particularly retlected in the March sales of the shoe and candy chains, which were ahead of last year for the first time in a number of months. In addition, the grocery, and 10 cent and variety chains reported larger increases in sales from a year ago than in the previous two months. There was a decrease of $4 \%$ between March, 1938 and March, 1939 in the total number of chain stores in operation, owing largely to a reduction of about $10 \%$ in the number of units operated by the grocery chains. As a result of this decrease, total sales per store of all chains combined in March were about $101 / 1 \%$ higher than last year, in contrast with an increase of approximately $6 \%$ in total sales.

| Type of Chain | Percentage Change, March, 1939. Compared with March, 1938. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Stores | Total Sales | Sales per Store |
| Grocery | -10.2 | +4.3 | +16.1 |
| Ten-cent and variety | +0.6 | - $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +6.2 |
| Shoe.........- | -1.9 -5.3 | $+\quad+2.9$ +0.6 | +4.9 +6.3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| All types.- | -4.0 | +6.2 | $+10.6$ |

Electric Output for Week Ended April 22, 1939, $12.7 \%$ Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute in its current weokly report estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended April 22, 1939, was $2,199,002,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $12.7 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1938, when production totaled $1,951,456,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended April 15, 1939, was estimated to be $2,170,671,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.9 \%$ over the like week a year ago.


Five Per Cent Increase Noted in Bank Debits.
Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended April 19, aggregated $\$ 8,028,000,000$, or $15 \%$ above the total reported for the preceding week and $5 \%$ above the total for the corresponding week of last year, which included five business days in some of the reporting centers.
Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to $\$ 7,361,000,000$, compared with $\$ 6,386,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 7,015,000,000$ the week ended April " 20 of last year.
These figures are as reported on April 24, 1939, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:
SUMMARY
Fedealal Reserve District



Week Ended-

| Apr. 12, 1939 | Apr. 20, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8.0 | 386,127,000 |
| 1.0 |  |
|  |  |
| 445,457,0 | 489,597,00 |
|  |  |
| $216,316,000$ $991,887,000$ | ${ }_{997}^{22342}$ |
| 206,443,000 | 221,22 |
| 134,226,000 | 157,68 |
| ${ }^{230,746,000}$ | ${ }^{267} 7,90$ |
| $184,850,000$ 583,757 |  |
| 757,000 | 5,760 |
| 98,009,000 | 7,636,894,0 |

March Truck Loadings Rise $23.4 \%$ over Tonnage of Year Ago
The movement of freight by truck in March continued to hold above the volume of a year ago, and rose sharply over the February tonnage, according to loadings reports compiled and issued April 23 by the American Trucking Asso-
ciation. Traffic in March, 1939, exceeded the tonnage of March, 1938 , by $23.4 \%$, and was $20.5 \%$ above that of February, 1939. The Association further reported:

Comparable reports were received from 210 motor carriers in 38 States, transporting an aggregate of 896,324 tons. These same carriers handled a total of 726,331 tons in March, 1938, and 743,935 tons in February, 1939. The sharp rise over February was attributed only in part to the fact there were 27 working days in March as against 23 in February
The March figures represent an increase of $18.9 \%$ over the 1936 monthly average. Thus the A. T. A. truck loadings index figure for March stood at 118.98 compared with 83.11 for March a year ago, and 101.9 for
February, 1939. This was only about four points short of the index peak February, 1939. This was only about
of 122.8 reached in October, 1937.
of 122.8 reached in October, 1937 .
The greatest increase was shown in the transportation of automobiles, The greatest increase was shown in the transportation or automobiles, which was $29.1 \%$ over February and $91.9 \%$ over March a year ago. This freight made up $6.2 \%$ of the total reported.
General merchandise, which constituted the bulk of truck tonnage, or $75.1 \%$ of that reported, increased $21.6 \%$ over. February, 1939, and $21.2 \%$ over Harch o stituted 672,956 tons, comp
556,286 tons in March, 1938.
Thon and sut, declined $0.75 \%$. $2 \%$ of the total, rose Petroleum products, accounting for $13.2 \%$ of the total,
increase of $13.9 \%$ over February and $19.5 \%$ over March, 1938. House total, increased $27.6 \%$ over February and $1.7 \%$ over March, last year.

## Country's Foreign Trade in March-Imports and

 ExportsThe Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on April 25 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for March and the three months ended with March, with comparisons by months back to 1934. The report is as follows:

Principally as a result of a marked expansion in shipments abroad of manufactured products in March, exports of United States merchandise increased one-fifth in value over the total for the short month of February. The value of March exports was within $/ 3 \%$ of the total in March, 1938, whereas the values in other recent months have shown declines of from $15 \%$ to $25 \%$. The seasonally adjusted index of exports rose to the highest point since last May.
Exports, including re-exports, amounted to $\$ 268,364,000$ in March compared with $\$ 218,560,000$ in February, 1939, and with $\$ 275,308,000$ in March, 1938. Exports of non-agricultural products in March were larger than a year ago, the aggregate value amounting to $\$ 209,629,000$, an increase of $3 \%$ over the March, 1938 , total. This increase was more than offset by the decline in agricultural commodities from the unusually high level of a year ago. Total exports of agricultural products in March
valued at $\$ 54,949,000$ as compared with $\$ 67,207,000$ in March, 1938:
valued at $\$ 54,949,000$ as compared with $\$$ The value of United 'States imports in March advanced to the highest The value of United States imports in March advanced to the highest figure in well over a year. It. was approximately one-fifth larger than the February total and one-tenth above he value in March, 1ose. lmports of each economic class of merchandise were larger in value than in the
preceding month and, with the exception of manufactured foodstuff, they preceding month and, with the exception of manufactured
were also larger than in the corresponding month of 1938 .
wiere also larger than in the corresponding month for storace in bonded The value of general imports (goods ented warehouses, plus goods with $\$ 158,035,000$ in February, 1939, and with $\$ 173,372,000$ in March, 1938.
Imports for consumption' (goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in this country, plus withdrawals for consumption from warehoise) amounted to $\$ 191,205,000$ in March compared with $\$ 152,528,000$ in February, 1939, and with $\$ 173,196,000$ in March, 1938.

Exports of Manufactured Products Higher in March than a Year Ago
The value of finished manufactured exports was approximately $7 \%$ larger in March than in the corresponding month a year ago. Two-thirds of the increase in this class was accounted for by larger shipments of metal-working machinery and aircraft, which rose to record monthly totals. : The other principal manufactured articles which showed increases in March over a year ago included textile manufactures, rubber manufactures, chemicals, leather maņufactures, automobiles and refined mineral oils. "Among the manufactured foodstuffs, meats, lard, fish and canned fruits were exported in larger value in March than a year ago.
Exports of some manufactured products, including electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, and iron and steel products, were smaller in value in March than in March, 1938. However, grain and cotton were the principal exports that showed substantial declines in value as compared with corresponding month of 1938.

First-Quarter Exports Lower
In the first quarter of 1939 total United States exports of $\$ 690,874,000$ were $15 \%$ lower than a year ago. Part of the decrease resulted from the lower prices this year. The unit value (p.
about $7 \%$ lower in the first quarter of 1939 .
In the first quarter of 1939 total agricultural exports dropped to a value of $\$ 160,000,000$ from nearly $\$ 234,000,000$ in the first quarter of 1938. The lower prices of grain this year and a substantial drop in shipments of corn and cotton account chiefly for the marked decline. Exports of wheat were larger in quantity in the first quarter of 1939, though much lower in value, and fresh fruits, fish and meat. products showed increases in both quantity and value over the first quarter of 1938. Exports of non-agricultural products were valued at $\$ 530,562,000$ in the first quarter of 1939 and $\$ 581,674,000$ in the first quarter of 1938. The exports of finished and semi-finished manufactured goods were lower than a year before by approximately $\$ 45,000,000$, or $8 \%$, and the nonagricultural crude materials were down $\$ 7,000,000$. The principal exports which were smaller in value in the first quarter of 1939 than in the corresponding quarter of 1938 include passenger automobiles, motor trucks, agricultural implements, electrical apparatus, iron and steel products, wood pulp, and crude petroleum. As in the March, 1938, to March, 1939, comparison, there were substantial increases for the first quarter's exports of metal-working machinery, aircraft, textile manufactures, rubber manu factures, and certain chemical products.

Imports in the First Quarter
The increase in the volume of total imports in the first quarter of 1939 was about $10 \%$ as compared with the aggregate in the first quarter
of 1938. The prices of import commodities averaged about $6 \%$ lower than a year before, so that the rise in the total value of imports amounted to about $4 \%$.
A number of the principal imports showed marked increases in quantity and value in the first quarter of 1939 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1938. Among these were raw wool, hides and skins, leather, diamonds, nickel, tin, chemicals, newsprint, cocoa, cattle, and wheat for milling. Imports of raw silk showed a higher value, mainly as a result of the marked advance in raw silk quotations. However, all import commodities have not shown an increase this year; for example, cane sugar imports from the Philippine Islands and from Cuba were consid${ }_{1938}$ erably smaller in the first quarter of 1939 than in the first quarter of 1938. The inedible vegetable oils, reflecting principally the lower oil prices this ycar, decreased $25 \%$ in value, and crude rubber and fertilizers were both lower in quantity and, value than in the first quarter of 1938. By classes, the crude materials, semi-manufactures, and crude foodwith the with the imports in the corresponding quarter of 1938. Imports of mandiactured articles, as a group, were only slightly larger in value in manufactured quarter of 1989 than in the first quarter of 1938, and those of manufactured foodstuffs were lower, principally because of the reduction
in sugar imports.

## Gold and Silver Movement

The value of gold imports in March was $\$ 365,436,000$, a $64 \%$ rise over the imports of $\$ 223,296,000$ in February, 1939, and several times the in March $\$ 02,947,000$ in March, 1938. Silver imports totaled $\$ 7,207,000$ Gold exports in MERCHANDISE TRADE BY MONTHS
Exports, Including Reexports, General Imports, and Balance of Trade


Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports for Consumption

| Exports and Imports. | March |  | 3 Months Ended March |  | Increase ( + ) <br> Decrease(-) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |  |
|  | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Exports (U. S. mdse.) -- | 270,429 | 264,578 | ${ }^{\text {Dollars }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dollars }}$ | Dollars |
| Imports for consumption | 173,196 | .191,205 | 819,360 $492 ; 43$ | 690,874 513,051 | 124,486 +20.620 |


| Month or Period | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |
| M | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |  | Dollars | 1,0 |
| January | 169,577 | 173,560 | 195,689 | 219,063 | 285,772 | 210,261 |
| March_ | 187,418 | 181,667 | 192,405 | 229,671 2543 | 259,160 270 | 216.035 |
| April | 176.490 | 160,511 | 189,574 | 264,627 | 271,509 | 264,578 |
| May | 157,161 | 159.791 | 197,020 | 285,081 | 253,710 |  |
| June | 167,902 | 167,278 | .181,386 | 256,481 | 229,558 |  |
| July- | 159,128 | 167,865 | 177,006 | 264,613 | 224,860 |  |
| Septemb | 188,860 | 169.683 | 175,825 | 273, |  |  |
| October | 203,536 | 218,184 | 262,173 | ${ }_{329}{ }^{293}$ | 243,596 |  |
| Novemb | 192,156 | 267,258 | 223,920 | 311212 | 249844 |  |
| Dece | 168,442 | 220,931 | 226,666 | 319,431 | 266.287 |  |
| 3 mos. end. | 516,612 | 515,540 | 567,475 | 701,177 | 815,360 |  |
| 9 mos . end. M | 1,506,931 | 1,597,513 | 1,807,435 | 1,984,692 | 2,606,924 | 2,177,827 |
| 12 mos. end. De | 2,100,135 | 2,243,081 | 2,418,969 | 3,298,929 | 3,057,091 | , |
| Imports for Consumption- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 128,976 | 168,482 | 186,377 | 228,680 | 163,312 |  |
| Februar | 125.047 | 152,246 | 189,590 | 260,047 | 155,923 | 152.528 |
| A pril | 141,247 | 166,070 | $\begin{aligned} & 194,296 \\ & 199,776 \end{aligned}$ |  | 173.196 155.118 | 191,205 |
| May | 147.467 | 166.756 | 189,008 | 278,118 | 147.123 |  |
| June | 135,067 | 155.313 | 194,311 | 278,300 | 147,779 |  |
| July- | 124,010 | 173.096 | 197,458 | 262,919 | 147,767 |  |
| Augus Septer | 117,262 149,893 | 180.381 | 200,783 | 248,730 | 171,023 |  |
| October | 137,975 | 189,806 | 213.419 | 226,470 | 178.909 |  |
| Novem | 149,470 | 162,828 | 200.304 | 212,382 |  |  |
| Decem | 126,193 | 179,760 | 240,230 | 203,644 | 165,354 |  |
| mos. | 407,419 | 496,213 | 570,263 | 784,431 | 492,431 | 513,051 |
| $9 \mathrm{mos.end}$. | 1,250,477 | 1,301,016 | 1,624,817 | 2.055,049 | 1,880,535 | 1,520,219 |
| 12 mos . end. Dec | 1,636,003 | 2,038,905 | 2,423,977 | 3,009,852 | 1,949,620 | -21 |

GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS
Exports, Imports and Net Balance


Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve SystemApril Manufacturing Production Continued at March Rate but Mineral Production Declined-Industrial Output in First Quarter Increased Less Than Usual
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on April 26 its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based on statistics for March and the first three weeks of April, in which it stated that "in April manufacturing production was maintained at about the same rate as in March, but mineral production declined, reflecting a sharp reduction in output of bituminous coal pending settlement of negotiations between operators and miners. In the first quarter of this year industrial output, after a rapid rise in the latter half of 1938, increased less than is usual at this season." The Board, in its summary, also stated:

## Production

Volume of industrial production showed little change in March and the Board's seasonally adjusted index remained at $98 \%$ of the 1923-25 average. The index for the first quarter averaged 99, compared with 101 in the final quarter of last year. Activity at steel mills in March was at $54 \%$ of capacity, a slightly higher level that in January and February. Automobile production increased less than seasonally; retail sales of cars continued to fluctuate around a level considerably higher than last year but lower than in 1936 and 1937. Dealers' stocks of new cars began to decline in March, following an increase to a seasonally high level. Activity in the machinery industries increased further in March, continuing the rise that began last summer. Lumber production increased less than seasonally from the relatively low level of other recent months.
Production of non-durable goods in March continued at about the level
that has prevailed since last autumn. that has prevailed since last autumn. In the woolen textile industry activity showed a decrease from the high level of recent months, while at cotton mills and shoe factories output was maintained in large volume.
At meat-packing establishments and sugar refineries increases in activity At meat-packing establishments and sugar
were reported, following earlier declines.
were reported, following earlier declines. increased in March, according
Value of construction contract awards incren Value of construction contract awards increased in March, according
to F. W. Dodge Corp. figures, reflecting a seasonal rise in residential to F. W. Dodge Corp. figures, reflecting a seasonal rise in residential
and other private building. Awards for public projects showed little and oth
change.
In the first three weeks of April bituminous coal production declined to a low level as most mines were closed, pending the settlement of to a low level as most mines were closed, pending the settlement of
biennial contract negotiations between mine operators and workers. Steel ingot production was reduced somewhat, averaging about $52 \%$ of capacity, and automotile production showed little change from the rate reached in the latter part of March.

- • Distribution
- Sales at department stores and mail order houses increased somewhat more than seasonally in March, while variety store sales showed about the usual rise. For the first quarter as a whole retail sales were in about the same volume as in the inal quarter of 1938, after allowance for
seasonal changes. seasonal changes.
Freight car loadings showed less than the customary advance from laneous freight increased less than seasonally. In the first half of April
there was a marked decrease in freight traffic, reflecting in large part a sharp decline in coal shipments.


## Commodity Prices

Prices of steel scrap, copper, hides, and some other industrial raw materials declined from the middle of March to the third week of April, and there were decreases also in prices of livestock and dairy products. silk prices rose consid of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, declined to $76 \%$ of the 1926 average as compared with 77 in the middle of March and at the beginning of the year.

Bank Credit
Reflecting continued heavy gold imports and Treasury disbursements from its balances at the Reserve banks, member bank reserves and deposits increased sharply during the four weeks ending April 19. Excess reserves roke to a record high level of $\$ 4,000,000,000$. Total loans and investments at banks in 101 leading cities, which had shown little change during March, increased somewhat during the first three weeks of April, reflecting principally continued purchases of United States Government obligations by New. York City banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securitie declined.

> Money Rates and Security Prices

Prices of Government bonds and of other bonds of highest grades con tinued firm at high levels during March and the first three weeks of April, while prices of the lower-grade corporate bonds and of corporate stocks declined. The average discount rate on new issues of
Treasury bills continued at a low level, and other open market rates Treasury bills contin
remained unchanged.

## Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of

 Federal Reserve System for MarchThe Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on April 25 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&e., as follows:

> BUSINESS INDEXES 1923-1925 Averaze $=100$


Preliminary. *Data not yet available

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

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted far Seasonal Vatiation |  |  | Without Sea-sonal Adjustment |  |  | Without Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Mar. } \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \boldsymbol{F e b} . \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} M a r \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & F e b . \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Mar. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1938}^{M a r}$ |
| Durable Goods Iron and steel. | 87.6 | 87.6 | 83.8 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 84.4 | 81.6 | 79.7 | 64.3 88.0 |
| Machinery -.......... | 94.9 | 93.9 | ${ }^{98.9}$ | ${ }_{95} 94$ | ${ }_{96.0}^{93.4}$ | ${ }^{96.9}$ | 94.2 | ${ }_{91.4}^{91.8}$ | 88.1 |
| Transoortation equip | ${ }_{96.6}^{90.5}$ | ${ }_{98.6}^{92.1}$ | 74.1 | ${ }_{103.4}^{95.8}$ | 104.5 | 79.3 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 62.3 |
| Automobies. | ${ }_{93} 96$ | 94.0 | 86.6 | 94.3 | ${ }^{93 . \epsilon}$ | 86. | 89.1 | 88.3 | 74.3 |
| Number and products | 63.2 | 65.6 | 63.4 | 62.1 | ${ }_{68.6}$ | 62.3 | 53.6 | 53.0 | 51.8 53.0 |
| Stone, clay and glass. | 71.8 | 71.5 | 65.7 | 69.6 | $66 . \epsilon$ | 63.7 | 61.4 |  |  |
| Non-durable Coods |  |  |  |  | 101.2 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 87.7 | 78.0 |
| Textiles and produ | 89.1 | ${ }_{89.8}^{98.5}$ | ${ }_{80.3}$ | ${ }_{91.2}^{1}$ | 92.1 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 81.1 | 67.6 |
| Fearlng appare | 115.5 | 116.7 | 115.2 | 123.0 | 120.2 | 122.7 | 104.4 | 97.7 | ${ }_{76.8}^{95.8}$ |
| Leather products | 93.2 | 192.8 | 89.8 | ${ }_{111} 97 . \epsilon$ | ${ }_{10}^{96 . \ell}$ | ${ }^{9} 124.6$ | ${ }_{113}^{83.5}$ | ${ }_{111} 83.3$ | ${ }_{113.3}^{76.6}$ |
| Food products. | 122.2 | ${ }_{63}^{121.1}$ | ${ }_{64}^{122.4}$ | ${ }_{59}^{111.8}$ | ${ }_{62.4}^{110 .}$ | ${ }_{63}^{112.8}$ | 113.t | ${ }_{50.5}^{11.5}$ | ${ }_{54.7}^{13.3}$ |
| Tobacco products | 60.3 108.4 | ${ }_{105.9}^{63.5}$ | 64.8. | 108.0 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 104.6 | 102.2 | 101.3 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Paper and }}{ }$ Chemicals $\& \dot{\text { p }}$ petroleum prods | 111.8 | 111.7 | 112.7 | 114.3 | 112.1 | 115.1 | 121.5 | 119.8 | 117.3 |
| Petroleum refining-----e- | 117.4 | 117.6 |  | 116.2 | 116.6 | 121.2 | 131,2 | 132.1 | 136.5 |
| ( petroleum refining .-.... | 110.6 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 1113.8 | 811.1 | $1{ }^{1} 113.6$ |  |  | 111.3 60.9 |
| Rubber products....... | 83. | 81.2 | 72.4 | 82.7 | 81.3 |  |  |  |  |

National Industrial Conference Board Reports Cost of Living of Wage Earners Declined $0.2 \%$ from February to March
The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined $0.2 \%$ from February to March, chiefly because of a decrease in food, according to the regular monthly survay of the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs in March, 1939, were $2.1 \%$ ference than a year ago, $14.4 \%$ lower than 10 years ago, but lower than a year ago, $14.4 \%$ lower than 10 years ago, 1933 $18.4 \%$ higher than at the low point in the spring of 14 , further
The Board, in its announcement issued April 14, The Board
Food prices declined $0.5 \%$ from February to March, bringing them to a level $2.9 \%$ lower than in March, 1938; $24.7 \%$ lower than in March, 1929; but $27.7 \%$ higher than at the low point of 1933 .
Rents averaged the same in March as in February. They were 1.6\% lower than a year ago; $6.4 \%$ lower than in March, 1929; but $37.3 \%$ higher than at the beginning of 1934. their low point.
Clothing prices declined $0.1 \%$, in the month interval. They were $4: 2 \%$ ower than in March, 1938; $25.9 \%$ lower than in March, 1929; but 19.1\% higher than at the low of 1933
$0.2 \%$ lowet than in February; $0.6 \%$ lower than in March, 1938; and $8.4 \%$ lower than in March, 1929.
The cost of sundries averaged the same in February and March. It was $1.1 \%$ lower than in March, 1908,3 of 1933
$7.2 \%$ higher than at the low poind 0.3 higher than in Febre. $2 \%$ higher than a year ago: and $16.9 \%$ higher than 10 years ago

| Item | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Relative } \\ \text { Importance } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Family } \\ \text { Budget } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Indexes of the Cost of <br> Living. $1923=100$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{33}$ | 78.0 | 78.4 86.1 | -0.5 <br> 0.0 <br> 0 |
| Housing | ${ }_{12}^{20}$ | 86.1 72.3 | 88.1 72.4 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{0.1}$ |
| Clothing. |  | 72.4 78.4 | 78.3 78.5 68 | ${ }_{-0.5}^{+0.1}$ |
| Women's | 5 | 66.2 85.8 | 66.5 85.9 | -0.1 |
| Fuel Coal alight. |  | 85.6 88.6 88 | 85.8 86.2 | -0.2 |
| Guas and electricit | 30 | 86.2 96.7 | 86.2 96.7 | 0.0 |
|  | 100 |  |  | -0.2 |
| Wurchasing value of do |  | 117.8 | 117.5 | +0.3. | * Based on food price Indexes of the

for March 14, 1939, and Feb. 14, 1939,

## Taxes Took $22 \%$ of National Income in 1938, Says

 National Industrial Conference Board-Highest Ratio on RecordAmericans paid a greater share of their national income in taxes in 1938 than in any other year as far back as records are available, according to a report on the trends in taxation made public April 19 by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. The share taken by taxes last year, according to preliminary estimates made by the Conference Board, was 2c. per dollar of national income, a marked increase over he previous peak in taxation in 1937, when the rate was 7. per income dollar. Total collections by Federal, tate and local authorities amounted to approximately $13,700,000,000$ the largest sum ever taken by taxes in the United States in a single year. This represented a tax burden of $\$ 105$ per capita for the entire population, and an average of $\$ 317$ per person employed. The Board further explained:

Tax collections have mounted steadily since 1933, according to the report, but until 1938 the national income also rose each year, so that the ratio of taxation to national income remained near $17 \%$ throughout the five-year period. Last year, however, total collections rose $11.4 \%$ higher than in 1937, while the national income dropped more than $10 \%$ The increase in tax collections has been so rapid that even if the national income in 1938 had remained at the post-depression peak of nearly $\$ 69,400,000,000$ reached in 1937, the proportion taken by taxes would still have been considerably higher than ever before in our historyjust under 20c. per income dollar.
During the nineteen twenties the ratio of tax collections to national income averaged about $12 \%$. At the 1938 level of the tax burden, a
national income of $\$ 114,000,000,000$, or almost double that of last year, would be required to restore that ratio.
Federal collections were found to have taken an increasing proportion of the tax total in recent years, rising from $22.0 \%$ in 1932 to $43.3 \%$ in 1938.
The following table shows the Conference Board's estimates of the national income and total tax collections from 1925 through 1938; also the percentage of the national income taken by all taxing authorities and by the Federal Government in each year:

| Year | National Income | $\xrightarrow[\text { All Tax }]{\text { Collections }}$ | Per Cent Tax Coliections |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1925-29 average | (In Billions | of Dollars) |  |
| 1930 | 72.4 | 18.9 | 12.0 |
| 1931 | 60.2 | 9.3 | 15.4 |
| 1932 | 46.7 | 8.1 | 17.4 |
| 1933 | 44.7 | 7.5 | 16.8 |
| 1935 | 51.6 56.2 | 8.8 9.7 | 17.0 17.3 |
| 1936 | 65.2 | ${ }_{10.5}^{9.7}$ | 16.1 |
| 1937 prelliminary | 69.4 | 12.3 | 17.7 |
| 1938 preliminary | 62.3 | 13.7 | 22.0 |

New York State Factory Employment and Payrolls Increased Greater-Than-Seasonally from February to March
Factory employment in New York State rose $1.2 \%$ from the middle of February to the middle of March according to a statement issued April 11 by Industrial Commissioner to a statement issued April 11 by Industrial Commissioner
Frieda S. Miller. Payrolls rose $3.5 \%$. These gains were Frieda S. Miller. Payrolls rose $3.5 \%$. These gains were
slightly greater than the average February to March changes of $0.9 \%$ in factory employment and $2.9 \%$ in payrolls over the last 24 years. The statement continued:
The New York State Department of Labor's index of factory employment, based on the average of the years 1925-1927 as 100 , rose to 82.9. The corresponding index of pay rolls was 79.5. Compared with March a year ago, the level of employment was $7.2 \%$ higher this March, and the payroll level was $12.6 \%$ higher.
These statements are based on preliminary tabulations covering 2,166 firms collected and analyzed in the Division of Statistics and Information under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton. These firms employed 396,745 workers in March on a total payroll of $\$ 10,913,661$. Average weekly earnings rose to $\$ 27.51$ compared with February's $\$ 27.02$ and last March's
$\$ 26.46$.

Improvement in All Industrial Districts Except Binghamton-EndicottJohnson City
The only industrial district of the State to report a lower level of both employment and payrolls this month was the Binghamton-EndicottJohnson City district. This was mainly due to continued slackened activity at shoe plants. Utica, which reported the largest gains last month, reported a slight net loss of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ in employment accompanied by a $1.7 \%$ rise in total wage payments. The main factors in the employment drop were the bankruptcy of one steam and hot water heating plant and a lay-off of some of the cotton workers rehired last month. However, most silk and knit goods, furniture and sporting goods plants were busier and their wage ncreases more than offset the decreases noted above.
The upward trend in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district that began in August, 1938 continued this month. All industries except railroad equipment and chemicals participated in the employment gain that was the largest for any industrial district of the State. Most industries in Buffalo, Rochester and syracuse showed little net change. In Buffalo, gains in the heet metal, transportation equipment, planos and textile industries were responsible for the higher level of employment and payrolls. In Rochester, large lay-off at one railroad oquipment plant plants more than ofsed large lay-orf at one railroad equipment plant. In Syracuse, the main women's whing he chontwg and steel imdustries. Continued gains at and building supplies firms ware painly responsible thease at prining mployment and payrolls in "New Yoric City. for the net increases in employment and payrolls in "New York City


Increases Noted in Pennsylvania Factory Employment and Payrolls from February to March-Delaware Factories also Report Gains
The number of workers employed in Pennsylvania fac tories increased fractionally from February to March, and wage disbursements increased $1 \%$, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. These gains were somewhat above seasonal expectations. Under date of April 20 the Bank further reported:

Wage payments increased in all major lines except textiles, in which the usual March contraction was reported. There was a marked expansion, however, in payrolls at clothing factories, where activity usually shows little change at this time of the year. Substantial improvement was reported by manufacturers of leather, lumber, and paper products, and gains were larger than customary at plants turning out chemical, nonferrous metal, and stone, clay and glass products.

Factory employment in March was nearly $3 \%$ greater than a year ago and $11 \%$ above the low of last June. Wage payments have increased almost steadily to a level $27 \%$ above the low point last year and in March were $13 \%$ larger than in March, 1938. The sharpest gains were in the durable goods industries.
The total number of employee-hours worked increased $2 \%$ from February to March, and showed a gain of $17 \%$ over a year earlier. Working time averaged 35.9 hours a week as against 35.7 in February and 31.9 a year ago. Average hourly earnings approximated 69 c ., or about the same
as in March, 1938 .

The Bank's announcement had the following to say regarding conditions in Delaware factories:

Employment and payrolls in Delaware factories increased $\mathbf{1 \%}$ and $\mathbf{8 \%}$, respectively, in March, and were $12 \%$ and $14 \%$ above the level of a year ago. Working time showed a gain of $2 \%$ in the month and an increase of $17 \%$ over last year.

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement-Week Ended April 15, 1939

The lumber industry during the week ended April 15, 1939 , stood at $64 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $69 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $62 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929 ; shipments, about $64 \%$ of that week's shipments; new orders, about $61 \%$ of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported production was about the same as in the preceding week; shipments were $7 \%$ greater. Reported new orders were only $1 \%$ less and maintained the comparatively high volume of the preceding four weeks. They exceeded the corresponding week of 1938 by $32 \%$. Reported production was $17 \%$ above and shipments were $20 \%$ above last year's week. For softwoods, production, shipments and new orders were, respectively, $17 \%$ greater, $19 \%$ greater and $31 \%$ greater than in corresponding week of 1938 . New business (hardwoods and softwoods) was $7 \%$ above production, and shipments were $6 \%$ above output in the week ended April 15. Reported production for the 15 weeks of the year to date was $16 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipments were $12 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $10 \%$ above the orders of the 1938 period. New business for the 15 weeks of 1939 was $10 \%$ above output; shipments were $10 \%$ above. The Association further reported:
During the week ended April 15, 1939, 524 mills produced 207,404,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $220,262,000$ feet; wooked orders of $221,458,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 535 ; production, 205,414,000 feet; shipments, 205,: All feet;
All regions except Southern Pine; Western Pine, Southern Cypress and Southern Hardwood reported new orders above production in the week ended
April 15, 1939. All except Western Pine and Southern Cypress reported April 15, 1939. All except Western Pine and Southern Cypress reported shipments above output. All regions reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1938. All but Northprn Pine reported shipments above last year. All but Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock and Northern Lumber orders production above the 1938 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended April 15, 1939, by 439 the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $210,653,000$ feet, or $6 \%$ above production. Production was $198,925,000$ feet. Reports from 104 hardwood mills give new $198,925,000$ fect.
Reports from 104 hardwood mills give new business as $8,714,000$ feet, $9,609,000$ feet, or $13 \%$ above production. Production was $8,479,000$ feet. Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 432 identical softwood mills was 197,780,000 eet, and a year ago it was $168,463,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively $209,480,000$ feet and 176,$292 ; 000$ feet, and orders received, $211,558,000$ feet and $162,028,000$ feet. In the case of hardwoods, 89 identical mills reported production Iast week and a year ago $6,833,000$ feet and $6,224,000$ feet ; shipments, $8,097,000$ feet and $5,514,000$ feet, and orders, $7,438,000$ feet and $4,015,000$ feet.

## Lamborn \& Co. Distributing World Retail Sugar Price Chart

W The lowness of the retail price of sugar in the United States as contrasted with higher prices in other parts of the world is illustrated in a chart being distributed by Lamborn \& Co., New York. The chart presents a display of retail prices of sugar in. 42 countries, representing over $80 \%$ of the world's consumption of sugar. In 29 countries the price in 1938 was higher than that in the United States which was 5.4 eənts per pound, while in only 12 countries the price was lower. The firm's announcement added:
For 16 of the countries the recail price ranged from 8 cents a pound to 15.7 cents a pound; for 7 countries the range was from 6 cents to 8 cents; for 6 countries prices ranged from 5.45 cents to 6 cents; and in 13 countries the range was between 2.54 cents and 5.4 cents.

## Automobile Output in March

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 March, 1939, consisted of 371,940 vehicles, of which 299,703 were passenger cars, and 72,237 were commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors, as compared with 297,841 vehicles in Fenruary, 1939, 221,795 vehicles in March, 1938, and 494,121 vehicles in March, 1937. 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 1939 are based on data received from 73 manufacturers in the United States, 22 making passenger cars and 62 making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors ( 11 of the 22 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passengers cars and commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors have been included in the number as shown as making passenger cars or commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus,
street sweepers, and buses, but the number of specialpurpose 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 February, 1939, 1938 and 1937 appeared in the March 25 issue of the "Chronicle," page 1716

| Year andMonh | Unted States (Factory Sales) |  |  | nada (Production) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { (All) } \\ \text { Vehicles) } \end{gathered}$ | Passenger Cars. | Trucks, <br> \&c. | Total |  | Comm'l Trucks |
| $\begin{gathered} 1999 \\ \text { Februar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 297,841 \\ & 371,940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2399,980 \\ 299,703 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} * 57,861 \\ 72,237 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,300 \\ 17,549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,914 \\ 12 ; 689 \end{gathered}$ | 886 |
| Tot. 3 mos. end. Mar- | 1,008,933 | 819,71 | 189,2 | 46,6 | 5,0 | 11, |
|  | 186,531 221,795 | $\begin{aligned} & 139,380 \\ & 174,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47,151 \\ 47,730 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,066 \\ 16,802 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,753 \\ & 12,276 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.513}$ |
| Tot. 3 mos. en | 617,854 | 468,950 | 148,904 | 50, | 37,414 | 13,078 |
| February | 1 | 296,788 <br> 403 <br> 403,878 | $\begin{gathered} 60,242 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,707 \\ & .24,901 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,173 \\ & 19,127 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,534 \\ & 5,774 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tot. 3 mos. end. Mar | 1,237,917 | 1,010,161 | 227,756 | 64,191 | 47,997 | 16,1 |

* Reievised.


## Canadian Newsprint Production in March Above Month Ago-Shipments Increased 27,000 Tons Abov

February-United States Output Also Increases
Production of newsprint by Canadian mills in March amounted to 220,648 tons, compared with 200,631 tons in February and 224,604 tons in March, 1938, according to figures issued by the Newsprint Association of Canada. March shipments totaled 205,099 tons, an increase over February shipments of 178,236 tons, and an increase over March, 1938, shipments of 182,687 tons.

Production in the United States for March was 79,929 tons against 70,868 tons in February. United States shipments amounted to 81,616 tons as compared with 71,926 tons in February.

Petroleum and Its Products-May Crude Oil Estimate Off-Texas Orders Cut in May Output-Crude Oil Average Production Jumps-Connolly Hot Oil Bill Opposed-Crude Petroleum Stocks Expand-Industry's World Fair Show Opens
Daily average market demand for crude oil in the United States during May was estimated at 3,425,000 barrels, off 8,800 barrels from the current month's forecast and 3,500 barrels below actual demand for the comparable period a year ago, in the monthly forecast of the United States Bureau of Mines.

The Texas Railroad Commission on April 26 issued orders restricting May and June production of crude oil to a base restricting May and June production of crude oil to a base
of $1,393,077$ barrels daily, which is 13,000 under the daily average market figure set for the Lone Star State by the Bureau of Mines. It was pointed out, however, that the under-allowable would be absorbed during May by the completion of new wells.
Sunday shutdowns were continued by the new orders which also made compulsory Saturday shutdowns in at least two weeks of each month. The orders met with general approval of Texas oil men who had feared a possible repetition of the April events when three proration orders were issued the first of which threatened serious overproduction. Until the first of which threatened serious overproduction.
the new orders were issued; the threat of a flood of oil hitting the new orders were issued, the threat of a flood of oil hitting the market as a result of the orig
"The State of Texas is positively going to stay within the market demand,"E. O. Thompson, member of the Railroad Commission and head of the Interstate Oil Compact Com mission, wired C. F, Roeser, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America. "I believe that all of the oil States are going to keep their production within Bureau of Mines estimates. Louisiana has her production in line, and Mines estimates. Louisiana has
Repercussions against the original April orders, signed by Chairman Lon Smith and Commissioner G. A. Sadler, continue with reports from Texas indicating that the court fight which was initiated against the now-rescinded April order will be pushed for the purpose of erecting an effective legal barrier against the repetition of any such occurrence Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Sadler have admitted that they issued the now-famous order without meeting with operators in the fields affected to discuss the new ruling.

Resentment is still rife, according to trade comment, not only among the operators hit by the drastically reduced allowables in the west, southwest and Gulf Coast Texas fields by the original order but also among those operators who stood to benefit by the curtailment in these fields. The apparent discriminatory features of the order have aroused uncertainty as to the possibility of similar orders affecting other fields in the future.

Daily average crude oil spurted during the April 22 week, gaining 32,200 barrels to reach a figure nearly 100,000 barrels above the April market demand estimate of the Bureau of Mines. The mid-week report of the American Petroreau of Mines. The mid-week report of the American Petro-
$3,526,700$ barrels, which compares with the Federal agency's April market demand estimate of $3,434,000$ barrels. The 32,200 -barrel gain compares with an increase of more than 50,000 barrels in the previous week.

Texas again played the leading role in boosting the Na tion's crude oil production into abnormally high levels. Production in the Lone Star State rose 19,000 barrels to hit a daily average of $1,454,150$ barrels. Oklahoma also showed a sharp expansion, production there rising 15,100 barreis to a daily average of 451,600 barrels. California was substantially lower, output easing off 17,500 barrels to a substantially lower, daily average of only 610,700 barrels. Louisiana was up daily average of only 610,700 barrels. Louisiana was up
3,950 barrels to a daily total of 268,800 barrels with Kansas 3,950 barrels to a daily total of 268,800 bar
up 1,050 barrels to 171,000 barrels daily.
In the meantime, major oil-producing States acted to curtail production in line with the lowered allowable for Texas. The Kansas Corporation Commission on April 25 announced that the May allowable would be 177,000 barrels, which is 24,400 barrels above the market demand estimate of the Bureau of Mines for that State. The order, incidentally is the first issued by the new Republican adminisdentally, is under the new proration law
Maintenance of the monthly allowable of 428,000 barrels for Oklahoma which has ruled for the past several months was ordered by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission in its May quota announcement. Oil producers and purchasers were in accord with the recommendations of Chief Conservation officer W. J. Armstrong in holding the quota at this figure, which is nearly 30,000 barrels under the daily average market demand for Oklahoma as set by the Bureau of Mines in its monthly market demand estimate

Passage of the Atkinson Oil Control Bill by the California State Assembly Oil Industries Committee and recommendation by this body of the bill's passage by the State's Assembly was disclosed in press reports from the West Coast on April 25. The bill has suffered marked revision since its original submission. One of the main features of the revised version is a provision for its administration by a commission composed of five members. One member would be chosen from each of the State's five gas-and-oil districts. The chief administrative officer under the law would be the State of California Director of Natural Resources.
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States in mid-April were up 83,000 barrels. The United States Bureau of Mines report placed the April 15 total at $275,857,000$ barrels. The report disclosed that domestic stocks showed an appreciation of only 8,000 barrels while inventories of foreign crude showed a gain of 75,000 barrels:
Publie hearings on the Senate-approved bill making permanent the provisions of the Connolly "Hot Oil", bill were started this week by the House Interstate Commerce sub-committee. Senator Connolly, father of the bill, appeared before the committee to ask its approval of the measure which prohibits the inter-state shipments of crude or refiped products produced in violation of State laws. Sub committee Chairman Cole placed in the record letters from Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Assistant Secretary Burlew advocating making the act permanent, both stressing the importance of oil to the national defense.
Bitter opposition was voiced to the bill by Representative John M. Coffee, 'author of a bill, also under consideration by the sub-committee, which would repeal the Connally measure. The oil industry is "the greatest monopoly in the history of America," ho charged in his testimony before the sub-committeé. The primary purpose of the move to make the hot oil bill permanent, he contended, is to "freeze" the price of gasolins and "entrench larger producers' of oil."
Srong arguments for continuance of the Connally hot oil bill were advanced by R. B. Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America whose testimony held that the bill has passed the "experimental" stage and has proyen its value as permanent legislation. "The Connally law," he stated, "cannot be treated as a measure for maintaining an artificial price for this product. measurall Naturally, one effect on this law to halt illegal overproduction which flooded markets,
produced bargain-sale prices for this valuable material." produced bargain-sale prices for this valuable material.
W. J. Kemnitzer, geologist, characterized the measure a "a link in the chain of legislation to control the production of oil," in voicing opposition to the continuance of the measure. He added, "although put forth as a conservation measure, the act in effect was primarily trade-restraining, price-fixing and monopolistic." Mr. Kemnitzer also attacked the monthly market demand forecasts of the Bureau of Mines, charging that they were influenced by the major oil units.
Formal dedication of the Petroleum Industry Exhibition at the New York World's Fair on April 25 was marked by colorful ceremonies with Mayor La Guardia as guest of honor. A wire from John D. Rockefeller Jr., from Williamsburg, Va., characterized petroleum as "the greatest single influence in the tremendous advances made by civilization in the last century." There were no price changes.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells


REFINED PRODUCTS SOCO NY-VACUUM ADVANCES GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL PRICES-GASOLINE DEMAND IN MAY 7\% OVER LAST YEAR-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS IN-CREASE-REFINERY OPERATIONS DECLINE
P- Seasonal strength in motor fuel prices developed Wednesday s.with Socony-Vacuum Oil raising tank car and tank $^{\text {and }}$ wagon quotations in all boroughs of New York City with the exception of Richmond County, effective April 27.
Lunder the new price schedule, which was followed by other companies, tank car prices to consumers will be 6.6 cents a gallon, against 6.5 cents previously: Undivided dealers will pay 7.8 cents against 7.4 cents earlier with the minimum retail price climbing to 11.3 cents a gallon from 10.5 cents. Tank car prices for Nassau County were unchanged but undivided dealers' prices were lifted to 7.8 cents from 7.4 cents.

The tank car price for gasoline in Richmond County was lifted to 6.6 cents from 6.5 cents a gallon posted previously and prices to undivided dealers were lifted the same figure to 8 cents, against 7.9 cents. No minimum retail price was set for Richmond County. The new tank wagon prices for lower Westchester County will be the same as in New York City.

Light fuel oils and kerosene prices showed contra-seasonal advances during the week in response to the tightening supply-and-demand picture because of the shipping strike. Socony-Vacuum, followed by Pan American Petroleum and Transport, raised the price of No. 2 heating oil in barges $1 / 8$-cent a gallon to $33 / 4$ cents, on Wednesday. Kerosene was lifted $1 / 8$-cent a gallon to $43 / 8$ cents for tank cars, and $41 / 4$ cents in barges.

The shipping strike was held the primary factor in a general advance of 10 cents a barrel in the New York harbor price of Grade C bunker fuel oil posted Friday (April 28) by the Cities Service Co. and other leading marketers. The new price schedule, which also affected Boston, is $\$ 1.05$ a barrel against 95 cents a barrel ruling previously.

While making allowances for disturbed European political conditions, the U.S. Bureau of Mines was bullish in its May estimate of domestic gasoline demand which it out at 48,000,000 barrels; an increase of $7 \%$ over the comparable period last year. At the current rate of consumption it appears that 1939, aided by World Fairs in New York and Cailfornia will set a new record for the third successive year. Motor fuel exports during May, based upon exporters' forecasts were placed at $4,300,000$ barrels by the Bureau of Mines, off 276,000 from the actual total for May, 1938

A contra-seasonal decline in stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline developed during the April 22 week, the American Petroleum Institute report showing a rise of 698,000 barrels in holdings which reached a total of $87,769,-$ 000 barrels. Although refinery operations were curtailed by 1.2 points, dipping to $80.3 \%$ of capacity, daily average runs of crude to stills were too high despite the fact that the daily average of $3,280,000$ barrels was off 50,000 barrels

- Stocks of gasoline held at refineries were up 394,000 barrels to $55,540,000$ barrels while inventories at bulk terminals were up 293,000 barrels to $25,955,000$ barrels. Holdings of unfinished gasoline gained 21,000 barrels to hit $6,274,000$ barrels. Gas and fuel oil stocks gained 95,000 barrels to $126,893,000$ barrels, the first gain in months which was in reflection of the normal spring slump in demand.
Representative price changes follow:
April 26-Socony-Vacuum, advanced tank car and tank wagon prices of gasoline from 0.1c. to 0.3 c . a gallon in the metropolitan New York area. April 26-Socony-Vacuum advanced barge prices for No. 2 light heating oil $1 / \mathrm{c}$., kerosene also moving up the same, changes effective in New York Harbor
April 28-Cities Service Co., followed by other units, advanced prices of Grade C bunker fuel oil prices 10 cents a barrel at New York and Boston to $\$ 1.05$
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery
 Warner-Quinlan:-

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
 (1.6

New York .-. Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included
$z$ New York $\$ .195$,
2 Not including $2 \%$ city sales tax.

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended

 April 22 Up 32,200 BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended April 22, 1939, was $3,526,700$ barrels. This was a rise of 32,200 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the $3,434,000$ 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 April. Daily average produc-oil-producing States during April. Daily average produc-
tion for the four weeks ended April 22, 1939, is estimated
at $3,526,700$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended April 23, 1938, totaled 3,440,100 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 April 22 totaled 673,000 barrels, a daily average of 96,143 barrels, compared with a dally a verage of 138.857 barress for the week ended April 15, and 150,143 barrels daily for the four weeks ended April 22.
There were no receipts of Calfornia oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coasc ports for the week ended April 22 compared with a daily average of 26,571 barrels for the week ended April 15 and 22,393 barrels danly for the four weeks ended April 22.
Reports received from refining companies owning $85.8 \%$ of the $4,268,000$ 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 pasis, $3,280,000$ barrels of crude oll daily during the week, and that all companies ha the sipe lines as of the end of the week, $87,769,000$ barrels of firished and unfinished gasoline; 21,058,000 barrels of gas and distillate fuel oil and 105,835,000 el oil.
refinery campanies owning $84.9 \%$ of the total daily cefina capaty of the country amounted to $9,785,000$ barrels

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{a} \\ \text { B. of M. } \\ \text { Calcu- } \\ \text { lated } \\ \text { Require- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (April) } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { Apr. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Apr. } 22 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeck } \\ \text { Bnded } \\ \text { Apr.22 } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Apr. } 23 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma Kansas..- | $\begin{aligned} & 473,300 \\ & 152,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,000 \\ & 156,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451,600 \\ & 171,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} +15,100 \\ +1,050 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 440,650 \\ & 165,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 499,400 \\ 181,900 \end{array}$ |
| Panhandle Texas |  |  | 74,100 | +11,550 | 68,300 |  |
| North Texas |  |  | 84,450 | -300 | 84,550 |  |
| West Central Texa |  |  | 31,300 | +200 | 31,150 | 29,650 |
| West Texas |  |  | 229,650 | $+800$ | 220,750 | 196,150 |
| East Central Texas |  |  | 104,750 | -300 | 103,700 | 100,700 |
| East Texas. |  |  | 446,650 | -350 | 428,350 | 432,400 |
| Southwest Texas |  |  | 256,650 | +1,500 | 248,500 | 232,500 |
| Coastal Texas |  |  | 226,600 | +5,900 | 218,200 | 208,950 |
| Total Tex | 1,412,700 | b1432705 | 1,454,150 | +19.000 | 1,403,500 | 1,339,550 |
| North Loulsia |  |  | 75. | +2,000 | 72,800 |  |
| Total Louislana | 262,000 | 257,920 | 268,800 | +3,950 | 264,950 | 262,500 |
| Arkansas | 53,300 | 52,993 | 52,650 | -700 | 53,600 |  |
| Illinois. | 149,300 |  | 174,500 | +9,500 | 168,850 | 149,550 |
| Eastern (not incl. Ill.) | 104,800 |  | 98,750 | +300 | 98,150 |  |
| Michigan | 48,300 |  | 61,100 | +2,600 | 59,100 | 51,050 |
| W yoming | 50,000 |  | 57,450 | +1,900 | 55,000 | 50,100 |
| Montan | 15,300 |  | 14,350 | -250 | 14,000 | 13,100 |
| Colorad | 5,000 115,300 |  | 3,550 108,100 | $-100$ | 3,700 | 4,400 |
| New M | 115,300 | 113,700 | 108,100 | -2,650 | 109,550 | 105,950 |
| Total east of Callt. | 2,842,000 |  | 2,916,000 | + $+49,700$ | 2,836,500 | 2,711,200 |
| Callifornia | 592,000 | c575,000 | 610,700 | -17,500 | 619,350 | 728,900 |

Total United States $3,434,000 \quad \int_{3,526,700}+32,2003,455,850 \mid 3,440,100$ Note-The figures indicated above do no
might have been surreptitiously produced

## a These are Bureau of Mines' calcult

oll based upon certain premises outlined in the requirements of domestic crude April. As requirements may be supplled either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from orude oil inventories, must be deducted au' estimated requirem to determine the amount of new crude b Net dally b Net dally a average basic allowable for the 30 -d
Shut-downs are ordered for all Sundays during A pril.
c Recommendation of Central Committee of California On Producers.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED APRIL 22, 1939
(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

x Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. z April, 1938 dally average.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that a substantial increase marked the production of anthracite in Pennsylvania during the week of April 15. The total estimated output of $1,212,000$ tons showed a gain of 228,000 tons or $23 \%$ over production in the week of April 8. Compared with the same week of 1938 there was an increase of nearly $20 \%$.
The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly report stated that the total production of bituminous coal for the week ended April 15, 1939, is estimated at 2,095,000 tons. This was an increase of $8.3 \%$ over the revised figure for the week preceding. Prior to the suspension of mining in the Appalachian fields which followed March 31, the output was running at about $7,500,000$ tons a week. A year ago in mid-April, it was running $5,300,000$ tons a week.

The figures of current production include a"comparatively small tonnage loaded from storage piles at the minss. The figures are based upon current reports of loadings of coal and beehive coke by railroad or waterway. They include allowance for shipments by truck, based upon such informalowance for shipments by truck, based upon such informa-
tion as is available under the unsettled conditions of the suspension.

ESTIMATED UNITED states production of soft coal
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date d |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Ant. }} 195$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r, 8 \\ & 1939 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r .16 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | 1939 | 1938 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal aTotal, including mine fuel Dally average | $\stackrel{2,095}{349}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,935}$ | 5.3884 | ${ }_{1}^{96,688}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 108,956 \\ 1.086 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,508 \\ 1.781 \end{array}$ |

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the
production of il mite, semi-anthracite, and anthracite outsice of Pennsylvania. pronction of lisnite, seml-anthracite, and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania.
b Subject to revision. $\mathbf{e}$ Revised. d Sum ot and corresponding 15 weeks of 1938 and 1929 .
estimated production of pennsylyania anthracite and (In Net COKs)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A p r .15 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r .8 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\right\|_{1938} ^{A p r .16}$ | 1839 | 1938 c | 1929 c |
| Pa. Anthracte- | 1212,000 | 984,000 | 1012,000 | 14,894,000 | 14.113,000 | 20,951,000 |
| Dot.elly average...- | 202,000 | 164,000 | 168,700 | 170,200 | 161,300 | 239,400 |
| Comm't production_b Beehive Coke- | 1151,000 | 935,000 | 961,000 | 14,149,000 | 13,407,000 | 19,443,000 |
| United States total Daily average | 3,600 600 | $\begin{gathered} 5,900 \\ 983 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 18,400 \\ 3,067 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228,600 \\ 2,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 355,400 \\ \mathbf{3 , 9 4 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,799,500^{19.99} \end{array}$ |

a Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized
operations: b Excludes collery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number operations: b Excludes colllery fue
of working days in the three years.

## Summary of Gas Company Statistics for the Month of

 FebruaryThe American Gas Association reported that revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities totaled $\$ 84,008,500$ in February, an increase of $8.1 \%$ from the figure of $\$ 77$;697,800 reported for February, 1938.
Revenues of the manufactured gas industry aggregated $\$ 32,811,400$ for the month, an increase of $5.1 \%$. The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 51,197,100$, an increase of $10.2 \%$ from February, 1938.

Sales of manufactured gas reported for February Sales of marufacture gas reported for February
amounted to $33,662,000,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $7.1 \%$, while natural gas sales for the month were $134,515,100,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $11.7 \%$. Sales of manufactured gas for domestic cooking, water heating, refrigeration, \&c., were $2.5 \%$ above a year ago, while sales for house heating purposes registered a gain of $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 \%}$ over the preceding year.
Natural gas sales for industrial purposes amounted to $54,691,000,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $12.3 \%$ from the figure reported in February, 1938. Sales of natural gas for generating electric power aggregated 11,924,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of $4.5 \%$ from a year ago.

World Tin Production for First Two Months of 1939 Decreased 3\% from 1938-Consumption $16 \%$ Below Y'ear Ago
According to the April issue of the "Statistical Bulletin" published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, world tin production in the first two months of 1939 amounted to 26,100 tons, being a decrease of $3 \%$ as compared with 27,000 tons produced in the first two months of 1938 . Production of the signatory countries accounted for 21,000 tons, against 22,100 tons last year. Exports from the signatory countries (in long tons) in March, 1939, amounted to:


-The Council's announcement issued April 27 went on to say (figures in parentheses refer to the corresponding period of the previous year):
World apparent tin consumption in the first two months of 1939 amounted to $22,200(26,500)$ tons, being a decrease of $16 \%$ as compared with the
first two months of 1938 . Consumption in the United Kingdom at first two months of 1938. Consumption in the United Kingdom at 3,015 $(2,428)$ tons shows an increase of nearly 600 tons. Increases occurred also
in a few other countries, but in most countries consumption shows decreases in a few other countries, but in most countries consumption shows decreases
in the period under review. In the United States there was a decrease of in the period under review. In the United States there was a decrease of
942 tons to 8,681 tons, in the U. S. S. R. of 1,885 tons to 1,250 tons in Germany of 850 tons to 1,551 tons, and in France of 342 tons to 1,202 tons.
Hereunder follows the usual table showing consumption statistics of the principal countries in the year ended February, 1939, compared with the preceding year (in tons of 2,240 pounds):

|  | 12 Months Ended February |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Increase } \\ \text { or Decrease } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 |  |
| United States--- | 80,400 | 49,800 | -38 |
| United Kingdom_ | 24,500 26,700 | 18,900 14.300 | ${ }_{-23}^{-23}$ |
| Germany. | - | 14,300 12,600 | - ${ }^{46}$ |
| Japan... | 8,400 | 10.700 | +27 |
| France. | 8.800 | 8.700 |  |
| Italy | 4,200 | 4.400 | $\begin{array}{r}+5 \\ +33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Canada | ${ }_{2}^{2,600}$ | 2,400 2,400 | +33 +8 |
| British Indis | ${ }_{2}^{2.800}$ | 2,300 | -18 |
| Other countrie | 20,400 | 20,400 |  |
| Total andarent consumption | 193.700 | 147,300 | -24 |

World tinplate production in the first two months of 1939 amounted to $573,000(503,000)$ tons, being an increase of $14 \%$ as compared with the corresponding period of 1938. Production in the 12 months ended February, 1939, was $3,063,000(4,080,000)$ tons.

World automobile output in the first two months of 1939 amounted to $891,000(644,000)$ vehicles, being an increase of $38 \%$. Production in the 12 months ended February was $4,227,000(6,011,000)$ vehicles.

Non-Ferrous Metals-Copper Advanced to 101/4c. After Drop to 10c. Level-Demand Fairly Active
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of April 27 reported that despite the fact that the market for nonferrous metals remained under the spell of the tense foreign ferrous metals remained under the spel of the tense foreign
situation, buying was on a larger scale. Lead and tin situation, buying was on a larger scale. Lead and tin
sold in good volume all week, but it was not until April 26 that copper showed signs of reviving. Buying interest in zinc also improved, though moderately. Most of the excitement centered in copper, owing to an unexpected advance in the price named April 26 by one of the large mine operators, which. finally brought in some good buying. The publication further reported:

Copper
Demand for copper in the domestic market continued quiet until April 26, when, on news that Phelps Dodge had raised its quotation to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Valley, after dropping to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, early in the week, buyers became nervous and purchased a substantial tonnage. The bulk of the buying took place at $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Several sellers who offered copper freely at 10 c ., Valley, ever since last Friday (April 21) quickly raised their views to 1014 c . Some business was booked at to influence our quotation. sold was not sufficient to influence our quotation
The strengthening of prices soon brought in a good volume of business in various fabricated copper products on the $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. basis, and, as details of the day's sales become availa
buying wave will be uncovered.
buying wave wile for the week ended April 25 amounted to
Domestic sales for making the total for the month to that date 26,864 tons.
To add to the excitement on April 26, it was reported that the Chinese Government was about to close for 6,500 tons of domestic metal for early shipment to China.

The action of the copper market here became interesting as the foreign and domestic quotations came close to parity. On Thursday (April 20) the leading custom smelter lowered its price to $10 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. , a decline of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. This brought in no business of consequence, and on the following day the price declined another $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 10c., Valley. The large mine operators lowered their quotation to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Thursday (April 20), but refused to recognize the 10 c . level. This mixed price situation continued until early April 26. Phelps Dodge advanced to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ c., but that figure was no more than a nominal quotation, and in effect served notice on the trade that the company was not interested in meeting the lower prices quoted elsewhere.
The news of developments here reached London too late to be reflected in the market abroad.

## Lead

The call for lead increased in volume, and 9,083 tons were sold during the week, against 6,123 tons in the previous seven-day period. Producers believe consumption is. increasing in the "usual seasonal manner, and some hold that consumsers may be interested in adding to supplies in view of the uncertain outlook involving peace or war. Requirements for hay are estimated about $50 \%$ coveros, Higher prices for copper on April 26 aroused interest in the lead industry and brought out more inquiries for lead from consumers.
Statistics for March please the trade and further improvement is anticipated for April. Quotations remained firm at 4.75c., New York, Refining Co., and 4.60 c ., St. Louis.

## Zinc

Inquiry for zinc improved in the last few days, but the tonnage booked remained disappointing. The London market steadied a little, but the uplift abroad was not sufficient to influence the situation here, and the quotation for Prime Western continued at $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. . St. Louis. Sales of the common grades for the last week totaled 1,249 tons, against 1,182 tons
in the preceding week. Shipments of the common grades for the weel in the preceding week. Shipments of the common grades for the week amounted to 4,350 tons, and the undelivered contracts declined to 27,407 tons.
Imports of slab zinc for the month of March amounted to 1,574 tons, making the total for the first three months of the year 6,475 tons, according to Department of Commerce figures.

Tin
No let-up in tin buying was apparent during the last week, as consumers continued to express their apprehension about tin supply and the European political situation in terms of acquiring nearby metal. Demand was for April and May delivery and business during the week The brisk domestic demand brought higher prices abroad and during the The brisk domestic demand brought higher prices abroad and during the week quotations here increased 1c. from 47.5 c. to 48.5 c . per pound. Tin-
plate mills are estimated to be operating at around $63 \%$ of capacity, against $62 \%$ in the previous week and $60 \%$ earlier in the month.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: April 20th, $45,700 \mathrm{c}$. 21st, 46.050 c .; $22 \mathrm{~d}, 46,200 \mathrm{c} . ; 24 \mathrm{th}, 46.375 \mathrm{c} . ; 25 \mathrm{th}, 46,450 \mathrm{c} . ; 26 \mathrm{th}, 46.700 \mathrm{c}$.

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

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts $74 n$ | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic. Refinery | Export, Refinery | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Apr. 20 | 10.025 | 9.800 | 47.500 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| $\mathrm{Apr} \cdot 21$ | 9.775 | 9.775 | 47.850 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Apr. 22 | 9.775 | 9.775. | 48.000 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Apr. } \\ \text { Apr. } 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.775 9.775 | 9.725 9.725 | 48.175 48.250 | 4.75 4.75 | 4.60 4.60 | 4.50 4.50 |
| Apr .26. | 10.025 | 9.750 | 48.500 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Average .- | 9.858 | 9.758 | 48.046 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Average prices for calendar week ended April 22 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b refinery, 10.067 c .; export copper, 9.783 c .; Straits tin, 47.538 c .; New York lead, 4.750 c .; St. Louls lead, 4.600 c .; St. Louis zinc, 4.500 c .; and silver, 42.750 c . <br> The above quotations are "M. \& M. M's" appralsai of the major United Statet markets based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound. Copper, lead and sinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

nigures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Dellv-
ered prices in New England average 0.225 e, per pound above the refinery basis Export quotatlons for copper are reduced to net at refinerles on the Atlantic se board. On foretgn business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price-Hamburg. Gbove $1,0, b$. refinery ${ }^{\text {The }}$ The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.325 . per pound
Daily London Prices


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

## Steel Orders Dwindling-Coal Tie-Up A Factor in Declining Operations

The "Iron Age" in its issue of April 27 reported that the coal tie-up is having a more marked effect on the steel situa tion. Steel companies continue to put coal conservation measures into effect. So far the influence on steel production has been small, but in some cases steel companies are dipping into stocks of semi-finished steel and curtailing output of ingots proportionately. A dozen or so blast furnaces have been blown out or banked, some to conserve coke and coal others because of dwindling demand for steel products. The 'Iron Age" further reported:
Industrial users of steel are not increasing their orders because of fear at coal mines would affect many conse of the fact that a protracted shutdown Contrarily, some of the restriction on steel ordect as well as the producers coal situation; for example, among the railroads has been caused by th has reduced working forces at some of its shops to skeleton York Centra carrying roads are suffering large losses in revenue. Some of the coa cumulated on Lake Erie docks for shipments to upper lake ports coal acmoved back to industrial plants in Ohio and elsewhere. A cargo hat 11,000 tons that had been loaded on a lake ore vessel was unloaded and sold to railroad.
Steel ingot production has declined two points this week to $481 / 2 \%$ and may go slightly lower during May under the influence of declining de mand and the, restrictions on output dictated by coal economy. Only at Pittsburgh has there been a gain which brings the average rate there up three points to $45 \%$, but such a fluctuation is likely to occur frequently while operations are being kept in close alinement with orders. In the $491 /$ The 4912. The sharpest loss is in the Wheeling-Weirton district, which is Buffalo Sirma St. Louis by the Carnego linin furnaces have been taken off in the Chicago district by the Tennessee Coal Steel Corp. and two in the Birmingham district During April some of the steel compani
backlogs accumulated in March or carler but have been living partly off largely of hand-to-mouth character indicating thing this month has been sustained only to the degree that consumers and steel for current requirements. Even so, the act actually need generally low may serve as a cushion against a sharp dedinventores ar end of May some expected orders from automobile companies fore the models will be of especial help to sheet and strip mills, which hare 1940 and tin plate production having risen two points to $65 \%$
As is usual in a time like the present, steel buyers are looking sharply concessions in prices, but expecting some isolated cases prices are holding fairly. well, one reason being that few buyers have attractive tonnage to offer. No real test of prices is expected until the automobile companies come into the market for steel for 1940 cars. Another aspect of declining demand a lengtheniag of deliveries on some products owing to intermittent perations of mills
In the midst of general uncertainty which the steel industry attributes Inaction at Washington as much as to war fears, there are some branches Among these machinery tin mactors, road though holding to and machine tools. The automobile industry, al relatively unimportant factor in stod the of assemblies, has become a being stimulated by Government. Construction work, ang, main support of steel or
rabricated structural steel lettings in the week were just under 20,000 than 43,000 tons, highest total since early out for bids amounting to more a large part of this, one requiring 15,000 tons to ber. Bridges account for hanna River at Havre de Grace Md " and one op 13000 the SusquePotomac River at Ludlow Ferry, Md. Two other of 13,00 tons over the 5,000 tons. Inquiries for reinforcing steel total 15,600 tons though ond are low at 4,900 tons.
Railroad buying is spotty, but has not disappeared. The Great Northern has ordered 1,000 box cars and may buy about 10,000 tons of rails. The Denver \& Rio Grande Western is expected to order 550 cars and 100 The derframes. Because of an order issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission, the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. Will find it necessary to buy 1,000 ,
Scrap markets continue to be affected by prevailing uncertainty and lack of mill buying. Declines have occurred in several markets. The "Iron Age' scrap composite price is 9 c . lower at $\$ 14.33$.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
April 25, 1939, 2.286c. a . ${ }^{2}$ Based on




April 25, 1939, \$20.61 a Gross Ton Iron
ne week ago....................s. (Based on average of basic iron at Valley



|  | Hioh |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \$23.25 | June 21 | \$19.61 | July 6 |
| 1936 |  | Mar. ${ }^{9}$ | 20.25 | Feb. 16 |
| 1935 | 19.73 | Nov. 24 Nov. | 18.73 | Aug. 11 |
| 1934 | 17.90 | May 1 | 11.80 | Man. 27 |
| 1932 |  | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
| 1930 |  | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. 6 |
|  | 19.71 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 17.94 | Dec. 16 |

Steel Scrap
A pril 25, 1939. $\$ 14.33$ a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel One month ago. $\qquad$ and Chicago.
High

|  | High |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15.29 | Mar. 28 | \$14.33 | Apr. 25 |
| 33 |  | Nov. 22 | 11.00 | June ${ }^{7}$ |
|  | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | 12.67 | Nov. 10 |
| 1935 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 29 |
| 1933 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 1932 |  | Aug. ${ }^{8}$ | 6.75 | Jan. 3 |
| 1930 | 15.00 | Feb. 18 |  | July 5 |
| 1927 | 15.25 | Jan. 17 |  | Dec. |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on April 24 an nounced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $96 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $48.6 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning April 24, compared with $50.9 \%$ one week ago, $56.1 \%$ one month ago, and $32.0 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 3.3 points, or $4.5 \%$, from the estimate for the week ended April 17, 1939 . Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 4 Weekly indic
1938, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on April 24 stated:
Steel ingot production has receded further to a new low for the year to date at $50.5 \%$. Finished steel demand also has given additional ground, but the rate of decrease is less rapid.
Mills have trimmed steelmaking in accordance with the smaller volume of new business and specifications, and while an additional reduction is indicated in some districts soon, little prospect is seen for an abrupt collapse, in activity the remainder of this quarter.
into the summer. This would result in a mid-year in in operations into the summer. This would result in a mid-year bottom of $40 \%$
to $45 \%$. to $45 \%$
Encouraging factors in steel markets are not entirely absent. Structural stapes and reinforcing bars continue active; tin-plate demand is increasing more rapidly; household equipment manufacturers are fairly busy; sales out of warehouse have turned upward in some districts; and automobile assemblies last week touched a new high for the year to date. Sentiment, although far from bullish, has been aided mildly by the steadier stock market and by the slight easing of tension over the Euro-
pean situation. However, steel buyers continue cautious, and small lots pean situation.

* Steel plants have yet to be pinched by the soft coal strike, although precautionary measures. in the conserving of coal and coke supplies partly precautionary measures. in the conserving of coal and coke supplies partly
are reflected in last week's banking of nine blast furnaces and one coke are reflected in last week's banking of nine blast furnaces and one coke
oven battery. These shutdowns principally were in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts. Some railroads, facing a shortage of fuel, are shopping for new sources of supply.
Several lake ore boats, loaded with coal for shipment to northern ports but delayed in starting by ice at certain points on the route, have been unloaded at Lake Erie docks to supplement waning stocks of lower lake consumers. Opening of the ore shipping season appears likely to be the latest in at least 10 years, the result of cold weather the past few weeks. Ore inquiries also are slow to appear.
Automobile output has expanded for three successive weeks, contrary to some recent predictions, but curtailment in parts releases and quiet in steel buying indicate the spring peak is at hand, unless retail buying shows unexpected gains. Last week's assemblies of 90,280 units compare with 88,050 the week before and 60,563 a year ago.
Chrybler accounted, for practically all of the latest upturn, increasing from 20,757 units to 23,625 . General Motors dropped from 34,680 to 34,405 , and Ford from 22,230 to 21,480 , while all others gained from 10,415 to 10,770 .
Outstanding in railroad markets are the placing of 15,167 tons of rails by the Erie and 2,400 tons by the Nickel Plate. Maine Central has ordered 300 freight cars, while an inquiry from Brazil involves 1,000 are cars and 25 locomotives. However, equipment building prospect are less favorable, since action has been pos
car buying uider consideration early this year
Tin-plate production is a trifle higher at $63 \%$, with demand the bes f recent weeks and somewhat heavier than was expected a short time ago. Pig iron shipments so far in April are $10 \%$ smaller than a month ago in several leading districts. Part of the reduction is accounted for by reduced output of automotive parts. Foundry coke deliveries have been stimulated moderately by anticipation of a possible shortage.
The one-point drop in steelmaking last week left output 18 points above the level a year ago, although this is the smallest margin to date in 1939. Reductions in various districts were less drastic than a week ago, Pittsburgh being off two points to $43 \%$, while Chicago was steady at $531 / 2$ and Youngstown held at 43. Eastern Pennsylvania slippel 11/6 points to $381 / 2$, Detroit was down two points to 57 , Cleveland declined three points to $361 / 2$, and Cincinnati dropped five points to 46 .

Buffalo was up two points to $461 / 2$, with other districts unchanged. These included Birmingham at 60 , St. Louis at $441 / 2$, Wheeling at 65, and New England at 35.
Scrap prices continue soft, but the recent decline has been arrested, at least for the present, and the composite is unchanged at, \$14.46. Finished steel prices are receiving little test, with the composite holding at $\$ 56.50$.
Steel ingot production for the week ended April 24, is placed at $50 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street placed at $50 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of April 27 . This compares with $51 \%$ in the prereported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $47 \%$, against $481 / 2 \%$ in the week before and $49 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $52 \%$, compared with $521 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $56 \%$ two weeks ago.

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

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 |  | -1 | 47 | -11/2 |  | $\overline{-1}^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1938 |  |  | $8781 / 2$ | $+1 / 1$ $+11 / 2$ | 951/2 | 二1 |
| 1936 |  | + $1 / 2$ | 64 |  | $751 / 2$ | +1 |
| 1935 | 46 | - 312 | 411/2 | -11/2 | 493/2 |  |
| 1934 |  | +2 | 42 |  | ${ }^{66}$ |  |
| 1933 | 281/2 |  | 24 | +2 |  | +41/2 |
| 1931 |  | 二1/2 |  | -1 | 77312 |  |
| 1930 | $7771 / 2$ | $\overline{+3}$ | 80 103 | $\stackrel{-1}{+3}$ |  |  |
| 1929 1928 | +101 |  | 103 90 | +3 | 99 80 | +3 |
| 1927 | 82 | -2 | 8936 | -2 | 75 | -2 |

1932 not available.

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended April 26 member bank rescrve balances increased $\$ 160,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 30,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 38,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $\$ 109,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 5,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by a decrease of $\$ 11,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and increases of $\$ 7,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and $\$ 2,000,000$ in money in circuiation. Excess reserves of member banks on April 26 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 4,120,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 120,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended April 26 will be found on pages 2434 and 2435
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

Increase $(+)$ or Decrease $(-)$

|  |  | Increase $(+)_{S}$ | or Decrease ince |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | April 26, 1939 | April 19, 1939 | April 27, 1938 |
| Bills discounted | $3.000,000$ |  |  |
| Bllls bought | 1,000,000 |  |  |
| U. S. Government secur | 2,564,000,000 |  |  |
| Industrial advances (not including |  |  |  |
| \$12,000,000 commitm'ts-Apr. 26) | 13,000,000 |  | 4,000,000 |
| Other Reserve bank credit | -1,000,000 | 11,000,000 | +3,000,000 |
| Total Reserve | 2,580,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Gold stock. | 15,714,000,000 | +109,000,000 | +2,854,000,000 |
| Treasury currenc | 2,849,000,000 | +5,000,000 | +159,000,000 |
| Member bank reserve balances | 9,903,000,000 | +160,000,000 | +2,242,000,000 |
| Money in circulation | 6,860,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +505,000,000 |
| Treasury cash. | 2,693,000,000 | -30,000,000 | +501,000,000 |
| Treasury deposits with $\mathbf{F}$ | 913,000,000 | -38.000,000 | -408,000,000 |
| Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts | 772,000,000 | +7,000,000 | +165,000,000 |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow 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 repórting member banks
in central reserve cities
(In Millons of Dollars

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \text { Demand deposits-adjusted.... }\end{array} & 7,428 & 7,368 & 6,070 & 1,554 & 1,536 & 1,392\end{array}$
nter-bank deposits:
Domestic banks.
Foreign bank
Other liabilities
$\qquad$

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 April 19:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended April 19: Increases of $\$ 38,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government bonds, $\$ 81,000,000$ in holdings of "other securities," $\$ 234,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, and $\$ 231,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 6,000 ; 000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities fncreased $\$ 10,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 5,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of Treasury bills increased $\$ 32,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 15,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 34,000,000$ in the Chicago district. Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 7,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 15,000,000$ in New York City. Holdings of United States Government bonds increased $\$ 36,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 38,-$ 000,000 at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Chicago district. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States hovernment decreased $\$ 8,000,000$. Holamg on increased $\$ 19,000,000$ in the san Francisco district, $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 13,000,000$ in New York City, and $\$ 61,000,000$ at all reporting
mer bank.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 147,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 65,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 231,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 36,000,000$ In New York City and decreased $\$ 30,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 1,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $\$ 50,000,000$ in New York City and at all reporting member banks.
Weekly repo
A sum of
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended April 19, 1939, follows:

| $\cdots$ Increase $(+)$ or Dince Decrease ( - ) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. 19, 1939 | Apr. 12, 1939 | Apr. 20; 1938 |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Open-market paper | ,858,000,000 | +6,000,000 | -350,000,000 |
|  | 305,000,000 |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dcalers in securities | 690,000,00 | 5,000, | +66,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or |  |  |  |
| carrying securiti | 537,000,000 | -2,000,000 | -53,000,000 |
|  | ,145,000,000 | +2,000,000 | 00 |
| Loans to banks | 71,000,000 | +3,000,000 | -39,000,000 |
| Other loans... | 1,518,000,000 | -12,000,000 |  |
| Treasury bills. | 357,000,000 | +15,000,000 |  |
| Treasury note | 2,015,000,000 | +7,000,000 | +296,000,000 |
| United States bonds. Obligations guaranteed by | 5,901,000,000 | +38,000,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other securitles. | 2,030,000,000 | -8,000,000 | +851,000,000 |
|  | 3,381,000,000 | 81,000,000 | +313,000,000 |
| Reserve with Fe | 8,100,000,000 | +234,000,000 | +2,120,000,000 |
| Cash in vault. | 417,000,000 | -17,000,000 | +87,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic banks-.---2, $2,585,000,000$ |  | -27,000,000 | +397,000,000 |
| Labilities- |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjust | 16,619,000,000 | +231,000,000 | +2,168,000,000 |
| Time deposits..... | 5,213,000,000 | +1,000,000 | -8,000,000 |
| United States Government deposits | 628,000,000 | 1,000,000 | +23,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks | 6,576,000,000 |  | 1,032,000;000 |
| Foreign bank | 670,000,000 | +50,000,000 | +340,000,000 |
| Borrowin |  | $-1,000,000$ | -7,000,000 |

Chancellor Hitler in Reply to President Roosevelt' Plea for 10-Year Peace Pledge-Would Be Happy if Problems Could Find Solution at Conference Table-Urges Removal by U. S. of Barriers to Free Trade
The answer of Chancellor Hitler of Germany to President Roosevelt's communication of April 15 in which he urged a pledge for a 10-year peace, was contained in a lengthy speech to the German Reichstag yesterday (April 28) in which he declined the President's proposal, but stated that Germany was willing to exchange non-aggression pledges with her neighbors. To quote from the Associated Press accounts from Berlin:

He [Chancellor Hitler] advised President Roosevelt in carefully chosen but respectful words that Nations directly concerned should determine the matter and added that evidently no Nation "had asked for American pro-
tection against Germany.

The Associated Pr 3 ss further said in part:
Hitler served notice on Great Britain that he was denouncing the 1935 naval pact and told Poland that he considered the 1934 10-year GermanOlish non-aggression pact was ended.
He said Poland
He said Poland violated the pact by mobilizing troops when Germany
had no intention of attacking her. had no intention of attacking her.
Hilson "that German colonial claims would receive promises" of President The Chancellor reminded claims would receive just examination." American lead in rejecting conferences and cited the Germany followed the to join the League of Nations to join the League of Nations.
States and other Nations settled the that for hundreds of years the United ference.
The German Government viewed the speech as Hitler's official reply to the President's message and as such its teext as handed to Ral reply Geist. United States Charge d'Affaires, for transmission to Washington. Specific assurances of peaceful Intent toward the United States and the Americas generally were offered by the German Ohancellor in a 2 -hour 17 -minute oration to the Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House, his reply to the Roosevelt message.
He reiterated Germany's demands for return of her war-lost colonies thus: The only claim I have ever made and shall continue to make on England is that for the return of our colonies. But I always have made it very clear that this would not become the cause of a military conflict."
"In this point he addressed Mr. Roosevelt:
I would appreciate it very much if you, Mr. Roosevelt, as one of the successors to the late President Wilson, were to devote yourself to seeing that the promises be at last redeemed on the basis of which Germany once laid down her arms and gave herself up to the so-called victors.
himself willing to give to other Nations assurances proposals, he declared condif willing give to other Nations assurances of non-aggression on the condition of absolute reciprocity, and provided the states in question de-
sired it.
"The German Government is prepared to "give to each of the States named (by Mr. Roosevelt) an assurance of the kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt and itself addresses to Germany a request for such an assurance together with appropriate proposals," the German Fuehrer declared "As for the duration of these agreements Germany is. terms with each individual State in accordance with the wishg to make State.:
Outstanding features of Chancellor Hitler s address replying to President Roosevelt's peace proposals, were the following according to the Associated Press:

## Non-aggression

The German Government is prepared to give to each of the 31 States named (by Mr. Roosevelt) an assurance of the kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt on the condition of absolute reciprocity, provided that the state wishes it with appropriate proposals. with appropriate proposals.
Germany is willing to mal
dividual State in accordance with ths (concerning duration) with each individual state in accordance with the wishes of that State.

## America

I here solemnly declare that all the assertions which have been circulated An any way concerning an impending German attack or invasion on or in American territory are rank frauds and gross untruths.

British-German Naval Treaty
be opposed under all circumstances and confirme the that Germany should be opposed under all circumstances and confirms this by the policy of encirclement known to us, the basis for the naval treaty has been removed.
Should the British Government negotiations with Germany on this problem no one would once more into I at the prospect of still being able to come to a clear and straightforward understanding.

German-Polish Non-agoression Treaty
I look upon the agreement which Marshal Pilsudski and I at one time concluded as having been unilaterally infringed by Poland and thereby no onger in existence.
Poland
believes
it must call up troops, although Germany on her part has not called up a single man and has not thought of proceeding in any way against Poland.

## France

I have not, as France did in 1870-71, described the cession of AlsaceLorraine as intolerable for the future, but have drawn a difference between the saar territory and the two former imperial (German) territories. I have never changed my attitude nor will $I$ ever do so.

Hitler said Germany wants:

## Danzig

1. Return of Danzig as a Free State within Germany:
2. A sovereign German route across the Polish Corridor to East Prussia and a railroad line across the Corridor at Germany's disposal.
He said Germany would offer in return:
3. Acceptance of present German-Polish boundaries as final:
4. A 25 -year non-aggression treaty and a guaranty of the independence of Slovakia by Germany, Poland and Hungary.
5. Recognition of all Polish economic rights in Danzig, assurance of a free harbor for Poland in Danzig.
(This was the first disclosure of Germany's proposals, which Poland has
ejected.)

## Small States

I have given binding declarations to a large number of States. None of these States can complain that even a trace of a demand contrary thereto has ever been made to them by Germany.

## War-Lost Colonies

I am thinking less of the innumerable millions extorted from Geimany as so-called reparations than of the territories stolen from Germany.
kilometers ( $1,158,000$ square miles) of territory and tely $3,000,000$ square that the whole German colonial empire, in contrast that in spite of the fact Nations, was not acquired by way of war but solely the colonies of other purchase.

## The United States' Attitude

There is hardly any possibility of doubt, for example, that America's A research committee war was not a case of unquestionable home defense the causes of America's entry into the great war and himself has examined
that the entry ensued chiefly for exclusively capitalistic reasons; neverthe Let us hope, thenclusions have been drawn from this fact.
act according to this noble principle United States will in the future itsel against any country except in the case (self-defense) and will not go to war Disarmament
To President Roosevelt's suggestion that disarmament or arms limitation be discussed at a world conference, Herr Hitler answered in part, that h was willing, provided:
"Mr. Roosevelt, you do not appeal first to me and Germany but rather to the others; I have a long line of practical experience behind me and shall remain skeptically inclined until reality has taught me to know better." Trade
To the President's similar suggestion concerning a trade parley, Hitler .
"It is my belief, Mr. Roosevelt, that it would be a great service if you, world trade beginning with would remove the barriers to a genuinely free


I would ... . be very happy if these problems could really find their solution at the conference table. My skepticism, however, is based on the fact that it was America herself who gave sharpest expression to her mistrust in the effectiveness of conferences. For the greatest conference of all time was without any doubt the League of Nations.
War Guilt
any any other Nation.

President Roosevelt's message to Chancellor Hitler was given in our issue of April 22, page 2350. At the same time Secretary of State Hull, at the direction of the President addressed an identical cablegram to Premier Mussolini of Italy; the reply of the latter in a speech broadcast from Rome April 20, appeared on page 2346.
\$148,000 of City of Antwerp (Belgium) External $5 \%$ Gold Bonds Due Dec. 1, 1958 Drawn for Redemption
June 1
The City of Antwerp, through its fiscal agent, the National City Bank of New York, is notifying holders of its external loan sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1958, that $\$ 148,000$ principal amount of these bonds have been selected by lot for redemption, through operation of the sinking fund, on June 1, 1939 at $100 \%$ of the principal amount thereof. Holders of the drawn bonds should surrender their bonds, with all attached unmatured interest coupons, for payment on June 1, 1939 at the head office of the fiscal agent in New York City. Interest on such bonds shall cease from and after the redemption date.

## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York

 Curb Exchanges During Week Ended April 8An increase during the week ended April 8 in trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the account of all members, except odd-lot dealer in relation to total trading, was made known by the Securities and Exchanga Commission yesterday (April 28). During the same week, however, the percentage of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions was below the previous week ended April 1. The woek endedApril 8 included the Good Friday holiday (April 7) when both the Stock and Curb Exchanges were closed
During the week ended April 8, according to the SEC the total round-lot volume of trading for the account of members of the Stock Exchange was 2,775,508 shares, which was $18.65 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 7,441 ,860 shares. In the preceding week ended April 1 the Stock Exchange members' transactions of 2,778,998 shares was $17.78 \%$ of total trading of $7,814,030$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange. member trading for their own account during the week ended April 8 was 410,105 shares, or $17.84 \%$ of total trading of $1,148,875$ shares; this compares with a percentage of $18.64 \%$, member trading during that week having amounted to 454,395 shares and total volume to $1,218,820$ shares.
The data issued by the SEC is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936 on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the week ended April 1 were given in the "Chronicle" of April 22, page 2347. The Commission, in making available the data for the week ended April 8, said:
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective
members. These reports are classified as follows:

| New York Stock Exchange | Neto York Curb Exchange |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,074 | 813 |
| 208 | 104 |
| 252 | 55 |
| 286 | 97 |
| 491 | 577 |


2. Reports showing other transactions instlated on the
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the
 286
491 577
"In stocks in which they are registered" are not strictly comparable spectalists simitary designated tor the New York Stock Exchange, since speclalists on the New
 Exchange odd-lot dealer, as well as those of the speciallst.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry
entries in more than one classification.

GTOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR

GTOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEMBERS* (SHARES) Week Ended April 8, 1939

Total for
Week
7,441,86
A. Total round-lot volume.

Round-lot transactions for account of members (except
transactions for odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-
lot dealers:)

 | 770,030 |
| :--- |
| 825,700 |

2. Other transactions initlated on the floor-Bought

3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Bought.....
$\qquad$
al-Bought

C. Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of sjecialists and
4. In round lots-Boug

284,550
125,550
Total.............................................. 410,100


STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR
ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES) Week Ended April 8, 1939
A. Total round-lot volume.
-...-.-.-.-.-.....................
 Total for
Week $\mathrm{Cent}_{\mathrm{P}}^{\mathrm{Pe}}$


\section*{| 136,805 |
| :--- |
| 154,830 |}

Total....
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Bought.Total
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor-Bought-

Total_

$\qquad$
4. Total-Bought.-

C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists-Bought...

Total_..................................................

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $94.4 \%$ of the value of all sales, $93.6 \%$ of stock sales and $99.7 \%$ of bond sales, on all registered exchanges.
decrease value of sales on all exem

## SEC Issues Tabulations on Characteristics of Corporate

 Security Issues Proposed for Sale During First Quarter of 1939The Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27 made public tabulations on selected characteristics of corporate security issues proposed for sale by issuers and regisporad under the Securities Act of 1933 during the period Jan. 1 to March 31, 1939. Thes9 data, published quarterly, are part of the series which was initiated in February, 1939.
In its announcement issued at that time the SEC explained
The compilations include only those stock and bond issues from which any cash proceeds were to accrue to issuers. Usually about $75 \%$ of all stock and bond issues registered under the securities Act on en of foreign than issues offered for exchange in reorganizanion and Lissussitier other governments and muncipallises, than regular corporate cquity and interest, certificates of participation, face amount instamment certicsa) are not included.
The tabulations made public April 27 follow:
characteristics of corporate securities Effectively


| Type of Securty | Number of Issues |  | Estimated Gross Proceeds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |
| All issues. | 56 | 100.0 | 191,632 | 100.0 |
| Common stock | 28 | 50.0 | 22,755 | 11.9 |
| Preferred stock | 14 | 25.0 25.0 | ${ }_{126}^{42,525}$ | ${ }_{65.9}^{22.2}$ |
| Debt issues in total | 14 | 25.0 17.9 | 126,322 <br> 32,797 | 17.8 |
| Long-term secured | 4 | 7.1 | 93,525 | 48.8 |
| Short-term |  |  | 0 |  |



Guaranteed................................................ 0


D D. Long-Term Secured Debt Issues
Sinking fund.-
Callable (other than for sinking fund)
Warrants or rights attached--
Security subject to prior lien ..........-..........-
No add Definite limit set on Issue of equal or prior securities Inbstitution of property under lien permitted......

| Number ofIssues |  | Estimated Gross Proceeds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \% of | $\underset{(\$ 00}{\text { Toto }}$ |  |
| 10 | 100.0 | 32,797 |  |
| 1 | 10.0 | 549 |  |
| 9 | 90.0 | 32,248 | 98.3 |
| 10 | 100.0 | 32,797 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 10.0 | 450 | 1.4 |
| 1 | 10.0 | 297 |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 40.0 | 1,301 |  |
| 5 | 50.0 | 7,901 | 24 |
| 10 | 100.0 | 32,797 | 10 |
| 0 |  | 0 |  |

E. Long-Term Unsecured Debt Issues

| Characteristic | Number ofIssues |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \text { Gross Proceeds } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ (\$ 000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |
| All issues. | 4 | 100.0 | 93,525 | 100.0 |
| Serial maturity | 0 | 100.0 | 0 93,525 | 100.0 |
| Sinking fund. | 4 | 100.0 | ${ }_{93,525}^{93}$ | 100.0 |
| Callable (other than for sinking fund | 1 | 25.0 | 22,613 | 24.2 |
| Convertible-a-r--7---- | 0 |  |  |  |
| Warrants or fecuritles issuable upder same indenture-- | 1 | 25.0 | 22,613 | 24.2 |
| Definite limit set oa issue of equal or senior securities- | 0 | --. | 0 | - |
| Interest dependent on earnings or special conditions- | 0 |  | 0 |  |

Report on 10 Manufacturers of Office Machinery and Equipment Issued by SEC
The Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26 made public the 11th of a series of reports based on a Works Progress Administration project known as the Census of American Listed Corporations. The report contains a summary of selected data on 10 manufacturers of office machinery and equipment registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Issuance of a similar report on 20 oil refiners was noted in our issue of April 22, page 2358. Regarding the report the SEC said:
It provides individual data for each of the companies and also combined data for all companies in each of the groups. Included in the data on individual companies are a general survey, the names of the parents and subsidiaries of each company, the outstanding security issues of each company, 16 financial and operating ratios for each company, salary data for each company, and individual balance sheets, profit and loss statements and surplus reconciliations. The combined data for each group as a whole includes a balance sheet, a profit and loss statement, a surplus reconciliation, totals of selected expense items, and 16 financial and operating
ratios.

## Margins on Grain Futures Increased by Chicago Board of Trade

The Chicago Board of Trade on April 20 increased margin requirements on wheat, corn, oats and rye futures as much as $100 \%$. The new schedule, which want into effect April 22, restores the requirements in effect prior to Dec. 22, 1938, when margins were lowered. The following regarding the changes is from Chicago Associated Press advices of April 20:
The new minimum requirement on wheat. futures from members of the clearing house will be 4 cents a bushel, compared with 2 cents at present. The minimum on corn will be 3 cents, compared with 2 cents now. Oats at 2 cents and rye at 4 cents will be increased $100 \%$. Requirements on ther commodities will not be changed.
The Board of Trade announced that the increase was decided upon as a precautionary measure in view of conditions which might result in much more active markets and not because of any change in present trade

Guaranty Trust Co. Sees in Excessive Gold Stocks Threat of Undue Credit Expansion in Event That Trade Revival Should Result in Active Demand For Funds-Points to Possible Solution Through Redistribution with Benefit to Business
With respect to the monetary gold stock of the United States, now amounting to $\$ 15,605,000,000$, or about $58 \%$ of the world's total known supply, the Guaranty. Trust Co. of New York, in its monthly review, "The Guaranty Survey," issued April 24, states that "the excessive gold stock carries a threat of undue credit or currency expansion in the event that trade revival should result in an active demand for" funds. The gold situation has, in fact," the "Survey" goes on to say, "been used as an argument by those who believe that recovery would be stimulated by new issues of paper money by the Government. Fear of inflation, either through excessive credit expansion or deliverate greenbackism, \has undoubtedly been one of the factors tending to discourage business recovery." According to the "Survey" "the present maldistribution of gold represents a real problem to the United States from several points of view." It continues in part:
For one thing, the huge gold stock is a non-earning asset, an investment
that yields no return. That part of it which is in excess of our needs for bank and currency reserves represents a clear loss of potential earning power And it has shown itself to be quilte ineffective as an instrument for promoting Any solution
Any solution of the goid problem will probably have to come as the result of a deliberate policy, and thus far there is no general agreement as to what policy, if any, should be adopted. One possibility would be to restore the domestic gold standard by allowing the gold, or certificates representing it. to return to general circulation. This would remove some of the gold from bank reserves and reduce its potential inflationary effects. But it would not diminish the financial burden that the gold represents to
the country as a whole nor would it the country as a whole, nor would it solve the fundamental problem of reperform its proper function as a stabilizer of brices and if the gold is to means of making international a payments. In order to and currencies and a the gold must be made avallable to the nations that stand in need of it.

## A Possible Solution

A possible means of promoting the redistribution of the metal, with resulting direct benefits to American business, is suggested by the with ments reached last month between the Governments of Brazil and the United States. Under those agreements, Brazil proposes, among other central reserve bank to ricial restrictions on exchange operations, to create a and to guaran bank, to resume payments on external dollar obligations, and to guarantee to United states investors equality of treatment with its Including a loan up to the sum agrees to provide flnanclal ald to Brazil, proposed central bank the metal, which amounts to Extension of this general principle over a $\$ 5,000,000$ a year. promising possibilities for reaching a a whatructive solutl seem to offer problem. By this plan the gold would habilitation abroad, permitting the gradual to promote financial rebarriers and exchange restrictions, with resulting ber of excessive trade international commerce as a whole. For the use of the gold the States would receive not only a direct pecuniary return gut the United trade and financial concessions for the beneflit of its traders and invectific incidentally, but perhaps even more sigrificantly in the long run such. policy would mark a new departure in the promotion or international cooperation and goodwill.

Tenders of $\$ 315,356,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,204,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.016 \%$
A total of $\$ 315,356,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated April 26 and maturing July 26, 1939, it was announced on April 24 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau 000 was this amount, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,204$,-

The tenders to the offering of $0.016 \%$.
at the Federal Reserve banks and the brans were received to 2 rederal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, April 24 . Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of April 22, page 2350. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of April 24:
Total applied for, \$315,356,000
Total accepted, $\$ 100,204,000$ High
rate approximately $0.020 \%$.


New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of $91-$ Day Treasury Bills-To be Dated May 3; 1939
Announcement of a new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills was made on April 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The bills will be dated May 3 and will mature on Aug. 2, 1939. They will be sold on a discount basis of the highest bidders and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. Thereis a maturity of a similar issue of bills on May 3 in amount of $\$ 100,587,000$.
The tenders to the new offering, announced April 27, will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, May 1. Tenders wili not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.
In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau also said:
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) (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender
must be in multiples $\$ 1$. 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 investit of $10 \%$ of the Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the conders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an inorporated bank or trust company
Il tenders received at the Federal Reservecipt of tenders on May 1, 1939, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up able prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably of the acceptng morning, The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves follow to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less the right amount applied for, and his action in any such respect to allot less than the submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection those. Payment at the price offered for-Treasury bills allotted must be made at Federal Reserve Banks in cash or óther immediately a vailable funds May 3,1939:
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, 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 of any tax
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.

Assets of All Banks in United States Dec. 31 Above June 30 and Dec. 31, 1937 -Comptroller of the Currency Reports Latest Total at $\$ 70,833,599,000-$ Deposits at $\$ 61,907,761,000-$ Detailed Data
In a compilation issued April 22, Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, lists the assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States as of Dec. 31, 1938, and compares these figures with June 30, 1938; Dec. 31, 1937, and June 30, 1933.
Assets of the 15,265 active banks in the United States and its possessions on Dec. 31 last, the Comptroller reported, amounted to $\$ 70,833,599,000$ as against $\$ 68,277,707,000$ ( 15,341 banks), June 30, 1938; $\$ 68,077,758,000(15,463$ banks), Dec. 31, 1937, and $\$ 51,293,912,000$ (14,624 banks), June 30, 1933. Of the total resources for Dec. 31, 1938, $\$ 31,666,177,000$ represented the assets of 5,230 National banks, while 9,410 State (commercial) banks, including trust companies and stock savings banks, had $\$ 26,798$,628,000 ; 555 mutual savings banks, $\$ 11,610,653,000$, and 70 private banks, $\$ 758,141,000$. The 15,265 banks held deposits on Dec. 31 last of $\$ 61,907,761,000$ (in comparison with $\$ 59$,$379,550,000, \$ 59,109,903,000$ and $\$ 41,533,470,000$, respectively, six months ago, a year ago, and on June 30, 1933); the Dec. 31,1938 , total comprises $\$ 28,050,676,000$ held by Na Dec. 31,1933, total comprises $\$ 28,050,676,000$ held by Na-
tional banks, $\$ 22,955,080,000$ by State commercial banks,
$\$ 10,278,163,000$ by mutual savings institutions, and $\$ 623$, 842,000 by private banks.
The principal assets of all banks on the latest date were loans on real estate, $\$ 8,816,692,000$; other loans, including overdrafts, $\$ 12,718,714,000$; United States Government securities, $\$ 18,002,012,000$; State and political subdivisions obligations, including obligations of territorial and insular
possessions of the United States, $\$ 3,810,494,000$; other bonds, notes and debentures, $\$ 5,076,094,000$, and cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, $\$ 18$, $373,644,000$. Aside from deposits, principal liabilities included: Surplus, $\$ 3,648,631,000$; common stock, $\$ 2,593$,527,000 ; preferred stock, $\$ 436,110,000$, and undivided profits, $\$ 799,517,000$. The tabulation follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL BANKS DEC. 31, 1938

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total All } \\ \text { Banks } \end{gathered}$ | National Banks | All Banks Other Than National | Banks Other Than National |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { (Commercial)* } \end{gathered}$ | Mutual <br> Savings | Private |
| Number | 15,265 | 5,230 | 10,035 | 9,410 | 555 | 70 |
| Loans on real estate $\square$ (othe | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 8,816,692,000 \\ & 12,718,714,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,731,504,000 \\ 6757,616,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 7,085,188,000 \\ 5,901,098,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,267,249,000 \\ 5,808,164,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,815,735,000 \\ 78,895,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,204,000 \\ 73,949,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total loans | \$21,535,406,000 | 88,489,120,000 | \$13,046,286,000 | \$8,075,413,000 | \$4,894,720,000 | \$76,153,000 |
| United States Government securities: - Direct obligations. |  |  |  |  | \$2,565,483,000 |  |
| - Direct oblizations---1 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,931,642,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,572,488,000 \\ 1,53, \end{array}$ | 1,398,154,000 | 1,067,610,000 | - 317,267,000 | 13,277,000 |
| Obligations of States and political subdivisions (ineluding 1- $\mathbf{y w}$ warrants) <br> Other bonds, notes, and debentures | $\begin{aligned} & 3,810,494,000 \\ & 5,076,094,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,607,129,000 \\ & 1,918,693,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,203,365,000 \\ 3,157,401,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,467,366,000 \\ & 1,581,484,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}674,406,000 \\ 1,556,192,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $61,593,000$ $19,725,000$ $22,881,000$ |
| Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks, incl stock of Federal Reserve baaks... | $\begin{array}{r} 5,076,094,000 \\ 777,667,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,918,693,000 \\ 227,412,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,157,401,000 \\ 550,255,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,581,484,000 \\ \quad 373,825,000 \end{array}$ | - 153,549,000 | 22,881,000 |
|  | \$27,666,297,000 | \$12,459,193,000 | \$15,207,104,000 | \$9,509,158,000 | \$5,266,897,000 | \$431,049,000 |
| Cash, balanees with other banks, incl | \$18,373,644,000 | 89,706,409,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,667,235,000 \\ 676,181,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $7,884,260,000$ | $578,204,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204,771,000 \\ 5,791,000 \end{array}$ |
| Bank premises owned, furniture and fixturis.-.-.-...-- | $1,293,782,000$ $1,185,750,000$ | $617,601,000$ $-\quad 146,811,000$ | 1,038,939,000 | 381,697,000 | 655,923,000 | - 1,319,000 |
| Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank | 1,185,750,000 |  |  | 90,680,000 | 155,000 |  |
| mpremises or other real estate.....................-- | $160,359,000$ $169,001,000$ | $69,522,000$ $64,404,000$ | 104,600,000 | 76,640,000 | 15,000 | 27,960,000 |
|  | 449,357,000 | 113,117,000 | 333,240,000 | 239,889,000 | 85,255,000 | 11,096,000 |
| , To | 870,833,599,000 | \$31,666,177,000 | \$39,167,422,000. | \$26,798,628,000 | \$11,610,653,000 | \$758,141,000 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits of fndividuals, partnerships, |  | \$12,962,084,000 | \$11,498,575,000 | \$11,027,165,000 | \$ 579,000 | \$470,831,000 |
| 4 L Deman | 24,731,208,000 | \$ 7,519,544,000 | 17,211,664,000 | 6,907,262,000 | 10,276,525,000 | 27,877,000 |
| United States Government and postal savings | 969,805,000 | 584,932,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 384,872,000 \\ 1.506 .369 .000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 384,871,000 \\ 1,503,127,000 \end{array}$ |  | 1,000 $2.364,000$ |
| Deposits of States and political subdivisions. | 3,645,351,000 | $2,138,982,000$ $4,500,636,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,506,369,000 \\ & 2,979,250,000 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{1,8556,698,000}$ | 155,000 | 2,397,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,479,886,000 \\ 620,853,000 \end{array}$ | 4,344,498,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,979,250,000 \\ 276,355,000 \end{array}$ | 275,957,000 | 26,000 | 372,000 |
|  | \$61,907,761,000 | \$28,050,676,000 | \$33,857,085,000 | \$22,955,080,000 | 810,278,163,000 | \$623,842,000 |
| Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for bor- |  |  |  |  |  | $4,573,000$ |
| Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks- | $36,612,000$ $189,148,000$ $491,150,000$ | $71,785,000$ | $117,363,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,553,000 \\ 254,208,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 28,810,000 . \\ 2,532,000 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 491,150,000 | 209,964,000 | 281,186,0 |  | 24 |  |
|  | \$62,624,671,000 | \$28,338,033,000 | \$34,286,638,000 | \$23,322,793,000 | \$10,304,088,000 | 3659,757,000 |
| CA |  |  | \$162,856,000 | \$149,890,000 | \$12,966,000 |  |
| Capital notes and debent Preterred stock | \$436,110,000 | 257,437,000 | 178,673,000 | 178,673,000 |  |  |
| Common stock. | 2,593,527,000 | $1,313,185,000$ <br> $1,149,005$ | $1,280,342,000$ $\mathbf{2 , 4 9 9} 626000$ | $1,237,680,000$ $1,432,534,000$ | 033,782,000 | ,310,000 |
| Surplus---- | 3,648,631,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,149,005,000 \\ 419,654,000 \end{array}$ | 2,379,863,000 | 1,222,975,000 | ,156,547,000 | -341,000 |
| Undivided profits. <br> Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures. | 568,287,000 | 188,863,000 | 379,424,000 | 254,083,000 | 103,270,000 | 22,071,000 |
|  | 88,208,928,000 | \$3,328,144,000 | \$4,880,784,000 | \$3,475,835,000 | \$1,306,565,000 | \$98,384,000 |
| T | 70,833,599,000 | \$31,666,177,000 | \$39,167,422,000 | 826,798,628,000 | 811,610,853.000 | \$758,141,000 |

* Includes trust companies and stock savings banks

COMPARISON OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND' POSSESSIONS, DEC. 31 AND JUNE 30,1938 ,

|  | Dec. 31, 1938 | June 30, 1938 | Dec. 31, 1937 | June 30, 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15,265 | 15,341 | 15,463 | *14,624 |
|  | \$8,816,692,000 | \$8,713,113,000 | 88,677,454,000 $13,686,686,000$ | $\$ 9,627,534,000$ $12,760,284,000$ |
|  | 12,718,714,000 | 12,598,048,000 |  | 12,760,284,000 |
|  | \$21,535,406,000 | \$21,311;161,000 | \$22,364,140,000 | \$22,387,818,000 |
| United States Government securitles-Dir | \$15,070,400,000 | \$14,083,068,000 | \$14,286,114,000 $2,373,954,000$ | \$7,795,999,000 |
| Guaranteed oblizations.-....-.----1.-- | ${ }_{3}^{2,810,494,000}$ | 3,483, $235 ; 000$ | 3,465,386,000 | 3,001,466,000 |
| Obligations of States and political | 5,076,094,000 | 5,249,728,000 | 5,747,199,000 | 6,354,474,000 |
| Other bonds, notes, and debentures <br> Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve banks. <br> Total investments. | 5,777,667,000 | 5,838,253,000 | 516,399,000 | 778,724,000 |
|  | 827,666,297,000 | \$26,345,478,000 | \$26,489,052,000 | \$17,930,663,000 |
| Cash balances with other banks, including rese | \$18,373,644,000 | \$17.470,668,000 | $\$ 15,973,833,000$ | $\$ 7,764,785,000$ |
| Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures | $1,293,782,000$ $1,185,750,000$ |  |  |  |
| Real estate owned other than bank premisea...-......- | 1,160,359,000 | 1,216,308,000 | 1,235, ${ }^{\text {b95,00 }}$ | b |
| Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank | 169,004,000 | - 111,510,000 | 157,181,000 | 424,264,000 |
| Other assets_c | 449,357,000 | 496,864,000 | 527,784,000 | 765,905,000 |
|  | \$70,833,599,000 | \$68,277,707,000 | 868,077,758,000 | \$51,293,912,000 |
| LIABILITIES |  | \$22,911,358,000 | \$23,200,138,000 | \$14,001,839,000 |
| Deposits of individuals; partnerships, and corporations-D | 24,731,208,000 | - $24,658,082,000$ | 24,701,069,000 | 20,245,615,000 |
| United States Government and postal savings d | , 969,804,000 | 717,199,000 | 959,039,000 | 1,637,913,000 |
| Deposits of States and political subdivisions | 3,645,351,000 | 3,534,530,000 | 3,347,834,000 | 1,603,576,000 |
|  | $7,479,886,000$ $620,853,000$ | $6,838,222,000$ $720,159,000$ | 6,010,694,000 | $1,364,885,000$ $\mathbf{6 7 9}, 642,000$ |
| Other deposits (ce | 620,853,000 | 720,159,000 | 810,694,000 | 679,642,000 |
|  | \$61,907,761,000 | \$59,379,550,000 | \$59,109,903,000 | \$41,533,470,000 |
| Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money - .-. | $36,612,000$ 189,148 | $42,470,000$ $176,307,000$ | $50,809,000$ | $530,682,000$ $445,187,000$ |
|  |  |  | 229,171,000 | $445,187,000$ $730,435,000$ |
|  | 491,150,000 | d497,411,000 | d514,931,000 | d668,850,000 |
|  | \$62,624,671,000 | \$60,095,738,000 | \$59,904,814,000 | \$43,908,624,000 |
| Capltal notes and debentures CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |
| Capital notes and debe Preterred stock | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 162,856,000 \\ 436,110,000 \end{array}$ | \$164,085,000 | \$151,749,000 | 2,899,541,000 |
| Common stoc | 2,593,527,000 | 2,593,546,000 | $2,597,615,000$ $\mathbf{3} 602,566,000$ |  |
| Surplus- | $3,648,631,000$ $799,517,000$ | $3,611,598,000$ $\mathbf{e 7 9 9}, 579,000$ | $3,602,566,000$ e774,576,000 | 3,646,246,000 |
| Undivided prorits Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures...-.-.-- | $\text { d } 568,287,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { e799,579,000 } \\ 566,01,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { e74, } \\ 572,692,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 468,180,000 |
|  | \$8,208,928,000 | \$8,181,969,000 | \$8,172,944,000 | \$7,385,288,000 |
|  | 870.833.599,000 | \$68,277.707,000 | \$68.077,758,000 | \$51,293.912,000 |
| * Licensed banks; 1.e., those operating on an unrestricted basis. a Includes obligations or | itorial and in | possessions <br> Dec. 31, 1 | United States previously incl | viously included with loans and |
| with other bonds, notes, and debentures. Includes also municipal warrants. investments. c Excludes acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with | separately | ludes amoun | aside for und | did dividends on |
| capital stock and for accrued interest on capital notes and debentures which, prior to Dec. 31, | 38, were include | th "'Other lia |  |  |
| r dividends payable in common stock, now reported with "R |  |  |  |  |

Stock of Money in the Country
The Treasury Department in Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by
Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time
are for March 31, 1939, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was $\$ 6,817,124,386$, as against $\$ 6,731,243,857$ on Feb. 28, 1939, and $\$ 6,355,457,188$ on March 31, 1938, and comparing with $\$ 5,698,214,612$ on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only $\$ 3,459,434,174$. The following is the full statement:


- Revised figures.
a Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
security against gold and sil ver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.
c This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in Reserve System, in the amount of $\$ 9,728,275,185$, and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $\$ 9,602.379$.
I Includes $\$ 1,800.000 .000$ Exchange stabilization Fund and $\$ 142,302,169$ balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.
e Includes $\$ 59,300,000$ lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings
deposits.
deducted from of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be to arrive at the total amount of money in the United mone
EThe money in criculation includes any paper currency held outside the conUnited States.
Note-There is malntained in the Treasury-(1) as a reserve for United States
notes and Treasury notes of 1890 - $\$ 156,039,431$ in gold bullion; (ii) as security to Treasury notes of $1890-$ an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on recelpt); ;iii) as security for outstanding
silver certificates-silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value
equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (IV) as security forfgold cuch gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes stand ard equal to the face amount or and a first lien on all the assets of the Issuing Federal Reserve bank. Federal Pegerve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is ellgible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30,1939 , of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least $40 \%$. Including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the UnIted States, against Federal credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal
Reserve bank notes and National

Net Earnings of National Banks During Last Half of 1938 Increased $\$ 11,765,000$ Above Previous Six Months, Reports Comptroller of Currency Delano -Total of $\$ 136,175,000$ Compares with $\$ 124,410,000$ for First Six Months of 1938
Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announced on April 20 that the 5,230 active National banks in the country on Dec. 31, 1938, reported gross earnings for the last six months of 1938 amounting to $\$ 423,096,000$, and expenses of $\$ 286,921,000$, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $\$ 136,175,000$, compared to $\$ 124,410,000$ in the previous six months. Adding to the net earnings profits on securities sold of $\$ 45,273,000$ and recoveries on loans and investments, \&c., previously charged off of \$42,659,000 , less losses and depreciation of $\$ 138,713,000$, the net profits before dividends in the period amounted to $\$ 85$,394,000 , which was $5.42 \%$ of the par value of common and preferred capital stock, and $2.57 \%$ of capital funds. Dividends declared on common and preferred capital were $\$ 63$,305,000 and $\$ 4,277,000$, respectively, a total of $\$ 67,582,000$, representing $4.29 \%$ of the total par value of capital stock. The Comptroller's announcement further stated:
In the year ended Dee. 31, 1938, the net profits of National banks before dividends were $\$ 197,959,000$, a decrease of $\$ 30,062,000$ in the amount reported for the previous year.
The gross earnings from current operations aggregated $\$ 837,857,000$, and the expenses $\$ 577,272,000$, resulting in net earnings from current operations of $\$ 260,585,000$, a decrease of $\$ 12,288,000$ in the year. Recoveries from assets previously charged off of $\$ 181,810,000$, including profits on securities sold of $\$ 98,819,000$, increased $\$ 10,331,000$, and losses and depreciation charged off of $\$ 244,436,000$ increased $\$ 28,105,000$.
in comparison with $\$ 148$ common and preferred stock totaled $\$ 142,496,000$, in comparison with $\$ 148,335,000$ in 1937 . The dividends were $9.05 \%$ of common and preferred capital and $4.28 \%$ of capital funds.
Survey of United States Government Financing in 1938 Issued by C. J. Devine \& Co.-Gold Imports, Destirilization and Reserve Requirements Important Factors in Price Trend of Government Issues
The 1939 edition of the annual survey published by C. J. Devine \& Co., Inc., New York, specialists in United States Government securities, was made public on April 25 . It reviews the trend of Government financing in 1938 and presents data on United States Treasury and Federal credit agency issues. "The basic influences which have affected United States Government securities since the devaluation of the dollar in January, 1934, continued during 1938," the survey asserts. "Underlying a steadily increasing demand for Treasury obligations has been the constant flow of gold to the United States. It was furthr stated:
In addition to the $83,000,000,000$ increase in gold stock through the reduction of the weight of gold in the dollar, over $\$ 7,500,000.000$ in gold was imported between the beginning of 1934 and the end of 1938. More than $\$ 1,500,000$ of that amount came to this country during the last four months of 1938 when threats of war in Europe caused foreign capital to look. for safety in this councry in greater volume than ever before.
Eqpal in importance to the inflow of gold as a factor in the price trend of Government issues has been the control exercised by the monetary au-
thorities of the United States. The power to "sterilize"; imported gold and thorities of the United states. The power to sterilze imported gold and to chang more important instruments of control enabing the have been o determine the degree to which the fow of capital wold be allowed to affect the money market
Governmental molicy
al policy and capital movements combined to bring about he advance in market prices which took place during 1938.
A recent devlopment which is likely to become increasingly significant the market. The Government-guaranteed debt, which had remained almost unchanged since the early months of 1936 , increased by more than $\$ 300$,000,000 during 1938 and by an additional $\$ 425,000,000$ in the first two months of 1939. Agencies have shown a disposition to look to the open market rather than to the Treasury for their cash requirements. By this practice, a large part of the burden of financing the Government's activities may, in the future, be shifted from the Treasury to the Agencies.
All of these developments have operated to favor the Treasury in its rinancing. Thier effectiveness has been demonstrated by the fact that during a five year period in which the direct and guaranteed debt of the United States increased by $\$ 20,000,000,000$, market prices of long-term Treasury bonds advanced 12 points.
-Set forth in the study is a chronology of 1938 developments affecting Government finance, banking and the money market. As to this it is observed:
The new method of reporting Treasury receipts and expenditures, adopted last year, has been applied to previous years with accompayning charts giving a complete picture of Treasury incame and outgo for the past six years back to 1933. A comparaive station of direct Treasury obligations as to maturity at each year-end since 1930, is also included. A record of United States Treasury financing covers the years 1935 through 1938.
A comprehensive review of governmental agencies, with their individual and combined balance sheets, is covered in a 15-page section. Obligations of United States territories and insular possessions are also summarized in the review.

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y. for Extended Week-End-To Open New York World's FairSends Signal Opening Civic Celebration at Omaha President Roosevelt left Washington on April 26, for Hyde Park, N. Y., where, it was stated, he plans an extended week-end. Before leaving 1 Washington the President, using a chromium-plated telegraph key, sent a signal which opened a civic celebration at Omaha, Neb., commemorating the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. A dispatch from Washington April 26, reporting this, also said:

The new key had been presented to the President a few minutes before by C. S. Linkins and other officials of the Western Union Telegraph Co. It replaces at the White House a much older instrument on a gold-studded Administration. The old key was used by the late Edward Smithers and became the property of his widow on his death recently.
The President will receive Crown Prince Olaf and
Norway at Hyde Park House on Friday. They will saincess Martha of Norway at Hyde Park House on Friday. They will sail up the Hudson
rom New York City aboard the President's yacht Potomac, and will be followed on Sunday by Crown Prince Frederik and Princess Ingrid of Denmark, who will be greeted by Mr. Roosevelt on his return from an inspection trip to the World's Fair in New York.

The President will deliver an address on Sunday officially opening the World s Fair.

President Roosevelt Urges Employers to Aid Jobless Over 40 Years of Age-Proclaims Week Beginning April 30 as "Employment Week"
President Roosevelt on April 27 called upon employers throughout the country to give a fair opportunity to qualified workers over 40 years of age who are "not sharing as fully as other age groups in the employment revival." In a proclamation, declaring the week beginning April 30 as "Employment Week", and the first day of that week as "Employment Sunday" the President urged churches, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, veterans' organizations, industry, labor and the press to observe the period "to the end that interest in the welfare of the older workers may be stimulated and employment opportunity afforded them."

The text of the President's proclamation, issued at his mother's home at Hyde Park, N. Y., follows:
As industry and business make substantial progress towards recovery there are ever-increasing employment opportunities for all groups. It is important to our social equilibrium that these opportunities be equitably shared and that no group in the population shall feel itself discriminated gainst in hiring policies.
It is particularly important that those men and women who have reached the age where their family responsibilities are at a peak receive their fair share of the new jobs, and are at least allowed to compete for those openangs on the basis of their actual qualifications, freed from the handicap of an unfounded prejudice against age alone.
I am mindful of the fact that among those over 40 years of age are a great body of our. most expericnced, able and competent workers; that this
group as a whole is not sharing as fully as other age groups in the employgroup as a whole is not sharing as fully as other age groups in the employ-
ment revival; that many of those over 40 have lost their jobs through no personal failing but because of circumstances over which they and theip employers, had no direct control; that among those over 40 and stili actively in the labber market are practically the entire group of World War veterans (whose average age is 46), a group that is surely entitled to look to our society for security and economic independence.
A committee of distinguished representatives of industry, labor ana the public has recently issued its report to the Secretary of Labor in which it analyzes the factual basis for the alleged prejudice against hiring middleaged workers and finds no good reasons that would support the continuance of this prejudice.
In view of these considerations, I should like to ask employers throughout the country to give special consideration to this problem of the middleaged worker, to review and reexamine their current policies in order to determine whether applicants who are over 40 years of age are being given a fair opportunity to qualify for jobs and to study their various departments and processes with a view to seeing where the qualifications and abilities of these older applicants could be utilized. I want to urge social agencies, labor organizations and the general public to join in giving this problem their earnest consideration.
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States
of America, do hereby declare the week beginning April "f America, do hereby declare the week beginning April 30, 1939, as "Employment Week," and do hereby declare Sunday, April 30, 1939, as "Employment Sunday" and urge all churches, civic organizations, chambers out the United States to observe that week and that Sunday as Employment Week and Employment Sunday week and that Sunday as Employof the older workers may be stimulated and employment opportunity afforded them.

President Roosevelt Declares Success of Democracy Is
Measured by Its Citizens' Desires and Hopes-
Opens White House Conference on Children in Democracy-Asserts Future Leaders Are Trained by Providing for Children's Health and Education President Roosevelt, in an address at the White House on April 25 at the opening session of the Conference of Children in!a Democracy, declared that "the success of democratic institutions is measured, not by extent of territory, financial power, machines or armaments, but by the desires, the hopes and the deep-lying satisfactions of the individual men, women and children who make up its citizenship." In his opening remarks to about 500 delegates who assembled for the fourth such conference, the President said that this meeting marks a new and somewhat changed era. "It is still our task," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "to bring to bear upon the major problems of child life all the wisdom and understanding that can be distilled from compilations of
facts, from the intuitions of common sense and from professional skill." He told the conferees that the principal objective for the meeting was to consider the "relationship between a successful democracy and, the children who form an integral part of the democracy." By providing for the health and education of its children, democracy is training its future leaders, the President declared, and therefore the safety of democracy "depends upon the widespread diffusion of opportunities for developing those qualities of mind and character which are essential to leadership in our modern age."
The conference was called on Feb. 19 by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who is Chairman at the request of the President, who is serving as Honorary Chairman of the Conference. Reference to this appeared in these columns of Feb. 25, page 1110.

In part the President's address follows:
Even at the time of the first Children's Conference to assemble in the White House under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, the conditions that surrounded child life were discu
This was true to a very great extent in the two succeeding White House conferences, and it occurs to me that his, the fourth conference, marks a new and somewhat changed era
This conference, like the others, is composed of men and women having a broad range of experience and interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of children. It is our purpose to review the objectives and methods affecting the safety, well being and happiness of the younger generation and their preparation for the responsibilities of citizenship
Democracy is concerned not only with preparation for leadership, but also with preparation for the discharge of the duties of citizenship in the determination of general policies and the selection of those persons who are to be intrusted with special duties. Beyond this; democracy must inculcate in its children capacities for living and assure opportunities for the fulfillment or those capaciles. The success of democralic insliculions is measured, ny the desires the hopes the by men, women and children who make up its citizenship.
We prometion of maternal and child health; the rentey and service to children to normal physical condition: the protection of neglected crippled and children in danger of becoming delinguent, especially in rural areas. and the elimination of child labor from industries shipping goods in interstate commerce.
Yet; after all has been said, only a beginning has been made in affording security to children.
We make the assumption that a happy child should live in a home where he will find warmth and food and affection; that his parents will take care of him should he fall ill; that at school he will find the teachers and tools needed for an education; that when I grows up there will be a job for him and that he will some day establish his own home.
As we consider these essentials of a happy childhood our hearts are heavy with the knowledge that there are many children who cannot make these assumptions
We are concerned about the children of the unemployed.
We are concerned about other children who are without adequate shelter f ood or clothing because of the poverty of their parents.
We are concerned about the children of migratory families who have no settled place of abode or normal community relationships.
We are concerned about the children of minority groups in our population who, confronted with discrimination and prejudice must find it difficult to believe in the just ordering of life or the ability of the adults in their world to deal with life's problems.
We are concerned about the children living beyond the reach of medical ervice or lacking medical service because their parents cannot pay for it. We are concerned about the children who are not in school or who attend chools poorly equipped to meet their needs
influences and nfluences, and are denied help in attaining faith in an ordered universe nd in the fatherhood of God.
We are concerned about the future of our democracy when children cannot This anfermplins that mean security and happiness.
This conference and the activities which it initiates furnish an opportunity erve our children. I look to you for a comprehensive review of the problems before us, and suggestions as to practical ways in which we may advance toward our goal.
Secretary of Labor Perkins is Chairman of the present Conference and the President is honorary Chairman. Mrs. Roosevlet is an honorary Vice-Chairman. In Associated Press advices from Washington, April 26 it was stated:
The membership includes representatives appointed by the Governors of States and territories, physicians, economists, sociologists; educators, nutritionists, and other experts; representatives of industry, labor, farm groups, and professional organizations, and representatives of administrative agencies of government
The conference will last for 1 year. After today's session, it. will break up into sub-committees for the study of certain phases of child life. Early in 1940, the members will meet here again to recommend a 10 -year program for meeting children's needs.

## President Roosevelt Commends "Unselfish Devotion"

 of Red Cross in Addressing Annual ConventionSecretary Hull Tells Delegates United States Will Defend National InterestsIn a world disturbed by war and fears of war, "the unselfish devotion of the Red Cross to the welfare of others stands out in striking contrast to inhumane acts which have shocked our conscience," President Roosevelt said on April 25 in an address from the White House portico to 3,000 delegates to the annual Red Cross convention in Washington. Secretary of State Hull, who addressed the delegation later the same day, asserted that war is as unnecessary at it is cruel. Mr. Hull, while pleading for peace, warned aggressors that the United States was pre-
pared successfully to defend "our national interests and our cherished institutions." The President emphasized the need of preparedness to meet relief requirements which are greater than any with which the Red Cross previously has had to deal. President Roosevelt declared that "the task before us is enormous. Our work, by reason of its very nature, never is done. Our work never can be done while human misery exists." The President's address is given herewith:
Chairman Davis, senior and jurior delegates to the Red Cross convention: It gives me great pleasure to greet here at the White House this national Red Cross assemblage and to give assurance that no enterprise is nearer to my heart than the work carried on in behalf of all humanity by this superb organization.
As you know, I have had the honor of being the President of the Red Cross since 1933-but my interest in the work dates back to my active participation in the Red Cross in the trying days of the World War.

Although ours is a semi-governmental agency, it draws support from the people as a whole. Designated by Congress as the official, volunteer humanitarian organization of the Nation, with specific powers and responsibilities, the Red Cross operates with independence and impartiality. It is universal in its appeal to our citizens because every one is welcome in its membership; and it is impartial in conferring its benefits.
When there is disaster every agency of the United States Government
directed to cooperate with the Red Cross.
Government resources and is directed to cooperate with the Red Cross. Government resources and man-power play an important part in aiding and restoring physical damage in communities struck by' calamities. But they can never replace the humanitarian handling of the problems of the individual which is the work of the Red Cross.
I am especially proud of the improvement that has come during the làst few years under our late Chairman, Admiral Grayson, and our new Chairman, Mr. Norman Davis. I refer particularly to the coordination and cooperation which has been worked out in times of disaster between the many agencies of the United States Government and the American today.
In floods, in fires and in hurricanes, the system of pooling our resources has been brought to a very high state of efficiency.
In time of local or regional disaster, all human agencies-those of the Federal Government, of State governments and of county and municipal
governments-know exactly governments-know exactly what to do. They are organized for instan without duplication of effort under the at action proceeds smoothly and Red Cross itself. Furthermore,
解 Government agencies step in with the systems of the Red Cross to carry the work of rehabilitation-physical work and financial aid.
I hope the people of the Nation realize the splendid efficiency of these joint efforts. There is no lost motion, there is no waste of emergency the standards which the United States has achieved in this respect in the last few years.
The strength of our splendid organization is in its appeal to the tenderest sympathies of all our people. It embraces in its membership all races and creeds and knows no politics. There is nothing narrow or sectional about it. All of ur people find unity in one great objective: The relief of human suffering.
Happily, too, the Red Cross appeals both to adults and to our young people. Through the junior Red Cross $9,000,000$ boys and girls are being brought up in the tradition of service to others. The foundation being laid for these boys and girls in the Junior Red Cross, which has for its motto, "I serve," may well be an important factor in the 'future welfare of our Nation.
In its 58 years' existence the American Red Cross has also been exceptionally generous and active in extending a helping hand to our distressed neighbors. Within' the last 12 months not only have our resources of money and our resources of volunteer help been strained to the utmost in meeting relief needs, such as in the New England hurricane, where great loss of life and property was suffered, but in generous contributions to distressed civilians in China, in Spain, in aiding the refugees in France and in Chile, where earthquakes took an appalling toll of life and left thousands of injured to be cared for.
The spirit of the Red Cross does not wane. In a world disturbed by war and fear of war the unselfish devotion of the Red Cross to the welfare of others stands out in striking contrast to inhumane acts which have shocked our conscience.
The task before us is enormous. Our work, by reason of its very nature, never is done. Our work never can be done while human misery, exists.

The work must go bravely on.
We shall not fail, because we know all America is with us.
Extracts from Mr. Hull's address were given in the following United Press Washington advices of April 25:
Mr. Hull reminded the dictators that while the United States hopes "devoutly" for peace and is prepared to work with other nations toward peaceful settlement of pending disputes, it is equally prepared to defend successfully our national interests and our cherished institutions" if the "red flames of war rather than the noonday sun of peace are to illumine
our horizon," our horizon."
The address was considered especially significant because it came almost on the eve of Chancellor Hitler's scheduled reply to Mr. Roosevelt's peace appeal. Mr. Hull likewise emphasized the advantage of "peaceful" adjustment of whatever reasonable and legitimate grievances there may exist." "We hope devoutely that a negotiated peace before rather than after the senseless arbitrament of war, a peace based on a mutually fair adjustment of outstanding problems, will be the happy lot of mankind in the future which lies immediately ahead," he said. ""We are prepared
to make our appropriate contribution to such a peace," to make our appropriate contribution to such a peace."
In advance of the opening, on April 24, of the annual American Red Cross convention in Washington, Norman H. Davis, Red Cross Chairman, stated on April 23 that "added significance is given this year's meeting because of increased participation required of us in the work of international relief." He further said:
It is essential that all of us thoroughly understand responsibilities imposed upon us by Congress in 1905, when the Red Cross charter was granted designating this organization the official agency of the American people for administration of emergency relief.

President Roosevelt Praises Unity of Methodists as Advancing Cause of Religious Tolerance-Sends Message to Unity Conference Meeting in Kansas City
At the opening session of the Methodist Unity Conference held in Kansas City on April 26 a letter from President Roosevelt was read in which he praised the assembly as a "harbinger of better things" to "a world distracted by malice, envy and ili will." The conference, it is stated, will being together into one new Methodist Church almost $8,000,000$ members by merging the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Protestant Church. In his letter the President said that the unity will "be hailed with satisfaction by communions outside the Methodist fold as an indication that the spiritual forces of this nation are determined to minimize differences which this nation are determined to minimize differences which He went on to explain that honest differences in religious beliefs were to be recognized and to remain a "part of our American heritage of complete freedom of conscience." The President added that the cause of religious tolerance is being advanced by the Methodist union. The President's letter, which was dated "Easter Day," (April 9) follows:

My Dear Friends:
Warm Sprinos, Ga., Easter Day, 1939.
News that three long-separated Methodisms are to hold a jniting conthese three communions who for deand happiness to earnest souls within petitioned for reunion. Ideeply regret that circumstances make it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to attend this significant gathering. To a world distracted by malice, envy and ill-will, the Kansas City assembly is a harbinger of better things.
It will, I venture to say, be hailed with satisfaction by communions out side the Methodist fold as an indication that the spiritual forces of this nation are determined to minimize differences which hitherto have tended to artificial and unnecessary divisions.
This does not mean that honest differences in religious beliep are not to be recognized. It must remain a part of our American heritage of complete freedom of conscience to respect those differences in the spirit of tolerance which is of the very essence of our. American tradition.
I like, therefore, to think that the cause of religious tolerance is being advanced by the action of the uniting conference; that as a result of this union of the forces or Methodism we shall all advance a little nearer to the goal of the philosopher whose ideal was: Unity in essentials, liberty in non essentials-in all things, charity.
today is impossible without recourse to the forces of relighadow the world today is impossible without recourse to the forces of religion. By this, I mean recognition by men and nations of the spiritual power beyond our-
selves which makes for righteousness, which transcends the order of selves which makes for righteousness, which transcends
dane culture and enters the penumbra of divine mystery.
The American conscience has been shocked in these anxious times to witness a trampling underifoot of the sacred right of freedom of conscience the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own heart.
In the bitter conflict of principles and policies which we witness today the American nation will continue to sustain before all the world the torch of complete liberty of conscience. Beyond the turmoil of the passing day we seek for peace, the peace that passeth understanding. With us freedom and order are moral requisites. Without freedom all is chaos.
These are some of the thoughts which come to me on this Easter Day, the day of hope and happiness and reawakening of newness of life.
In'sending my felicitations to the new Methodist Church which is to emerge from the uniting conference, may I express the hope that the spirit of unity will increase among all our people. The need for union is great particularly so since to the democracies of the world has fallen the task of defending and perpetuating freedom of conscience.
The Methodists have pointed the way to union. May God prosper the wnil united front to combat the forces of strife that threaten our heritage of religion

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D: ROOSEVELT.
President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Repeal "Rider" in National Defense Bill-Provision Grants Reserve Officers in CCC Same Benefits as Regular Army
In a message to Congress on April 20 President Roosevelt asked that the National defense bill recently placed on the statute book be amended so as to remove all reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps from the benefits in the proviso making them eligible for the same retirement and pension privileges as accorded regular officers and enlisted men who may be disabled while on temporary duty. The President signed the defense bill providing for expansion of the Army Air Corps on April 3 and the next day took occasion to criticize the "rider" attached to the bill, which he now seeks to have repealed. The criticisms of the President were noted in our April 8 issue, page 2048. The following is the text of the President's message of April 20 :
After consideration of the administrative difficulties and fiscal effects flowing from the enactment of the last proviso of Section 5, Public No. 18, approved April 3, 1939, I am constrained to recommend to the Congress that early consideration be given to amending the law so as to remove all Reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps from the purview of the benefits provided in that section of the law for
members of the civilian components of the Army brought into active members of the civilian components of the Army brought into active military service for more than 30 days.
In making this recommendation I am influenced by the belief that the Congress, in enacting the law, had in mind its application to individuals serving on extended active duty with the Army under conditions where they ore exposed to military hazards of the same nature and to the same degree as individuals of the Regular Army. While it is held that duty with the CCC is military service, nevertheless application of the law to the Reserve officers on such duty is considered neither desirable nor necessary; as a matter of fact, as we all know, duty with the COO is in
no way comparable with active military duty-in fact, it is almost wholly civilian duty. Legislative action in accordance with my recommendations is considered preferable to the alternative of replacement of Reserve officers by civilians, and I therefore recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of Congress.
The proviso in Section 5 of the bill, approved by him on April 3, 1939, to which the President takes exception reads as follows:
Provided further, That all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, other than the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, if called or ordered into the active military ervice by the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of 30 days, and who suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed shall be deemed to have been in the active military service during such period and shall be in all respects entitled to receive the same pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service of the Regular Army.

## President Roosevelt In Message to Congress Proposes

 Reorganization of Federal Welfare, Works and Lending Agencies-Would Transfer Budget Bureau from Treasury to Executive Office-Acts Under New Government Reorganization LawPresident Roosevelt on April 25 took his first specific action under the new Government Reorganization Act, when he submitted a special message to Congress (which We give in full elsewhere in this issue) proposing the creation of three new Federal agencies by the consolidation of functions of welfar3, public works and Federal lending. He also proposes the transfer of the Budget Bureau from the Treasury Department to the Executive Office. He suggested the creation of a now Federal Security Agency, as well as a Federal Works Agency and a Federal Loan Agency. All these proposals will become offective within 60 days unless before that time they are specifically disapproved by both the that time they are specifically disapproved by both the
House and Senate. As to the new agencies the President says:
It is my objective by transfer, conslidation and abolition to set up a Federal Security Agency, a Federal Works Agency and a Federal Loan Agency, and then to distribute among the 10 executive departments and these three new agencics, the major independent establishments in the government (excepting those exempt from the operations of the Act)
in order to minimize overlapping and duplication, to increase efficiency and In order to minimize overlapping and duplication, to increase efficiency and
to reduce expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient to reduce expenditures to the
operation of the government.

The signing by President Roosevelt on April 3 of the bill passed by Congress providing for the reorganization of the Government agencies, was noted in our issue of April 8, page 2047, and the text of the Reorganization Act of 1939 was given in these columns April 22, page 2353. In his ${ }_{64}$ message to Congress on April 25 the President states that "my whole purpose in submitting this plan is to improve the Administrative management of the Republic, and I fasl confident that our nation is united in this central purpose, regardless of differences upon details." He added:
${ }^{\text {" }}$ This plan is concerned with the practical necessity of reducing the number of agencies which report directly to the President and also of giving the
President assistance in dealing with the entire Executive branch by modern means of administrative management." "It being obviously impracticable to complete this task at one time," says the President, "but having due regard to the declaration of Congress that it should be accomplished immediately and speedily, I have decided to undertake it promptly in several steps."
"The first step" he indicates "is to improve overall management"; "the second step is to improve the allocation of ment"; "the second step is to improve the allocation of intradepartmental management." As to his plans respecting the transfer of the Budget Bureau to the Executive Office and the setting up of the several new agencies, the President's messag $\ni$ says in part:
Part I-Executive Office of the President

I find it necessary and desirable in carrying out the purposes of the Act to transfer the Bureau of the Budget to the executive office of he President from the Treasury Department
Also, in order that the Bureau of the Budget may the better carry out its work of coordination and investigation, I find it desirable and necessary in order to accomplish the purposes of the Act to transfer the Bureau of the Budget the functions of the Central Statistical Board. President the National Resources Committee to the Executive Office of the ment, and to consolidate with it by merce the functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Office the consolidated unit to be known as the National Resources Planning Board.

Part 2-Federal Security Agency
I find it necessary and desirable to group in a Federal Security Agency those agencies of the government, the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity and the health the citizens of the nation.
The agencies to be grouped are the Social Security Board, now an inependent establishment;
The United States Employment Service, now in the Department of Labor; The Public Health Service, now in the Treartment of the Interior;
The Public Health Sor Administration ministration, and
The Civilian Conservation Corps, now an independent agency.
Part 3-Federal Works Agency
In order to carry out the purpose of the Reorganization Act of 1939 Ifind it necessary and desirable to group and consolidate undër à Federal Works Agency those agencies of the Federal Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and
which administer Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction.

The agencies so to be grouped are:
The Bureau of Public Roads, now in the Department of Agriculture: The public buildings branch of the procurement division, now in the Treasury Department and the branch of building management of the National Park Service (so far as it is concerned with public buildings which it operates for
The United States Housing Authority, now in the Department of the Interior;
The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (familiarly known as PWA); and
The Works Progress Administration (familiarly known as WPA), except the functions of the National Youth Administration.
Part 4-Federal Loan Agency and Transfors of Independent Leading Agencies In order to carry out the purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939, I find it necessary and desirable to group under a. Federal Loan Agency those independent lending agencies of the government which have been established from time to time for the purpose of stimulating and s
financial, commercial and industrial enterprises of the nation.
The agencies to be so grouped in the Federal Loan Agency are:
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation;
The Electric Home and Farm Authority:
The Federal Home Loan Bank Board;
The Federal Housing Administration and their associated agencies and boards, as well as
The Export-Import Bank of Washington.
Transfers to Department of Agriculture
Since 1916 the Congress has established from time to time agencies for providing loans, directly or indirectly, for the stimulation and stabilization of agriculture, and such agencies should in my opinion be grouped with I find it necessary and desirable to the govish the purposes of the It find it
The Farm Credit Administration,
The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and
The Commodity Credit Corporation and associated agencies, to the Department of Agriculture.

In his message the President also says:
The overhead administrative costs of all the agencies affected in Reorganization Plan No. 1 is about $\$ 235,000,000$. This does not include the loans they make, the benefits they pay, the wages of the unemployed who have been given jobs. It does not include the loans and grants to States or, in short, the functional expense. It does include the overhead expense of operating and administering all these agencies.
The reduction of administrative expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations specified in the plan is estimated as nearly as may be at between $\$ 15,000,000$ and
$\$ 20,000,000$ annually, a substantial lowering of the existing overhead
The President indicates that "it will not be necessary to ask the Congress for any additinal appropriations for the administrative expenses of the three consolidated agencies set up in this plan, since their costs will be met from funds now available for the administrative expenses of their now available for the administrative expenses of their experience shows that one or two of the agencies should be regrouped, "it will be wholly possible for the President and the Congress to mak, the change."
It is observed by the President in his message that Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover in succession strongly recommended the rearrangement of Federal Administrative activities.

President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Ásks \$1,477,000,000 for WPA for Fiscal Year 1940-Appropriation of $\$ 123,000,000$ Also Requested for Na -
tional Youth Administration and Similar Sum for Farm Security Administration
In a message to Congress on April 27 President Roosevelt dealt with the needs of unemployment relief, and recommended, for the fiscal year 1940 "that the specific sum of $\$ 1,477,000,000$ be provided for the Works Progress Administration together with any balances of the appropriation for the current year which may remain unobligated on June 30, 1939." The President went on to say:

This represents a reduction of one-third below the amount provided in the current fiscal year and will permit the employment of slightly more than an average of $2,000,000$ persons during the 12 months beginning July 1, fied in Barring unforeseen and unpredictable developments, we are justinow and June 30,1940 and the sum just named represents ment between as to the amount that should be provided on the basis of that expectation.
Preceding his request as above, the President said:
For the current fiscal year, the Congress has provided for the WPA appropriations totaling approximately $\$ 2,250,000,000$. With these funds the WPA has provided employment for a maximum of $3,350,000$ persons and is currently employing approximately $2,800,000$. The average employment provided for the fiscal year will be approximately $3,000,000$ persons. In my Budget message of January 3, 1939, $\delta$ stated that "Supplemental estimates of appropriations will be submitted to meet the requirements of the WPA, the National Youth Adminıstration and the Farm Security Administration for the fiscal year $1940, "$ and that $\$ 1,750,000,000$ was the amount estimated for expenditure by these three agencies. I feel that this main unobligated balances of the appropration for the current year as ro be incurred by these agencies during the fiscal year 1940, but the necessary be incurred by these agencies during the fiscal year 1940, but the necessary the General Accounting Office, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Treasury, and the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, including compensation payments.

The President in his comments on unemployment said: We have found, however, that in spite of substantial recovery as indicated by the amount of employment, the volume of unemployment continues at high levels. This is due in large measure to two factors. The first of
these is that the net increase in the labor supply, due to the growth of the working population, is in excess of 500,000 workers annually. dividual worker. At the recovery picture is the increasing output of the inwas at worker. At the recovery peak in 1937, when industrial production employed. From this and subsequent experience it is aparent the 8 unparatively high levels of production mean substantially less employment than formerly.
The President expressed it as his belief "that we should now give official recognition to the fact that the needs of youth are different from those of unemployed older workers.' further believe", he added "that, based on the demonstrated ability of its program to meet these needs at low cost, and our knowledge of the wide and still unmet need among young people for its services, Congress should provide for an expansion of its activities." Continuing, he said:
For the National Youth Administration I am requesting an appropriation of $\$ 123,000,000$, for the fiscal year 1940 together with the unobligated balances on June 30, 1939, of the appropriation to that Administration for the current tiscal year.
I am requesting further that the National Youth Administration be estab. lished as a separate agency to continue and expand its program for assisting needy young people. This will not increase existing overhead.
While the amount which I am recommending will not meet all the needs of all our young people, it will mean that education, training, work experiyoung people who are ncw eagerly waiting to take their place in our society young people wo respority eageriy waiting to take their place in our society as responsible workers and citizens.

## Farm Security Administration

It has been the function of the Farm Security Administration to provide assistance for hundreds of thousands of destitute and low income farm through adjustment of farmers' debts, and, where necessary, by direct subsistence grants. This program has kept thousands of farmers off relief, and has enabled them, largely through their own efforts, to become selfsupporting American citizens and to assume their rightful place in rural life. Aside from the further development of camps for migratory farm laborers, construction under the resettlement program will have been completed by the close of the current fiscal year, although in a few instances it may be necessary to provide funds for land development work.
For the foregoing activities of the Farm Security Administration, I recommend an appropriation of $\$ 123,000,000$ for the fiscal year 1940, together with such balances of the current appropriation as may remain unobligated on June 30, 1939.
Owing to the language of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, for the last two years it has been necessary to use funds allocated to or appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to provide for relief for Indians which come under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. I feel Dair Department primarily responsible for the welfare of the Indians,
In view of the foregoing I recommend an appropriation of $\$ 1,350,000$ for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1940 to be available for the continuatrative expenses.
For the following agencies for administrative expenses incident to carry ing out the purposes for which the foregoing appropriations have been requested I recommend the amounts indicated:
(1) Civil Aeronautics Anthority.

250,000
$5,225,000$
(2) General Accounting Office.

all-important, because as stated in my message of last April, I believe that if the national income can be increased to $\$ 80,000,000,000$ our whole economic picture will greatly improve and the problem of unempioyment will become much less acute. However, I wish to repeat what I said at that time: I do not believe that this increase in national income can be brought about solely by the expenditure of public funds for relief and recovery urposes.
"After a review of the accomplishments of jobless workers employed on Works Progress Administration projects," said the President, "I am wich what can be achieved through a program that not only provides jobs for distressed workers but also stimulates purchasing power and tends to induce further recovery." He further stated:
I commend to your attention the miles of roads and streets that have been built, the number of bridges and public buildings that have been constructed, and the worth-while accomplishments in the fields of education, withstanding thation and health, and conservation and flocd control. Notwork remaining to be done. ork remaining to be done.
I wish to state with emphasis, since the opposite view is frequently expressed, that the program of the WPA should, as at present, include some projects of the non-construction type to meet the needs of those unemployed workers whose training is such that they are not adapted to employment on construction projects.
The hope was expressed by the President that the invesiigation of the WPA which is now being conducted by the House of Representatives "will be guided along constructive lines, and if this is done," he added, "I feel sure that its outcome will be to demonstrate the wisdom of the measures which have been adopted to meet the needs of the unemployed."

The concluding portion of the President's message follows:
It may be of interest to the Congress to know that through the Department of State we have received many assertions that there are few unemployed persons in the nations. which have accepted totalitarian forms of government.
In those nations private employment takes care of a smaller proportion of their employable citizens than private employment does in the United States.
This means that government employment is responsible for the care of a. larger portion of the employable population than in this country-creating in fact a government employment system, based in great part on the manulacture of munitions, which costs far more than our system.
The principal difference is that in the nations to which I refer, this employment is called employment, whereas in the United States it is called relief.
Actually, our system of work relief is relatively far cheaper than the other method and as at present constituted does take care of the great majority of the needy unemployed who are able to work.
I trust that the people will not be deceived by the terminology and will not assume that the totalitarian methods of government are more effective than our own.
The system which we have favored in the United States during the past six years is by no means perfect. It can be improved but not at the expense of substituting the dole for work reief ner by turning the management of ments. It will be said the sole care of the many thousands of local governaway, that the Federal Government's handling of work relief has been one of our most efficient administrative accomplishments.

## President Roosevelt Reported as Accepting Proposal for Appropriation for Farm Parity Payments

In Associated Press advices from Washington April 26 it was stated that three members of the House reborted after a White House conference that day that President Roosevelt would not object if Congress appropriated $\$ 400,000,000$ for farm parity payments and removal of surplus crops, in addifarm parity payments and removal of surplus crops, in addi-
tion to $\$ 500,000,000$ already approved by the House for tion to $\$ 500,000,000$ aiready approved by the House for
benefit payments under the soil conservation program. benefit payments under th
The Associated Press added:
That Mr. Roosevelt believed that Congress should provide taxes to cover any increase above the $\$ 500,000,000$ Pigure.
The President was quoted also as saying he would not veto a processing tax for such a purpose. Heretofore he has frowned on such a levy.
The House recently refused to add $\$ 250,000,000$ for parity payments to the $\$ 835,000.000$ Agricultural Department supply bill.. The bill is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee, and, informed persons said this committee would insert the $\$ 20,00,000$ fund and add another $\$ 150$, 000,000 to tinance the finance abroad. Parity payments are designed to raise the purchasing power represented
in farm products to the $1909 \mathbf{l}^{\prime} 14$ level. Congreas appropriated $\$ 212,000,000$ in farm products to the 1908
A reference to the farm appropriations appeared in these columns A pril 15, Page 2201.

## President Roosevelt's Message to Congress Submitting Plans for Reorganization of Government Agencies Under "Reorganization Act of 1939"

Further reference appears elsewhere in these columns today to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on April 25 proposing the creation of three new Federal agencies by the consolidation of functions of welfare, public works and Federal lending-the message otherwise indicating his intentions with respect to the consolidation of cating his intentions with respect to the consolidation of Government agencies under the provisions of the "Reor-
ganization Act of $1939, "$ the text of which was given in ganization Act of $1939, "$ the text of which was given in
our issue of April 22 , page 2353 . Herewith we give in full the President's message:
To the Congress of the United States:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (Public, No. 19, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), approved April 3, 1939, I herewith transmit reorganization plan No. 1, which, after investigation, I have prepared in
accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act; and I declare that with respect to each transfer, consolidation, or abolition made in reorganization plan No. 1, I have found that such transfer, consolidation, or abolition is necessary to
In these days of ruthless attempts to destroy democratic government, it In is baldly asserted that demat, therefore, it will be easy to crush all free States out of existence.
Confident in our Republic's 150 years of successful resistance to all ubversive attempts upon it, whether from without or within, nevertheless, we must be constantly alert to the importance of keeping the tools of American democracy up to date. It is our responsibility to make sure that the people's government is in condition to carry out the people's will, promptly, effectively, without waste or lost motion.
In 1883, under President Arthur, we strengthened the machinery of democracy by the civil-service law; beginning in 1905 President Roosevelt initiated important inquiries into Federal administration; in 1911 President Taft named the Economy and Efficiency Commission, which made very important recommendations; in 1921, under Presidents Wilson and Harding, we tightened up our budgetary procedure. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover in succession trongly recommended the rearrangement of Federal administrative activities. In 1937 I proposed, on the basis of an inquiry authorized and appropriated for by the Congress, the strengthening of the administrative management of the executive establishment.
None of all this long series of suggestions, running over more than a quarter of a century, was in any sense personal or partisan in design.
These measures have all had only one supreme purpose-to make democracy work, to strengthen the arms of democracy in peace or war, and to insure the solid blessings of free government to our people in increasing
Weasure are not free if our administration is weak. But we are free if wè know, and others know, that we are strong; that we can be tough as well as tender-hearted; and that what the American people decide to do can and will be done, capably and effectively, with the best national equipment that modern organizing ability can supply in a country where management and organization is so well understood in private affairs.
My whole purpose in submitting this plan is to improve the administrative management of the Republic, and"I feel confident that our Nation
is united in this central purpose, regardless of differences upon details. is united in this central purpose, regardless of differences upon details.
This plan is concerned with the practical necessity of reducing the number of agencies which report directly to the President, and also of giving the President assistance in dealing with the entire executive branch by modern means of administrative management.
Forty years ago, in 1899, President McKinley could deal with the whole machinery of the executive branch through his eight Cabinet Secretaries and so-called quasi-judicial type in existence. He could keep in touch the so-called quasi-judicial type in existence.
with all the work through eight or 10 persons.
Now, 40 years later, not only do some 30 major agencies (to say nothing Now, 40 years later, not only do some 30 major agencies (to say nothing of the minor ones) report directly to the President, but there are several quasi-judicial bodies which have enough administrativ
them also to see him on important executive matters.
It has become physically impossible for one man to see so many perons, to receive reports directly from them, and to attempt to advise them on their own problems which they submit. In addition the President other or in line with the national policy laid down by the Congress. And other or in line with the national policy laid down by the C
he must seek to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort.
The administrative assistants provided for the President in the Reorganization Act cannot perform these functions of over-all management and ganization Act cannot perform these function of over-all management and direction. Their task will be to help me get information and condense dents, nor are they to have any authority over anybody in any department dents, nor a
or agency.
The only way in which the President can be relieved of the physically impossible task of directly dealing with 30 or 40 major agencies is by reorganization-by the regrouping of agencies according to their major purposes under responsible heads who will report to the President, just as it contemplated by the Reorganization. Act of 1939 .
This Act says that the President shall investigate the organization of all agencies of the Government and determine what changes are necessary to accomplish any one or more of five definite purposes:
(1) To reduce expenditures.
(3) To consolidate agencies according to major purposes
(4) To reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having imilar functions and by abolishing such as may not be necessary.
(5) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.

It being obviously impracticable to complete this task at one time, but having due regard to the declaration of Congress that it should be accomplished immediately and speedily, I have decided to undertake it promptly in seyeral steps.

The first step is to improve the over-all management; that is, to do those things which will accomplish the purposes set out in the law, and which at the same time will reduce the difficulties of the President in dealing with the multifarious agencies of the executive branch and assist him in distributing his responsibilities as the chief administrator of the Government by providing him with the necessary organization and machinery for better administrative management.
The second step is to improve the allocation of departmental activities. that is, to do those things which will accomplish the purposes set out in the law and at the same time help that part of the work of the executive branch which is carried on through executive departments and agencies. In all this the responsibility to the people is through the President. The third step is to improve intra-departmental management; that it, to do those things which will enable the heads of departments and agencies
the better to carry out their own duties and distribute their own work the better to carry out their own duties and
Each of these three steps may require from time to time the submission of one or more plans involving one or more reorganizations, but it is my purpose to fulfill the duty imposed upon me by the Congress as expe-
ditiously as practicable and to the fullest extent possible in view of the ditiously as practicable and to the fullest exten
exceptions and exemptions set out in the Act.
The plan I now transmit is divided into four parts or sections which I shall describe briefly as follows:

## Part 1. Executive Office of the President

In my message to the Congress of Jan. 12, 1937, in discussing the tive branch, I transmitted with my approval, certain recommendations for
strengthening and developing the management arms of the President. Those three management arms deal with (1) Budget, and efficiency research, (2) planning, and (3) personnel. My accumulated experience during the two years since that time has deepened my conviction that it is necessary for the President to have direct access to these managerial agencies in order that he may have the machinery to enable him to carry out his constitutional responsibility, and in order that he may be able to control expenditures, to increase efficiency, to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort, and to be able to get the information which will permit him the better to advise the Congress concerning the state of the Union and the program of the Government.
Therefore, I find it necessary and desirable in carrying out the purposes of the Act to transfer the Bureau of the Budget to the Executive Office of the President from the Treasury Department. It is apparent from the legislative history of the Budget and Accounting Act that it was the purpose in 1921 to set up an executive budget for which the President would be primarily responsible to the Congress and to the people, and that the Director of the Budget was to act under the immediate direction and supervision of the President. While no serious difficulties have been encountered because of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget was placed in the Treasury Department so far as making budgetary estimates has been concerned, it is apparent that its coordinavided for by the Conresearch and investigational activities rec is a part of one the 10 gress, will be facilitated in the Bureau is the Bureau of the Budget executive departments. Also, in or of and investigation, I may the better carry our in order to accomplish the purposes of ind the Budget the functions of the the Act to transfer to the
By these transfers to the Executive Office, the President will be given mmediate access to that managerial agency which is concerned with the preparation and administration of the Budget, with the coordination of the work of the governmental agencies, and with research and investigation necessary to
I also find it necessary and desirable to transfer to the Executive Office of the President the National Resources Committee, now an independent establishment, and to:consolidate/with it by transfer from the Department establommerce the functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Office, the consolidated unit to be known as the National Resources Planning Board. This Board would be made up as is the present Advisory Board Board. The mal Resources Committee of citizens giving part-time services to the Government, who, aided by their technical staff, would be able to advise the President, the Congress, and the people with respect to plans and programs for the conservation of the national resources, physical and human. By these transfers to the Executive Office the President will be given more direct access to and immediate direction over that agency which is concerned with planning for the utilization and conservation of the national resources, an indispensable part of the equipment of the Chief Executive.
On previous occasions I have recommended, and I hereby renew and emphasize my recommendation, that the work of this Board be placed upon a permanent statutory basis.
Because of an exemption in the Act it is impossible to transfer to the Executive Office the administration of the third managerial function of the Government, that of personnel, However, I desire to inform the Congress that it is my purpose to name one of the administrative assistants to the President, authorized in the Reorganization Act of 1939, to serve as a liaison agent of the White House on personnel management.
In this manner the President will be given for the first time direct access to the three principal necessary management agencies of the Government. None of the three belongs in any existing department. With their assistance and with this reorganization, it will be possible for the President to continue the task of making investigations of the organization of the Government in order to control expenditures, increase efficiency, and eliminate overlapping.

Part' 2. Federal Socurity Agency
Studies heretofore made by me and researches made at my direction, as well as recommendations submitted by me to the Congress, and especially those contained in: my message of Jan. 12, 1937, indicate clearly that to carry out the purposes of the nate, and consore the numb the Govers by poses and to reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having
similar functions under a single head would require the provision of similar functions under a single head would require the provis.
three general agencies in addition to the
It is my objective, then, by transfer, consolidation, and abolition to It is set up a Feral Loan Agency, and then to and these three ne the Government excepting those, exple in order the efficient reducration the Government
I find it necessary and desirable to group in a Federal security agency those agencies of the Government, the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the promote social and economic security
The agencies to be grouped are the Social Security Board, now an independent establishment; the United States Employment Service, now in the Department of Labor; the Office of Education, now in the Department of the Interior; the Public Health Service, now in the Treasury Department; the National Youth Administration, now in the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, now an independent agency.
The Social Security Board is placed under the Federal Security Agency, and at the same time the United States Employment Service is transferred from the Department of Labor and consolidated with the unemployment compensation functions of the Social Security Board in order that their similar and related functions of social and economic security may be placed under a single head and their internal operations simplified and integrated.
The unemployment compensation functions of the Social Security Board and the employment service of the Department of Labor are concerned with the same problem,
Therefore they worker. ticular services to the particular individual also are bound up with the public assistance activities of the Social Security Board. Not only will these similar functions be more efficiently and economically administered at the Federal level by such grouping and consolidation but this transfer and merger also will be to the advantage of the administration of State
social security programs and result in considerable saving of money in the administrative costs of the governments of the 48 States as well as those of the United States. In addition to this saving of money there will be a considerable saving of time and energy not only on the part of administrative officials concerned with this program in both Federal and State governments but also on the part of employers and workers, permitting through the simplification of procedures a reduction in the num ber of reports required and the elimination of unnecessary duplication in contacts with workers and with employers.
Because of the relationship of the educational opportunities of the country to the security of its individual citizens, the Office of Education with all of its functions, including, of course, its administration of Federal-State programs of vocational education, is transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Security Agency. This transfer does not increase or extend the activities of the Federal Goverument in respect to education, but does move the existing activities into a grouping where the work may be carried on more efficiently and expeditiously, and where coordination and the elimination of overlayping may be better accomplished. The Office of Education has no relationship to the other functions of the Department of the Interior.
The Public Health Service
The Public Health Service is transferred from the Treasury Department to the Federal Security Agency. It is obvious that the health activities of the Federal Government may be better carried out when so grouped than if they are left in the Treasury, which is primarily a fiscal agency, and where the necessary relationships with other social security, employment, and educational activities now must be carried on by an elaborate scheme of inter-departmental committee work.
The National Youth. Administration is

The National Youth Administration is transferred from the Works Progress Administration to the Federal Security Agency since its major purpose is to extend the educational opportunities of the youth of the country and to bring them through the processes of training into the possession of skills which enable them to find employment. Other divisions of the Federal Security Agency will have the task of finding jobs, providing for unemployment compensation, and other phases of social the problem of primary und of the new agency will be concerned with education and primary and secondary education, as well as vocational education and job training and retraining for employment. While much through work projects, these have been merely then has been carried on its major purpose terms of the Act terms of the Act shculd be gr
than with the work agencies.
For similar reasons the Civilian Conservation Corps, now an independent establishment, is placed under the Federal Security Agency, because of the fact that its major purpose is Federal security Agency, because of the training of the individuals who make up the corns, important further the the construction work which they have carried on so successfully. The Civilian Conservation Corps is a small coordinating agency which supervises work carried on with the cooperation of several regula dich superand independent units of the Government. This transfer would departments fere with the plan of work heretofore carried on but it would inter the Civilian Conservation Corps to coordinate its policies, as well as its operations, with those other agencies of the Government concerned with the educational and health activities and with human security.

## Part 3. Federal Works Agency

In order to carry out the purpose of the Reorganization Act of 1939, I find it necessary and desirable to group and consolidate under a Federal Works Agency those agencies of the Federal Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administer Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction.
The agencies so to be grouped are the Bureau of Public Roads, now in the Department of Agriculture; the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division, now in the Treasury Department, and the Branch of Building Management of the National Park Service; so far as it is concerned with public buildings which it operates for other departments or agencies, now in the Department of Interior; the United States Housing Authority, now in the Department of the Interior ; the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, familiarly known as PWA, and the Works Progress Administration, familiarly known as WPA; except the unctions of the National Youth Administration.
The transfer of both the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration to the new Federal Works Agency would provide for both principal types of public works that have been carried on by the Federal Government directly or in cooperation with the State and local governments. I find that it will be possible to reduce administrative costs as well as to improve efficiency and to eliminate overlapping by bringing these different programs of public works under a common head. But, because of the differences that justified their separate operation in the past and differences that will continue in the future to distinguish to maintain them, at least for the present, as separate subordinate units to maintain them, at least fo
of the Federal Works Agency.
The present Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works is placed under the Federal Works Agency under the shorter name of Public orks Auministration
Works Projects Administration Progress Administration has been changed to Works Projects Administration in order to make its title more descriptive The Bureau of Publ
Tgriculture to of Public Roads is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Works Agency and as a separate unit under
the name of Public Roads Administration. This will bring the the name of Public Roads Administration. This will bring the adminisinto coordination with other program with its grants-in-aid to the States grams of grants and lother major public-works programs and other proThe construction and oneration
The construction and operation of many public buildings is now carried on in two agencies which are consolidated under the new Federal Works Agency, namely, the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division Federal buildings and with the operation of many public buildings outsid he District of Columbia, and the Branch of Buildings Manage outside the National Park Service of the Depratment concerned with the operation of public buildings in the Districh is Columbia. These two separate activities are consolidated in one unit, to be known as the Public Buildings Administration. Improved efficiency, coordination of effort, and savings will result from this transfer and consolidation.
Then, also; there is transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Federal Works Agency the United States Housing Authority. The major purpose of the United States Housing Authority is to administer grants-in-aid and loans to local public housing authorities in accordance
with its established standards of construction in that part of the housing field which cannot be reached economically by private enterprise. For these reasons, it should be grouped with those other agencies which have to do with public works, with grants and loans to State and local governents, and with construction practices and standards.

## Part 4. Federal Loan Agency and Transfers of Independent Lending Agencies

In order to carry out the purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939 I find it necessary and desirable to group under a Federal Loan Agency those independent lending agencies of the Government which have been established from time to time for the purpose of stimulating and stabilizing the financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation.
The agencies to be so grouped in the Federal Loan Agency are: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administra: tion and their associated agencies and boards, as well as the ExportImport Bank of Washington.

Since 1916 the Congress has established from time to time agencies for proriding loans, directly or indirectly, for the stimulation and stabilization of agriculture, and such agencies should in my opinion be grouped with the other agricultural activities of the Government. For that reason I find it necessary and desirable to accomplish the purposes of the Act to transfer the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Farm Mortgage
Corporation, and the Commodity Credit Corporation and Corporation, and the Commodity Credit Corporation and associated agencies to the Department of Agriculture.

## Economy and Efficiency

One of the five purposes of the Reorganization Act of 1939 is "to reduce expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government." This purpose is important in each phase of the plan here presented. The Reorganization Act prohibits abolishing functions-in other words basic services or activities performed. Therefore the reduction in expenditures to be effected must necessarily be brought about chiefly in the overhead administrative expenses of the agencies set up to perform certain functions. The change for economy arises therefore not from stopping work, but from organizing the work and the overhead more efficiently in combination with other similar activities. Only the Congress can abolish or curtail functions now provided by law.
The overhead administrative costs of all the agencies affected in reorganization plan No. 1 is about $\$ 235,000,000$. This does not include the loans they make, the benefits they pay, the wages of the unemployed who have been given jobs, it does not include the loans and grants to States or, in short, the functional expense. It does include the overhead expense of operating and administering all these agencies.
The reduction of administrative expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations specified in the plan is estimated as nearly as may be at between $\$ 15,000,000$ and $\$ 20,000,000$ annually, a substantial lowering of the existing overhead. Certain of these economies can be brought about almost immediately, others will require a painstaking and gradual readjustment in the machinery and business practices of the Government.
Any such estimate is incomplete, however, without reference to the corresponding eavings which will follow in the States and cities through the recommended consolidation of the Federal services with which they cooperate, and the improved efficiency and convenience which will be felt by citizens all over the Nation, many of whom will be able to find in a single office many of the services now scattered in several places. These economics will undoubtedly exceed the direct savings in the Federal Budget.
It will not be necessary to ask the Congress for any additional appropriations for the administrative expenses of the three consolidated agencies set up in this plan, since their costs will be met from funds now available for the administrative expenses of their component units. Actually new expenses will be only a fractional part of the expected savings.
Neither on this reorganization plan No. 1 nor on future reorganization plans, covering inter-departmental changes and intra-departmental changes, will every person agree on each and every detail. It is true that out of the nany groupings and regroupings proposed in this message a few of the individual agencies could conceivably be placed elsewhere.
Nevertheless, I have been seeking to consider the functional origin and purpose of each agency as required by the reorganization bill itself.
If in the future exper should be regrouped, it will be wholly possible for the President and the Congress to make the change.
The plan presented herewith represents two years of study. It is a simple and easily understood plan. It conforms to methods of executive many lines used by large private enterprises which are engaged in comparison with the comparison with the existing overhead of the agencies involved
I trust, theres the Congress will view the plan as a whole and make prita istration of the Government of the United States

The White House, April 25, 1939.
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 508,789,824$ War Department Appropriation Bill

It was made known on April 26 that President Roosevelt had signed the War Department Appropriation Bill. The conference report on the bill, which carries an appropriation of $\$ 508,789,824$ for the fiscal year beginning July 1 , was approved by the Senate on April 25 and by the House on April 24. As first passed by the House on March 3 the bill carried a total appropriation of $\$ 499,857,936$ but the Senate on March 27 amended the bill by adding $\$ 13,330,946$ to the on March 27 amended the bill by adding $\$ 13,330,946$ to the
measure, which brought the total to $\$ 513,188,882$. Passage measure, which brought the total to $\$ 513,188,882$. Passage
of the bill in the Senate on March 27 was reported in our April 1 issue, page 1886 .

## President Roosevelt Signs Bill Authorizing Appropriation of $\$ 66,800,000$ for Naval Air Bases-Senate Added $\$ 18,000,000$ to House Approved Measure

Announcement was made on April 25 that President Roosevelt had signed the bill authorizing expenditures of $\$ 66,-$ 800,000 for increased facilities for the air fleets of the Navy Department. The Senate passed the bill on April 19 after adding $\$ 18,000,000$ to the House measure which authorized
appropriations of $\$ 48,800,000$ for new Naval air bases. On April 20 the Senate amendments were agreed to by the House. Reference to House passage of the bill on Feb. 23 was made in our Feb. 25 issue, page 1101. Associated Press advices from Washington, April 19, had the following to say concerning Senate approval of the measure:
The Senate placed in the bill a $\$ 17,000,000$ item for establishment of an air base at Jacksonville, Fla., and an operating seaplane base at Banana River, Fla. The House had eliminated this authorization when a controversy arose between Jacksonville and Miami over location of the base. An authorization of $\$ 1,000,000$ for the purchase of land for a base at Quonset Point, R. I., also was added by the Senate.
An incipient battle over foreign policy was avoided when the Senate Naval Affairs Committee followed the lead of the House and eliminated a: $\$ 5,000,000$ item for harbor impro
ess than 1,500 miles from Tokio
800.000 authorization for an aeronautical engine and materials building at the Philadelphia naval aircraft plant.
Air-base authorizations, in addition to those in Florida and Rhode Island, ncluded Kaneohe, Hawainan Islands, $\$ 5,800,000$; Midway Island, $\$ 5,-$ Island, $\$ 1.100,000$; Kodiak, Alaska, $\$ 8,750,000$; Sitka, Alaska, $\$ 2,900,000$; San Juan, P. R., $\$ 9,300,000$; Pensacola, Fla., $\$ 5,850,000$; Norfolk, Va., $\$ 500,000$; Tongue Point, Ore,, $\$ 1,500,000$; Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, $\$ 2,800,000$.
Following the signing of the above bill the President on April 26 requested Congress to appropriate $\$ 31,621,000$ to begin immediate construction of Naval air bases and also asked the House Appropriations Committee to authorize the letting of contracts to complete the entire $\$ 66,800,000$ program.

Senate Passes Bill to Extend Powers of FHA and to Increase Insurance Limit by $\$ 1,000,000,000$
The Senate passed on April 27 the bill extending the powers of the Federal Housing Administration for two years and onlarging its authority to insure mortgages to a total of $\$ 4,000,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ over existing authority. Since the Senate measure is different in many respects from the bill passed by the House on April 12, a conference committee of Senators and Representatives will compromise the differences between the two measures. Passage of the House bill was reported in our issue of April 15, page 2198. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee had favorably reported the bill on April 21. Under date of April 27 Washington Associated Press advices said:
Before the senate passed the bill on a voice vote, there was a brisk debate featured by general criticism of the Government's "money-lending business" by Senator Bailey of Nor
Replying Senator King of Utah. the bill, said the FHA had done more than any other agency "to stimulate activity in the heavy industries through its impetus to building construction."
The Senate bill also included a requirement that prevailing wages of a community must be paid to labor on FHA projects costing more than $\$ 20,000$. This was not in the House bill.

Senate Passes Bill Providing United States to Pay American Claims Against Mexico
The Senate on April 20 passed and sent to the House a bill under which the Government would pay about $\$ 3,000,000$ of claims held by Americans against Mexico, it is learned from a Washington Associated Press dispatch April 20. The holders would assign their claims to the Government which would seek to collect from Mexico. In reporting this thy same advices added:
In debate preceding the favorable Senate action, Senator Sheppard (D., Tex.), the author, urged passage of the bill, saying that many of the claimants "are in keen financial distress."
Mr. Sheppard said the claims arose from Mexican "revolutionary acts," including expropriation, between 1910 and 1920.
Senator Alva B. Adams (D., Colo.) said Secretary of State Cordell Hull had advised that the bill "would not be in accord with the program of the President."
"This' bill raises one simple question," Mr. Adams said. "Shall the United States pay obligations of the Mexican Government?
"The largest item in this claim is held by the Illinois Central Railway, which sold the Mexican Government some $\$ 2,000,000$ worth of locomotives and expected to be paid for them
"But why should this Government step in and pay that obligation?"

## House Action on Bill Continuing Monetary Powers of President-Measure Passed After Rejection of Motion to Recommit with Devaluation Authority Removed-Bill Continues $\$ 2,000,000,000$ Stabilization Fund and Silver Purchase Program

Before passing, before a voice vote, on April 21, the bill extending the monetary powers of the President until June 30, 1941, the House rejected (by a vote of 225 in opposition to 158 in favor) a motion by Representative Reed of Illinois to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with the section providing for the continuance of the President's devaluation power stricken out. In reporting the final action of the House on the bill (to which reference was made in these columns a week ago, page 2354) advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau, April 21, stated that although there is known to be a large group of Democrats although there is known to be a large group of Democrats
in the House who favor some curtailment of the President's emergency powers the European situation proved to be the stumbling block to Republican efforts to effect a strong
coalition voice on the devaluation issue. The "Journal of Commerce" advices continued:
Only four democrats could be wooed away from the Administration in spite of two full days of debate on the question. They were RepresentaRepublicans on the motion to recommit the Texas. They joill Coinage Committee with instructions to report it to the House with devaluation features eliminated.
In their attempt to curb the President's authority, Republicans offered a number of amendments to the bill, but were never able to command a majority vote on any of them. They first tried to place a check on operations of the stabilization fund by proposing that an annual audit of the fund be made by the General Accounting Office. This was defeated by a vote of 180 to 97.
Representative Reed of Illinois, who offered the amendment, argued that it only required an audit of the fund and "in the interest of good government" this should be undertaken, but the House preferred to follow the warning of Representatives Cochran (Dem., Mo.) such a proposal raises the danger of the fund's. secret operations becoming known.
The Republicans' next move was to strike out the entire section of the bill dealing with gold devaluation, but this was defeated by a vote of 152 to 84.

## Andresen Move Beaten

Representative Andresen (Rep., N. D.) then proposed that foreigners selling gold to the United States be required to spend $\$ 14.33$ out of each out on a point of order raised by Chairman Somers (Demi., N. Y.) of the Coinage Comrnittee

- Mr. Andresen based his amendment on the difference between the former price of $\$ 20.67$ an ounce for gold and the present price of $\$ 35$. He suggested that all future foreign sellers of gold be given $\$ 20.67$ per ounce and have earmarked for their use in purchasing United States products an additional $\$ 14.33$. If foreign sellers of gold failed to buy American products they would be permitted to take only $\$ 20.67$ out of the country for each ounce of gold.
Representative Case (Rep., S. D.) next offered an amendment to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for gold with gold certificates, redeemable in gold bullion. The effect would have been to put the United States back on a gold currency basis but, like the Andresen amendment, it was ruled out on a point of crder.
Representative Smith (Rep., Ohio) introduced an amendment seeking to terminate the power to devalue the silver dollar on June 30 next, and when it was rejected, Representative Taylor (Rep., Tenn.) moved to extend the President's gold devaluation authority only until Jan. 1 next, This was likewise defeated.
The provisions of the bill as it passed the House were noted as follows in a Washington account, April 21, to the New York "Herald Tribune":

1. Extend the power of the President until June 30, 1941, to alter the gold content of the dollar between $50 \%$ and $60 \%$ of its former value. It was reduced to 59.06 c . on the dollar in 1934.
2. Continue for the same period the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ stabilization fund now used to keep foreign exchange on an even keel.
3. Continue the silver-purchase program, whereby the President would be empowered to devalue the silver dollar to the same extent as the gold dollar and to fix the ratio between gold and silver at any point he sces fit.

House Republican Offers 12-Point Recovery Program -Representative Martin Says Too Much Internal Dissension Prevents Success of Administration's Appeasement Policy
A 12-point plan for business recovery was proposed on April 23 by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican leader of the House, who urged Republicans in the Senate and House to súpport the program. Mr. Martin declared that the Administration is too torn by internal conflicts to appease business, and he said that Congress must take the lead toward an industrial upturn. New Deal "panaceas," he said, have been tried and found wanting, and hence "action is imperative now." He pledged Republican aid for all proposals necessary to promote business revival and reemployment. In United Press accounts from Washington, April 23, Mr. Martin's program was outlined as follows:

1. Keep the United States out of war.
2. Curb unneeessary, wasteful and reckless spending.
3. Repeal the undistributed profits tax.
4. Revise remainder of tax structure to eliminate "deterrent" levies.
5. Repeal monetary powers voted President Roosevelt during the depression.
6. Amend the Wagner Labor Act.

Define the area of Government competition with private business.
8. Restore American farm and indüstrial markets and develop new ones.
9. Adopt immediate legislation to rehabilitate the railroads.
10. Create a special congressional committee to study the effects of the reciprocal trade program on industry and agriculture.
11. Clarify Federal rules and regulations so industry may know what to expect.
12. Reject all experimental legisiation not clearly helpful in promoting recovery, or which would subject agriculture, labor or industry to compulsory decrees of a Federal bureaucracy.
Representative Martin is quoted in the same advices as follows:
"The Roosevelt Administration is torn by conflicting opinions of what should be done and is unable to act because of indecision," the statement said. "Therefore, Congress must assume the lead in taking steps to guide the country back to economic recovery and restore our millions of unemployed to jobs in private industry at decent wages."
Mr. Martin concluded that Republicans are convinced that if their program is adopted in its entirety by Congress and accepted by the President the country will immediately take on new life and vigor and "will presently begin again to enjoy economic stability and a higher standard of living."

Financial Chronicle

Constitutionality of Pennsylvania Act Governing
Utility Rates Upheld by United States Supreme Utility
In a decision handed down on April 17 the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a Pennsylvania law under which the State Utility Commission is authorized to fix temporary rates applicable to utility companies operating within the State. The decision, however of the Supreme Court (delivered by Justice Reed), said advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce," failed to include a reexamination of the 1898 doctrine of utility rate base valuations requested by the Federal Government. In a separate opinion, Justices Black and Frankfurter chided the court for relying on the old doctrine and failing to heed the Government's request, said the same advices, from which the following is also taken:

- Acting under authority of an Act of the State Legislature of 1937, the

Acting under authority of an Act of the State Leegislature of 1937, the
State Commission issued a temporary rate order prescribing rates which would effect a reduction of approximately $\$ 435,000$ in annual gross operating revenues of Edison Light \& Power Co.
The lower court, however, enjoined the ordicr on the grounds that it violated procedural requirements of due process, failed to permit a fair return on the fair value of the utility's property, and amounted to confistion
Reversing the decision of the district court, the opinion rendered by Justice Reed pointed out that under the Act there is no requirement as to how the rates are to be determined, except that they shall be sufficint o return a given minimum-not less than $5 \%$-on the original cost, less depreciation.
The language used in the statute, he added, is similar to provisions respecting establishment of permanent rates which shall "be just and

The Supreme Court, in its lengthy opinion marked by an mposing array of citations of laws and precedents (we quote from Washington advices to the New York "Times"), denied all contentions of the power company, viz.:
That an order of the Public Service Commission reducing its revenues by some $\$ 435,000$ annually (1) violated the procedural requirements of
"due process", (2) faiked to permit the utility to earn a fair retaurn on the fair value of its property ; (3) confiscated the company's property; (4) was not supported by substantial evidence.

The "Times" advices likewise had the following to say, in part:
The Federal Government had intervened in the case in an effort to have the court uphold the theory of "prudent investment" as a bisis of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes. The decision today did
not deny, such a theory, but did not embrace it as fully as the Government had hoped.
"The determination of utility rates-what may fairly be exacted from the public and what is adequate to enlist enterprise-does not present questions of an essentially legal nature in the sense that legal education arid lawyers' learning afford peculiar competence for their adjustment," Justice Frankfurter wrote.
"These are matters for the application of whatever knowledge economics and finance may bring to the practicalities of business enterprise. The only relevant function of law in dealing *ith this intersection of government and enterprise is to secure observance of those procedural safeguards in the exercise of legislative powers which are the historic foundations of due process."

## Some "Mumbo-Jumbo" Found

At one point he termed the precedents laid down in Smyth $\mathbf{v}$, Ames [in 1898] as so much "mumbo-jumbo." He insisted that such a doctrine should not be invoked when it is not necessary to do so.
"The court's opinion in the present case does not avoid issues of constitutionality," Justice Frankfurter concluded. "It accepts the much more dubious constitutional doctrines of Smyth v. Ames and its successors to solve the very easy constitutional issues raised by the Pennsylvania Act." Intervening as "friend of the court," the Government, through Solicitor General Jackson, filed a brief before the arguments, asking the court to overthrow the old Smyth-Ames decision and give a ruling directly on the thesis of "prudent investment." Mr. Jackson argued that the rule of fair value, with its requirements of consideration of reproduction cost, as set out under the old precedent, had produced results which were unreliable, "arbirtary and absurd."
"The rule of prudent investment, combining as it does exactness, ease of application and proper principle for the determination of just compen sation, is the standard for rate-making best adapted to modern business conditions and practices in this country," he said. "The case at bar offers the court an opportunity to write off the book an unsound and unworkable rule of rate-making."
The complaint of Justices Frankfurter and Black was that the court did not take the opportunity.
United States Supreme Court Refuses to Pass on Constitutionality of New York Prior Lien LawRejects New York City's Appeal Against Decision of State Court of Appeals
The United States Supreme Court, on April 17, refused to rule upon a decision invalidating New York State's prior lien law of 1937. The decision, holding unconstitutional that part of the State Multiple Housing Law which provided that a city might make repairs on so-called "old-law" tenements if the owner disregarded an order to do so, and might reimburse itself by imposing a lien which has priority over others, was referred to in our issue of Dec. 10, ity over others, was referred to in our issue of Dec. 3543 . New York City appealed to the Supreme 1938, page 3543 . New York City appealed to the Supreme peals, which said that the law violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In a summary of Supreme Court decisions on this and other appeals, as of April 17, an Associated Press dispatch of that date from Washington, said:

The Central Savings Bank, the Dry Dock Savings Institution and the
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, holders of mortgages in effect before
nactment of the law, brought the suit. They contended that, in so far as he law gave the city's liens priority over existing mortgages, it impaired the law gave the city's liens priority over existing mortgages, it impaired
the obligation of contracts and deprived them of property without due the oblig
The city contended the law "directly concerns the health, safety and welfare of a substantial part of the population in New York City." The Supreme Court said the petition was denied "for the reason that the judgment sought to be reviewed rests upon id non-Federal ground adequate to support it."

United States Supreme Court Hears Arguments on Government Appeal in Kansas City Stockyards Decision-Court Returned Only One Ruling on April 24
The United States Supreme Court, on April 20, heard arguments on the plea of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that there be returned to the Government the $\$ 586,000$ mpounded after the Court last April declared invalid the rates prescribed by the Secretary for livestock commission men at the Kansas City Stockyards. The case was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 15, 1938, page 2324. In summarizing the arguments, on April 20 , a Washington dispatch on that date to the New York "Times" said:
Tho Government, through Solicitor General Jackscn, protested against in order of the Western Missouri District Court for immediate distribution of the money to the commission agents. Frederick H. Wood of New York represented the stockyard's men.
This case is one of five already argued but upon which the Court ordered rehearings, all of them before the complete new bench. One was debated last Monday (April 17), the day Justice Douglas took his seat.
The rates in the Kansas City Stockyards case were set aside because air heurt felt that Mr. Wallace had not yielded a necessary full an liat to Mr. Wallace valid rate order, would bar the the procedurad through it the farmers from the same fair treatment demanded by the Court for the commission gents.
Mr. Wood insisted that the money must go to the commission men because the Secretary did not possess authority to do anything about rates for the periods during which the sum was impounded. This, he said, would be illegally retroactive. The $\$ 586,000$, Mr. Wood asserted, should have gone to the stockyards men as soon as the Supreme Court rejected the rates.
Only one decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, when it convened in public session, on April 24. In that ruling, the Court refused to review the conviction of a Brooklyn, N. Y. banker, on charges alleging the acceptance of commissions from borrowers of his bank. In discussing the Supreme Court's decision, Associated Press Washington advices, April 24 , said, in part:
The Court refused to interfere with a decision under which the Federal Communications Commission is permitted to reconsider authorization for the 'Black River Valley Broadcasts,' Inc., of Watertown, N. Y., to construct Radio Station WNNY.
The company appealed from the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, which held that the concern's remedy was to appeal from a final adverse decision of the FCC after a new hearing.
The commission, in 1936, granted the company's application for a station and authorized construction of a building. The Watertown Broadeasting Company subsequently requested the commission to set aside an order denying its application for a license and granting the Black River Valley's application. The FCO then ordered the rehearing.
The argiments are expected to continue during tomorrow and part of Wednesday.

## Secretary Hull Reveals United States Is Conducting Barter Negotiations with Great Britain, Belgium and Netherlands-Would Exchange Cotton and Wheat for Tin and Rubber-Secretary Wallace

 Expects Limited PlanThe United States has begun negotiations with Great Britain, Belgium and the Nethrrlands for large-scale exchange of surplus American cotton and wheat for rubber, tin and other war materials, Secretary of State Hull disclosed on April 24. Senator Byrnes of South Carolina revealed two weeks ago that the plan was being considered, and his statement was referred to in these columns April 15, page statement was referred to in these columns April 15, page first official word that negotiations had reached a point whera details were being discussed with European Governments. His remarks were noted as follows in Associated Press Washington advices April 24:
When telling reporters of the plan Senator Byrnes said it was hoped that ,000,000 bales of cotton might be traded. Mr. Hull revealed, however, that the instructions sent to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London had mentioned a surplus here of $11,000,000$ bales of cotton and $80,000,000$ bushels of wheat as the basis on which Mr. Kennedy could work. The Ambassador was informed that this Government believed it could get title to this amount of cotton and wheat, which is already deposited with it as loan collateral.
The negotiations being conducted by Mr. Kennedy were said to have made greater progress than those under way with other countries. Secretary Hull said it was too early, however. to say what Britain's reaction had been. He said he could not give any information on the possible basis for the barter deal, adding that this was a matter which Mr. Kennedy and the United athe nils the
The will sek, id was sald, or so many pounds of cotton for so many pounds of rubber or tin. They they exchange must be kept on deposit as a reserve and not dumped on the market. Officials say that in this way the huge bartar deals if successfully negotiated, would not interfere with the normal course of trade.

Four Republican Senators demanded today that authority to negotiate rade agreements or treaties affecting commerce to be transferred from the State Department to the Tariff Commission.
Aimed directly at modifying the Administration's reciprocal trade policy, the proposal was introduced jointly by Senators Bridges of New Hampshire, Lodge of Massachusetts, Gurney of South Dakota and Wiley of Wisconsin. It would provide also that the Senate must ratify any trade agreement.

On April 18 United Press Washington advices quoted Secretary Hull in part as follows:

Economic pressure is brought to bear by countries which force barter and compensation trade policies upon those from which they buy

By facilitating normal, profitable, international trade, the trade agreements program is enhancing the ability of the countries with which we conclude agreements to resist ecnonomic
"While there may be circumstances under which special types of barter arrangements may be considered necessary to supplement other methods of trade promotion," he said, "the substitution of a general policy of barter or compensation trade for normal, non-discriminatory trade methods inevitably leads to a curtallment of total trade and a reduction of living standards in the countries pursuing such policies.

Every advance made by the trade agreements program is an advance for the cause of economic sanity and peace and, as the report in question shows, the program yields substantial economic dividends."

Secretary of Agriculture was reported as stating on April 26 that commodities other than cotton and wheat, rubber and tin are not likely to be found included in barter arrangements of the type contemplated in present negotiations with Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. We quote from Washington advices April 26 to the New York "Journal of Commerce", from which the following is also taken:
At his press conference this afternoon he pointed out that the plan contemplates the accumulation of rubber and tin by the United States as vitally needed war essentials, while other countries named would acquire of these commodities would enter into commercial trading channels, but would be kept isolated therefrom until, at least, the price reached an agreed-on figure.

Program on Rubber
Accumulation of rubber, for instance, he said, would doubtlessly proceed over a considerable period of time for apparently our stocks could not be quickly built up.
Secretary Wallace said he could give no details of the proposed plan modities-wht might be expected to be the basis for exchanging the commarket prices of rubber and would have to be in
He does not consider that the barter arrangements would work a hardship on other competing countries, because wheat and cotton would be kept out of commercial channels.. Nor does he believe that the proposed scheme is comparable to measures adopted by Germany for disposing of its export surpluses and against which we are taking retaliatory steps.
The plan does not run counter, to the aims and views of Secretary of State Hull, designed to obliterate all handicaps to the free movement of trade throughout the world, since Mr. Hull, according to the Agricultural Deparom the standpoint of national defense

Treaties to Be-Entered
If the plan is brought to fruition, treaties would be entered into with other countries which would be subject to ratification, at least by the Senate. Secretary Wallace declared that, in any event, no steps would be taken to move subsidized exports of cotton until after Congress had acted upon pending legislation.

Countervailing Duty of $25 \%$ on Subsidized Exports from Germany Becomes Effective-Treasury Modifies Penalty in Case of Cash Purchases Where Subsidy Is Proved Lacking
Countervailing duties of $25 \%$ imposed by the United States upon subsidized German exports became effective April 22, after a rush of German exports to this country which had been expedited in an effort to avoid the advanced levy. A partial modification of the "penalty" duty was announced on April 24 by the Treasury Department, which said that the $25 \%$ penalty tariff would be waived in the case of goods that have been bought for cash by American importers, and which are clearly shown to have been shipped into the United States without benefit of any German Government subsidy. Imposition of the countervailing. duty was reported in these columns March 25, page 1730. The modification was announced on April 24 by the Treasury Department.

Commissioner of Customs James H. Moyle today made public the following Treasury decision, which is being transmitted to collectors of customs:

## (T. D. 49849)

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM GERMANY
Collectors of Customs authorized to accept and liquidate entries covering dutiable importations from Germany in certain circumstances without collection of estimated additional duties provided for in T. D. 49821.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. O.
To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:
With reference to T. D. 49821 of March 18, 1939, giving notice of countervailing duties to be imposed under Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by reason of payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant upon the exportation of certain goods from Germany, collectors of customs are hereby authorized to disregard the requirements of T. D. 49821 with respect to the deposit of estimated additional duties and the suspension of liquidation pending report of the pertinent facts to the Bureau in the following cases:
(1) Importations consisting of gifts for the personal use of the donee or of articles purchased at retail for personal use. is satisfied, in such manner as may hereafter be prescribed by the Com-
mission of Customs, that the full purchase price has been paid, or irrevocably mission or Cusioms,
and unconditionaly secured to be paid, and that no bounty or grant within
the purview of T. D. 49821 has been, or will be, paid or bestowed.

JAMES H. MOYLE,
Approved: April 24, 1939.
Stephen B. Gibbons
Acting Secretary of the Treasury
In the New York "Times" of April 25 it was stated:
Importers here sand yesterday's Treasury Department ruling was of ittle immediate value to them. They explained that the extra $25 \%$ tariff would continue to be required on all commercial imports until the Department formally sets forth the circumstances under which customs collectors may waive the levy.

Cotton Export Subsidy of 2 Cents a Pound Indicated as Agreed to by President Roosevelt-Amended Cotton Export Rider to Agricultural Appropriation Bill Filed in Senate-Subsidy Opposed by Cotton Textile Interests
Differences between President Roosevelt and Southern Senators on the question of a Cotton Export Subsidy were adjusted on April 22, it was indicated in Associated Press accounts from Washington in which it was stated that a bounty was agreed to of about 2 cents a pound on raw cotton and manufactured cotton goods sold abroad. Senator Bankhead (Democrat) of Alabama, announced the compromise agreement after a secret conference of the Senate cotton bloc, said the Associated Press, which in part also statad:
He said the subsidy would be used in an endeavor to'sell first this year's cotton crop and cotton outside the Government's loan stocks. The program would permit subsidies on up to $7,000,000$ bales of export cotton annually.

President Roosevelt had suggested a subsidy to reduce the more than $11,000,000$ bales of staple piled up under Government loans, but Southern Senators contended this might lower the market for this year's crop.
"The revised program is a practical operation of the cotton export subsid announced by the President," Bankhead said.
"Our present plan will leave all new crop cotton in free channels of trade," be stabilized at around 9 cents a pound."
This price level, he added, would cause growers to market their new crop instead of putting it up as collateral for Government loans of about 8 cents a pound.
Being directed primarily at moving the new crop into world channels, the compromise plan would leave unsolved the question of what to do with the huge qualities of cotton piled up under Government loans.
The Bankhead cotton subsidy rider to the agricultural appropriation bill, containing minor modifications, was formailly filed in the Senate on April 25, for consideration by the appropriation committes along with other amendments the appropriation committes along with other amendments to the Supply bill. This is learned from advices to the New which also had the following to say:
In its new form the proposal is tied directly to and made a part of the proposed increase of $\$ 150,000,000$ in the Section 32 fund with a proviso that up to $25 \%$ of this tund may be made available for encouraging exportation of cotton or cotton articles.

Loan Cotton Ruted Out
A second change makes the intent of Congress clear that the $11,250,000$ bales of loan cotton shall be kept locked up until January 1. 1940, regardless of whether there is a shortage of classes of cotton needed in domestic mill operations or to fill export requirements.
The third change provides that the subsidy program shall remain in operation until exports reach the level of the ten-year period ended July '31, 1932. Originally it was proposed that exports be subsidized until they equaled the percentage of the exports of the United States compared with world exports of cotton during the ten-year period, 1928-1937:"
Following a meeting of its Executive Committee, the Cotton Textile Institute on April 25 petitioned the Senate Committee on Appropriations for an open hearing on the proposal to subsidize exports of cotton, said the Now York "Herald Tribune," which also stated:
This action, it was announced, was taken after a survey of the cotton ndustry and all allied interests, including growers, processors and disributors.
In commenting on the proposal, Dr. Claudius Murchinson, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said that throughout the entire industry sentiment is "overwhelmingly opposed to the subsidy idea."

## Construction of Battery-Brooklyn Bridge Opposed in <br> Committee Report to New York Chamber of Com-merce-Viewed as Menance to Navigation

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York made public on April 21 an interim report opposing conmade public on April 21 an interim report opposing construction of the proposed Battery-Brooklyn bridge on the
ground that, as at present designed, the abutments would be a menance to navigation. The Committee on the Harbor and Shipping, which drew up the report, considered the bridge project "solely from the standpoint of its navigation aspects." The report, which represents only the opinion of the committee until it is approved by the chamber membership, will be acted upon at the next monthly meeting of the Chamber on May 4. It said in part:
Under existing conditions navigation in these waters is difficult. No ${ }^{t}$ only is the locality exceedingly congested, but variations and strength of the tidal currents enhance the difficulties. A study... reveals that 181 ending in 1935. Many of these took place in the small area including Buttermilk and Diamond Reef Channels and the East River up to the Brooklyn Bridge. This study indicates the congested state of the waters already existing in the area over which the bridge would pass.
The building of the three proposed abutments would create cross-currents and eddies during the ebb and flow of tide. In addition, shipping would
have to contend with current changes due to wind forces. Navigation is also restricted occasionally by fog, and by floating ice in the winter.
In reply to the argument that inasmuch as the anchorage and piers of the bridge would be located on the shelf of Diamond Reef, they would be in shoal water and not in the line of traffic, the report said that study indicated that the great majority of vessels passing this vicinity had such a small draft that they could use the undredged areas. With the abutments of the bridge in that area, these vessels would be forced out into the already congested channels, the report pointed out. "It seems most obvious that the safety of life and property demands that bridge abutments should not be placed in the navigable waters," Winchsster Noyes, chairman of the committee, said. The report concluded:
Owing to the tremendous importance of our shipping to the growth and welfare not only of the city, but of the entire United States, the policy has been steadily pursued of removing from the harbor, so far as possible, all
obstacles to navigation. It does not seem reasonable now for us to place obstacles to navigation.. It does not seem reasonab
The report was signed by Mr. Noyes as Chairman and the following members of the committee: Robert H. Blake, William H. Coverdale, Frederick Coykendall, William M. Gavigan and Frederic R. Pratt.

## Prof. Kemmerer Discusses Outlook for College Endowments Incident to Possibility of Inflation

Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University on April 14 in an address before the fifth annual conference of the Trustees of Colleges and Universities at Easton, Pa., spoke on "The Outlook for Our College Endowments," and ncidentally on "The Responsibilities and Problems of the Governing Boards of Educational Institutions." Prof. Kemmerer said that he anticipated an inflationary rise in commodity prices to be accompanied or followed by substantially rising interest rates. In such event, he said, the bonds with long maturities in college endowments will not only be payable in a dollar of declining purchasing power, but also will experience substantial declines in their market values in terms of dollars. This loss will be offset in part, he added, by the fact that newly purchased bonds will give higher interest yields.

In suggesting remedies designed to cope with such an eventuality, Prof. Kemmerer said in part:
Under conditions like those now prevailing in the United States any institution that puts an excessively large proportion of its endowment in bonds is a speculator. It is "betting" on a constant or fairly stable price level at a time when the prospects are that we are facing serious inflation. On the other hand, any institution that puts a hon's share of its endowment in equilies is also a specula or, for utely cerf and conernment a long investment policies.
The conservative institution in a situation like this is the one that hedges. It divides its investments between fixed income securities-mostly bonds It divides its investments between fixed income securities-mostly bonds common stocks and real estate on the other hand. Within each-group it scatters its risks more widely than in normal times as regards both the type of business and the specific corporations within each type. It gets the assistance of the best investment counsel obtainable. It scatters its risks in more and stronger baskets than usual, and watches each basket with more than usual care.

Federal and State Legislation Urged to Permit Dissolution of Personal Holding Companies Without Subjecting Them to Taxation Until Assets Are Realized -Action by Merchants Association Follows Study by Its Committee
The Merchants' Association of New York announced on April 22 that it had taken up with taxing authorities both in New York State and Washington the desirability of bringing about the enactment of complementary legislation by the Federal and. State governments to permit, during a limited period, the dissolution of personal holding corporations without subjecting the dissolution to Federal or State taxation until the assets are realized. The Association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, of which Laurence Arnold Tanzer iss Chairman, has concluded, after a study, that the personal holding corporations are entitled to this relief in order that they may escape from a situation brought about by the fact that although the Federal Act made provision for their dissolution without double taxation, provided it was accomplished during the month of December, 1938, there was no corresponding provision in the New York State income tax law. Therefore, certain companies found that if they took advantage of the Federal Act they would be subject to prohibitive taxes by the State. The Association further states:
When the Federal Revenue Act of 1938 was under consideration by Congress, the Association pointed out that Federal tax laws heavily penalized the existence of many companies in the form of personal holding corporations, even though those companies had not been organized for the purpose of avoiding taxation. At the same time in many cases the laws prevented their dissolution on any practical terms by the imposition of very heavy taxes, if liquidation were attempted. Congress inserted a provision in the 1938 Revenue Act permitting exemption from taxation on a distribution which was in complete cancellation or redemption of all the stock of the company, provided the transfer of all property under the liquidation occurred during December, 1938. Had a corresponding change been made in the New York State laws, dissolution of those companies affected would have, been possible without excessive taxation, but
New York State failed to adopt a provision corresponding to that of the

Federal Government. The result is that the personal holding companies have been caught "between the devil and the deep sea," with a Federa aw which penalizes their existence and a State law which penalizes their dissolution.
The Association has presented the facts to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.; Guy T. Helvering of the Bureau of Internal Revenue; to Senator Pat Harrison Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as well as to Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead in Wash ington; and also to Governor Lehman and to the Chairmen of the Committees on Taxation at Albany, expressing the hope that complementary legislation can be enacted to remedy the situation.

## Business Men Must Reinforce Government Program Designed to Maintain Volume of Internationa

 Trade, According to Eugene P. Thomas of Nationa Foreign Trade Council-Addresses Detroit Foreign Commerce GroupGovernments must turn to business men in all countries for the economic reinforcement of any plans designed to maintain normal internationar trade relations, Eugene $P$. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council said on April 25 in an address before the Detroit Foreign Trade Club. Mr. Thomas praised the efforts of Secretary of State Hul to restore a higher volume of international commerce and to remove trade barriers. He asserted that "there is a fundamental distinction between the recent barter proposals of the United States and the system of barter under compensation agreements made by Germany, of which we complain as contrary to accepted principles of international trade." He added:
The real difference betwen this barter proposal and that which Germany carries out under compensation agreements lies in the fact that the limited exchange of surpluses solely for stock purposes and to be withheld from commercial markets would have no effect on international trade. Germany's system provides that country not only with stocks for domestic consumption, but in frequent instances for the sale in other markets of any surpluses above German domestic requirements, bought on hopes centered in our trade agreement program. While nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in our foreign trade policy, we cannot shut our eyes to conditions abroad that continue to present such difficult obstacles to the full realization of its aims-the elimination of the many restrictions that prevent a normal expansion of world commerce.

Mr. Thomas urged business men to abandon the idea that the United States must concentrate on increasing exports, and said that this country must raise its volume of imports, particularly from Latin America, if it desires to retain its present position in the purchases of other nations. The countries of Latin America, he continued, should cooperate and "use with intelligence their potential productivity. They must diversify, and they must offer for sale what the United States can consume."

Ir discussing United States trade with Latin America, Mr. Thomas said, in part:
The complaint so frequently made that the United States is envious of the trade of other countries is fantistic in the light of our tariff concessions to secure an expansion of world trade, and the gains we have made since our trade agreement program became effective. While the German compensation agreement system does not solve Germany's trade difficulty, it forces American exporters to extraordinary efforts to maintain their markets abroad. The fact that over three years we increased our share of total Latin American trade from $31 \%$ to $34 \%$ testifies to the ingenuity and determination of our American exporters. The more prosperous other countries are, the greater the advantages offered to American traders.
South American trade is uppermost in many minds at the present time, but, while it is of great importance, it must not be forgotten that it takes only $16 \%$ of our total exports, about the same as our exports to France. The fact that we extend governmental credits or loans, as in the case of Brazil, Haiti, China and Poland, has been criticized by those who ignore the fact that Great Britain has adopted a similar policy lor many years to her great pront, and recen $\$ 100000,000$ which the the Export-Import Bank is limited to and which is practically exhausted by commitments made to date.
In our trade with Latin America, as a whole, fgnoring our position with each individual country, we buy more than we sell. Here, however, is where we must justify our right to the stewardship of the large portion of the world's wealth what and chaimed veloped resources must be, and will be, developed. How will this development be carried out?. Will we due to our geographical position and economic and political ties and, irr peaceful cooperation with these neighbors, contribute our capital, our materials and our experience, and thereby build an ever increasing market for our surplus capital and goods, or shall we sit back and see some foreign nation, with non-American ideals and a non-American form of government, gain an economic foothold on the American continent and, in the manner of Europe and Asia today, eventually determine its economic destiny?

Broad Program of Tax Modifications Needed to Stimulate Industrial Recovery, Report of Brookings Institution Asserts-Urges Elimination of Capital Institution Asserts-Urges Eliminat
A broad program of tax changes, as necessary for industrial expansion and greater employment, was advocated, on April 23, by the Brookings Institution, in a report based on a study of taxation and investment. Modifications recommended included liberalization of numerous accounting standards enforced by Federal authorities in determining taxable corporate income, lowering of the existing old-age benefit tax, reduction of surtax rates on large personal in-
comes and elimination or liberalization of the capital gains tax. The report said that the Nation is confronted with a situation where it must choose whether "to continue the present tax system, which arrests the flow of funds into capital entertprises, or to modify the system in the interest of industrial expansion, greater employment and higher standards of living." Details of the report, as given in a Washington Dispatch, of April 23, to the New York "Times" follows:
The report stated that should its recommendations bring, at first, a considerable net reduction in tax revenues "the gains resulting from the stimulus to the expansion of private enterprises would in the near future much more than oriset any probable revenue losses."
An expansion of capital enterprise, it added, was the only means of solving the unemployment problem, lifting the oppressive burden
of and increasing progressively the nation's standard of living Schedule of Recommendations
The Institution's schedule of recommendations was as follows
Corporation income tax:

1. Small corporations should be allowed a credit of $\$ 3,000$.
2. Operating losses should be deductible from income for a period of two years.
3. Capital gains and losses shoutd be disregarded in calculating the tax. However, if the Congress insists on taxing capital gains as income, capital losses should be deductible
4. The tax on inter-corporate dividends should be abolished.
5. Greater flexibility should be permitted in the handing of depreciation charges, the percentage to be varied in relation to the volume of business. Capital stock and excess profits taxes:
Both taxes should be eliminated. If it be deemed necessary to maintain the existing volume of revenue from corporation levies, the result should be gained by an increase in the rate on corporate income.

Social security taxes:

1. The old age annuities should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis rather than by the accumulation of a huge reserve.
2. The rates for the old age annuities should be temporarily reduced
from 1 to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$, and be subsequently increased from 1 to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$, and be subséquently increased only as benefit payments necessitate.
Government bonds contingent reserves should be invested in outstanding Government bonds at current'rates; and the financial administration of the system should be segregated from the fiscal operations of the
Treasury Treasury.

## Would End Profits Tax

Undistributed profits tax:
This tax should be abolished.
Personal taxes and tax-exempt securities:

1. The surtax rates in the upper brackets should be substantially reduced.
2. The normal income tax on corporate dividends should be eliminated. 3. Capital gains and losses should be disregarded. However, if this is not done, deductions for capital losses should be allowed.
3. The Federal income tax should be made to apply to State employes and Federal employes should similarly be subjected to State income
taxes. taxes.
The study was conducted for the institute by Dr. James D. Magee, head of the Department of Economics at New York University. It forms part of a comprehensive finquiry by the Brookings Institution into the Anerican capital market. This inquiry will be completed in the early Fall. :
In discussing the effect on investment, the report said:
"The full significance of the present tax system from the point of view of investment has not as yet manifested itself. This is because the volume of equity security offerings has, for a number of reasons,
 scale, our taxation policies would operate to reatrict equity financing scale, our taxation
in a serious way.
in a serious, way. . The recommendations for a moderate reduction in the surtax rates in the higher brackets and the modification in the existing systax rates with in the higher brackets and the modification in the existing system with respect to capital gains and losses are designed to promote equity financing. If carried out, these recommendations would encourage a shift in the direction of investment-from bonds to equities.
incoma had risen steadily that the ratio of tax collections to national neomo had risen steadily, increasing between 1923 and 1928 by about
the samo degrea as in 1923 -24. the same degree as in 1923-24.
"In 1913," the report went on, "only about, 7\% was taken in Federal, Slate and local taxation, while in the Twenties the range was from 10 o $12 \%$, and in 1938 it rose to $23 \%$."
Tho aggregate of taxes for every group of industries except the railroads, the report added, had increased progressively since 1923, the rise being especially sharp since 1932 .
0 Even more signinicant," it continued, "is the fact the ratio of taxes to gross income has increased in every group, including rails, The rise
in the ratio of taxes to net distributable In nearly every case net income in 1937 income has been even greater: takes wero appreciably higher."

## Adoption of Tax Revision Plan of Brookings Institution Viewed by President Lawrence of New York Chamber of Commerce as a Step Toward Freeing Industry from Restraints

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, declared, on April 25, that the tax provision plan outlined by the Brookings Institution was a step which must be taken before the Nation can hope to make further progress toward recovery. If Congress has the political courage to take the step, he said confidence will be restored, capital will be invested in new enterprises and in the rehabilitation of old ones, unemployment will be reduced and the Government's relief load lightened. Mr. Lawrence's statement follows:
Adoption by Congress of the clear-cut program of tax modification arged by the Brookings Institution, in my opinion, would be the most forward step yet taken to free industry from the restraints which are holding back expanision and preventing the reemployment of millions of workers who have been forced into idleness through no fault of their own.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has repeatedly pointed out that no sound recovery is possible until the President and congress repeal or modify existing statutes and Government policies which now discourage industry and which are mainly responsible for the continuance of the business recession.
Our present Federal tax structure, by frightening capital, by destroying incentive and by retarding even the normal development, of established industries defeats its purpose by reducing the major source of revenue to the Government and results in plunging the country deeper and deeper into debt.
If the Government really is eager to belp business and lighten its relief burden, as reports from Washington have led us to believe, the program of the Brookings Institution clearly points the way. Let us hope that Congress has the political courage to adopt it.

Effect of Stock Transfer Tax on Odd-Lot Tiading in - New York-Former Senator Mastick Sees Brookings Report Supporting His Committee's Views That Tax Levies Double Burden on Odd-Lot Investors and Drives Business from State
Commenting on the study of odd-lot trading, made public by the Brookings Institution on April .18, former State Senator Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of Federal and State Stock Transfer Taxes, stated on April 20 that the report supported the views of his committee that the New York stock transfer tax levies a double burden on all odd-lot investors, that the tax is driving business from the State, and that decentralization of the New York securities market will increase trading costs for all public investors and impair the efficiency of the national security market provided by the New York Stock Exchange. A reference to the odd-lot trading study, made by Dr. Charles O. Hardy in cooperation with three leading odd-lot firms and issued by the Brookings Institution, was referred to in these columns April 22, page 2349. Mr. Mastick, in his observations, says:
The findings of the Brookings study of the odd-lot trading system are particularly important because it considered the situation from the point of view of small investors throughout the country. The findings demonstrate the need of revision of the, Federal
laws for the protection of the small investor.
Further observations respecting the report, contained in a release issued April 20 in behalf of Mr. Mastick's committee, follow :
"It is obviously in the interest of the whole economy that the business of trading in identical stocks be concentrated in large markets," the report asserted. "Since the stock exchanges presumably already pay in business and property taxes and in income taxes of their members their proportionate share of the cost of maintaining the State governments, there is no equ,
trade."
The Brookings report found that due both to the New York State stock transfer tax and the policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission favoring the extension on local exchanges of unlisted trading in stocks that are active on the New York Stock Exchange, the diversion of odd-lot trading from New York is growing rapidly. The same position taken by the SEC with regard to round lots is even more disturbing, the report asserted, because it threatens to create a more serious impairment of the price-making mechanism.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh have all developed unlisted trading in securities of the New York Board. Comparing the systems of odd-lot trading on these Exchanges with that in New York, the Brookings report found that the practice in out-of-town Exchanges of waiting three minutes after receipt of an odd-lot order before filling it on the basis of the next round-lot transaction reported on the New York ticker gives the customer less protection than does the New York practice of filling odd-lot orders at the next round-lot price. The New York system is also superior in that it provides odd-lot trading in all stocks as against oniy a limited number on other Exchanges.
Asserting that from the New York standpoint the most obvious remedy for the situation would be the repeal or reduction of the New. York transfer tax, or failing that, remission of taxation on odd-lot sales by dealers, the study said the general public has a direct interest in the policy of the SEO in sponsoring listed and unlisted trading on the smaller Exchanges in issues already having' a good market in New York.
"It is interested in the maintenance of an adequate odd-lot market in all stocks and has a right to expect that a well-established and satisfactory market will not be undermined by the development of a new system, under official protection, unless the new system can offer a better service," the report said.
The attitude of the SEO toward unlisted trading on Exchanges outside of New York has become so liberal as to "go not only beyond the dictates of public policy but beyond the intent" of the Securities Exchange Act, the writer of the report declared.
The Brookings report held that both the Federal and State taxes are "flagrantly regressive" because they fail to recognize the difference in value of shares and because of the doubling of the tax on odd-lot transacions. This double taxation on the small investor results because stocks ought in odd-lots, that is, in units of less than 100 shares, are taxed or only when the investor sells to the odd-lot dealer, but also when the investor buy to direct from the hands of one investor to the other and the tax is levied but once, on the seller.
The Brook the seller.
The Brookings report also held that the duplication of Federal and State taxes on identical transactions is unfortunate and that in the case of the New York tax it falls largely on out-of-State business, as from $60 \%$ to $80 \%$ of the business of the New York Stock Exchange originates outside the State.
The report suggested that it would be highly desirable to develop local Exchanges for trading in securities of strong local companies and to provide a medium for underwriting such companies, but pointed out that trading in stocks of companies national in scope that were active on the New York Stock Exchange would only serve to defeat this purpose by diverting local funds out of the local market.

Free Gold Market and Resumption of Gold Coinage Urged by Professor B. H. Beckhart Before Senate Subcommittee-Would Repeal Silver Purchase Act -Views of C. L. Hardy of Brookings Institution
A program of monetary reform involving a return to the currency system existing before 1933 but without the circulation of silver certificates or United States notes, was advocated, on April 24, by Professor B. H. Beckhart of Columbia University, who testified at a hearing of a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee in support of a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act. Previous hearings on the measure were described in the "Chronicle" of April 22, page 2355. Professor Beckhart emphasized the fact that he appeared as an individual and not as a representative of the University. He urged the re-establishment of a completely free gold market and the resumption of gold coinage. He said, in part:
If it were possible, I would like to see this bill made part of a larger program of motietary reform. This larger plan in my opinion should provida for:

1. The repeal of the entire Thomas Amendment of May 12, 1933.
2. The repeal of those provisions of the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act (1917), of the Emergency Banking Act (1935) and of such miscellaneous provisions in any other enactment that give the Executive discretionary powers over coinage and the currency.
3. The reintroduction of gold coina
4. The reintroduction of gold coinage and of free and unlimited gold
convertibility. A completely convertibility. A completely free gold market should be reestablished and gold certificates should be allowed to circulate. The President's power to change the weight of the dollar should be allowed to lapse.
5. Section 8 of the Gold
6. Section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act (1934) which permits the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase gold in any amount and at any price, at home or abroad, should either
7. The ife of the statute.
fund performs no service that the Federal fund performs no ser
8. As a final proposal, all of the monetary statutes of the United States should be carefully studied and revised in order to eliminate those enactments that confer discretionary powers upon the Executive and to remove all inconsistencies.

From Washington, April 24, the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported:
Later the Committee heard C. L. Hardy, Brookings Institution economist, warn that the country will have to resort to "anti-inflation" measures because of the Silver Purchase Act with the return of prosperity and consequent expanding use of bank deposits.
Terming this act a "deferred liability," he said that the Government will have to issue bonds, or levy taxes, to take up the excess of currency to prevent inflation. The $\$ 3,000,000,000$ of currency in circulation in the twenties, he said, has now grown to $\$ 5,000,000,000$. The increase is mostly "frozen" in banks, he said, because of business timidity.

## Soft-Coal Tie Up Continues, Threatening Nation's

Fuel Supply-Anthracite Walkout Also Feared
The strike of 320,000 soft-coal miners which has continued for almost one month showed no signs of terminating this week, as representatives of the owners and of the United Mine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, reported that they were still unable to reach an agreement for a new contract. The beginning of the strike was recorded in the "conract. The beginpages 2056-57. The prolonged stoppage of mining of April 8 , was causing an increasingly severe coal shortage, and the Department of Labor announced on April 26 that it was investigating methods of replenishing the Nation s coal supply in the event that the strike continued much longer. It was feared late this week that anthracite mines might also be forced to shut down, as the hard coal conference also showed no indications of important concessions by either side. At the instance of Secretary of Labor Perkins, Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the United States Conciliation Service, has acted during the week as mediator in the dispute.

## Threatened Strike of Building Service Employees in

 New York City Averted as Three-Year Agreement Is SignedThe threatened strike of 20,000 New York City building service employees in over 2,000 apartment houses, office and loft buildings was ayerted on April 22 when the Realty Advisory Board and Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, accepted a three-year agreement drafted by a five-member advisory committee appointed by Mayor LaGuardia. The agreement provides wage increases of $\$ 1$ per week for employees paid by the week and of $\$ 4$ per month for employees paid monthly. A reduction of one hour a week in working schedules was also approved. The Mayor's committee was made up of Arthur S. Meyer, member of the New York State Board of Mediation, Chairman; Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, New York Regional Director of the Social Security Board; Hugh S. Robertson, Executive Manager of Rockefeller Center; Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Charles G. Edwards, President of the Central Savings Bank.
The text of the recommendations prepared by this committee and accepted in the agreement which averted the strike follows, in part:

April 22, 1939.
Dear Mayor LaGuardia: These are the recommendations of the advisory

Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations and the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 32-B.
Subject to the amendments and clarifications mentioned below, a threeyear extension of the Mayor's agreement should be entered into effective April 20, 1939, with a reopening for the purpose of arbitrating wages and hours effective Oct. 20, 1940.
Minimum wage scalcs should be increased $\$ 1$ per week for employees paid by the week and $\$ 4$ per month for employees paid by the month. All weekly hours should be reduced one hour a week.
There should be appointed an impartial chairman as provided in the Mayor's agreement.
At the request of either party, but in no event later than Jan. 1, 1940, the impartial chairman shall commence the following studies:
Study A-A comprehensive investigation of the problem of hours in apartment houses.
Study B-What industrial classification of jobs is most practical for the purpose of establishing just differentials in minimum wages to accord The findings of thes and skills of the, various jobs,
The findings of the impartial chairman relating to Study A shall be made available to the arbitrator, who will determine the hours and wages to be effective on and after Oct. 20, 1940.
hours effective as of Oct. 20 , arbitrator, who shall arbitrate wages and hours effective as of 0 ct. 20, 1940, should be appointed to also conduct hearings to begin on or about June 20, 1940, and to render an award not the following. 20, 1940 , to become effective Oct. 20, 1940, and to cover it be prowing point: What differentials in minimum wages, if any, would it be practical and just to put into effect on the basis of Study B and such additional testimony as may be introduced.
of a contract as specified below. appointed to assist in the preparation of a contract as specified below.
A clause should be inserted in the contract to cover the following any cause whatsoever he must be replaced by a discharged or leaves for any cause whatsoever he must be replaced by a man who is already a supply no man adequate who is in good standing. If the union can its right to supply a man, then the employer may hire a man whecifical waives within five days, become a member of the union in a within five days, become a member of the union in good standing.
speedily be settled by the narties themselves once most of which will disposed of. The arbitrator should be empowered to major issues are points, when required, and to decide, within the lo settle such minor mendations, all points on which the parties themselves these recomregarding the drafting of the contract and the wording of its several clauses.
The strike had been impending since April 9 , following an impasse over the closed shop, incident to the expira tion on April 20 of the three-year agreement. In its issue of April 9 the New York "Times" said:
It was the refusal of the employers to yield on the closed-shop issue, although they expressed willingness to consider all other matters suggested by the union, that caused the adjournment of conferences between the two groups on March 28, Mr. Rawlins said.
The negotiations were at that time being conducted between the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations (of which William D. Rawlins is Executive Secretary) and the Building Service Employees International Union, Local $32-B$, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Economic Policy Commission of A. B. A. Sees Four Factors Responsible for Problems Confronting Banking and Business-Cites More Money; Less Business, Fear of Future, and Magnification of Government-Report Presented to Executive Council at Hot Springs, Va.
Increased money supply, decreased business, fear of the future, and the mangnification of Government were cited by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association as the four factors "chiefly accountable for the difficult problems confronting the business of banking here and abroad," in its semi-annual report presented to the Executive Colncil of the Association at Hot Springs, Va., on April 26. The Executive Council is the governing body of the Association, consisting of representatives of body of the Association, consisting of representatives of
the state bankers associations of the 48 States and the District of Columbia and 12 bankers appointed by the President of the ABA. The annual Spring meeting of the ABA was held at Hot'Springs from April 23 to 26 . Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Com--pany, Cleveland, Ohio, is Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission.
The Commission's report states that conditions affecting American banking are conditions prevalent in most of the countries of the world. The report says:
Customers of banks throughout the world are asking for fewer and smalier loans than they used to and they are unwilling to pay as much for the accommodation when they get it. The progressive decreases in lending rates are the best evidence of the eagerness with which the bankers welcome borrowers, but the combination of shrinkage volume of loans and falling rates charged for them shows all too clearly that borrowed funds are not worth as much to the business man as they used
to be. to be.

Asserting that the country does not need additional banking agencies, the report says that banks are "seeking new loans more persistently than ever before in our banking history," and that "they are everywhere instituting new developments and modifying their lending methods and policies in order to attract new loans. Their eagerness to lend," it says, "is the best guarantee that applications from small business will receive willing consideration and that decisions reached will be favorable if the conditions of the proposed loan make that possible."
In support of its argument, the Economic Policy Commission cites the experience of the Federal Reserve banks

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and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which were given broad powers in 1934 to make loans to business. It states:

For five years these powers have been vigorously exercised through the 67 offices of these two agencies. They have been making longer loans on more generous terms than good banking practice has previously sanctioned. The total that they succeeded in lending is now less than $1 \%$ of the total of the present commercial loans of banks. Their experience was summarized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review of last August in the statement, "In general, the experience of this bank with this type of loan indicates that the income received, even at rates as high as $6 \%$, is not adequate to cover expenses and losses.

The report states that in the leading 15 nations of the world there was an average increase in the volume of bank notes in circulation amounting to $37 \%$ between 1930 and 1938. In the United States the increase was $49 \%$; in France $45 \%$; and in the United Kingdom $37 \%$. The report goes on to say:
Here we have an important clue to one of the reasons for the worldwide decline in interest rates. If there had been, in these recent years, wide corresponding increase in the amount of business transacted, there would have resulted no such decline as the one we have experienced in the prevailing rates of interest. Unfortunately, there has been no such increase in the volume of business, and since the volume of money has become redundant, the rates at which it can be loaned have fallen.

As to the "fear of the future" the report, in part, states: shaping of all business policies: that is fear of war which, week by week, is reflected in the headlines of our newspapers and in the quotations of prices paid for securities.

There is another kind of fear that is lesser in degree but more continuous in its process, and which is particularly influential in this country. Instead of calling it fear of the future we might perhaps do well to designate it as doubt about the future, or even as doubt about the prospects for profits. It results, primarily, from the impact of new and increased taxes, and from changes imposed by government in the regulation of the conduct of business.

Fear of the future, whether it be the greater fear of war or the lesser fear about the prospects for profits, makes businessmen cautious. It discourages venturesome enterprise and makes men seek security. It is one of the potent intluences which account for the record of high prices paid everywhere for bonds of the best grades. It discourages borrowing from banks.

With respect to the magnification of Government, the report has the following to say:

Both here and abroad the enlargement of the power and importance of government has brought with it direct intervention of the State in the business of lending, which was formerly largely left to the bankers. When national governments directly participate in the economic activities of their people, they find it convenient to organize new agencies to facilitate such participation, and these agencies frequently enter the business of lending public funds at low rates. In recent years they have been rapidly multiplying here and abroad. They variously term them selves public Corporations, Authorities, Commissione, Administrations, and even Banks, but under whatever names they operate they are direct competitors in the banking business, and once estabish to meet emer
gencies they tond the prospects for the future, the report said
merican banking is confronted by difficult problems that have their origins, like those of banking abroad, in the four factors of More Money, Less Business, Fear of the Future, and the Magnification of Government. But there is a profound difference between the nature and quality of those four factors as they are confronted by banking across the seas, and their significance as they apply to us here. The difference is that abroad they are entangled with problems of national existence itself, while with us they are matters calling for quite possible measures of technical readjustment.
Direct government intervention and competition in the business of banking may not continue to increase in this country in the years that ie directly ahead. It is quite possible that it may decrease. The more difficult problem is that of the vested interest of government in maintaining our artificially low interest rates. Sometimes within a foreeeable future, interest rates are going to rise again to something like their old normal levels. When that happens the fiscal difficulties of our Treasury Department are going to become more serious, and for a time the problems of banks will be intensified also, for bond prices will decline.
At some time in the future we are going to have in this country a self sustaining business recovery, and then interest rates will advance. Indefinitely continued maintenance of such low interest rates as we now have would imply either permanent depression, or a society without progress and with a stationary or falling standard of living. We may still confidently reject the possibility of our accepting those conditions, and so we look forward to an increase in interest rates with all the difficult adjustments that it will entail, but with the prospect of a
return to the traditional American way of life that it will help to make return to
possible.
According to the report, "when we have successfully made the readujstments required by a return to normal rates of interest we shall have solved most of the problems of those four factors also."

Secretary Wallace at Dinner in New York Welcomes Commissioners of Foreign Nations-Greets Them as Chairman of United States World's Fair Com-mission-Sees Views Washington Expressed Guiding His Successors in Presidency
As Chairman of the United States New York World's Fair Commission, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace welcomed, on April 25 in behalf of the United States Govern ment, the High Commissioners from more than 50 nations representing the population of almost the entire civilized globe. The dinner, held at the Hotel Plaza in New York City, was tendered by the Commission in honor of the foreign nations participating in the World's Fair. Address-
ing the gathering on the subject of "International Friendship and the New York World's Fair," Secretary Wallace said, in part:

As you know, this World's Fair commemorates the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Eleven days ago I stood with the members of the President's Cabinet and of the Diplomatic Corps on the porch of Washington's home at Mount Vernon looking out over the beautiful Potomac. In company with Presid years president Wheinton prepared to set out from Mount Vernon for his inauguration at New York.
He reached New York on April 24, exactly 150 years ago yesterday. It seems appropriate, before this gathering, to recall how accurately Washington sensed the fundamental desires on a half to follow.
Washington's inauguration came on the eve of great European up-
Washington's inauguration came on the eve of great Eurspean and heavals which wefe Jefferson, and Madison. For this new and struggling those of Aation was of extraordinary importance. Washingnation a continuing desire of the American people to be in ton the "It we remain people," Washington declared to the Congress, "under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an matitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected: when belligerent nations, under the imto be firupulowily acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the
 terest, guided by justice, shall counsel. . . . Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies." To a remarkable extent the views Washington expressed have guided his successors in the Presidency. The application of his views has not always been easy; the motives behind the application have often too readily been misunderstood. But the policy has vitality even today, 150 years later, for it comes from the continuing desire of the American yeople to live and let live, to ask respect for our rights in return for perpecting the rights of others, and above all, to secure and maintain the peace of the world.
No President has so vigorously carried out this policy-the policy of the good neighbor-as has President Roosevelt. In this spirit of international friendship, the people of the United States extend a warm welcome to all other nations taking part in this great exposition.
In the earlier part of his address, Mr. Wallace spoke, in part, as follows:
Your nations have done a great honor to New York and to the United States. You have spent millions of dollars to give us a better chance to know you and your products.
Because of the participation of your Governments in this New York World's Fair, the people of the United States this summer will have an opportunity such as the people of no country have ever had before. Our Nation, so long a place of refuge for the oppressed and underprivileged from the whole world, has a profound and vivid sympathy with the cultural and industrial efforts of other nations. In great numbers, during the months to come, the people of America will enter your respective pavilions, examining with greatest eagerness your portrayal of the outstanding traits of your particular cultures.
The persons in charge of your exhibits will, of necessity, become acquainted with the American mind. They will learn to know how sympathetic we are to new ideas and outstanding achievements by other peaples. Building our Nation out of many. races, we have found that it is possible to respect the varied peculiarities of other races and other cultures and make them a source of strength to a united State.
We in this country are definitely against any efforts by outeide nations to impose on us, either by internal propaganda or by force, any type of government supplanting democracy, But we do not extend our intolerance-or at any rate most of try not on ll lands is thar any race or creed. We believe that humanity in all hans is on the average essentially alike at birth. We believe that the sacred duty or government is to give the children of humanity an opportunity to lead useful and happy lives.

We could not believe otherwise, in this country, for we know that we, as a people, are composed of all the children of humanity. In some degree, I suppose, every race, colot, creed, and nationality can be found to have contributed to the building of America. For these contributions we owe a debt of gratituae whin we a we can do is to und e who have brought their culture, their energy, and their spirit to our shores.
A. A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, welamed the guests in behalf of Secretary Hull. Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State of New York and United States Com missioner General to the Fair, presided and introduced the speakers. Sir Louis Beale, British Commissioner General, responded for all the foreign officials. George McAneny Chairman of the board in behalf of the Fair Corporation was also a speaker.

## Otto Jeidels Outlines Germany's Economic Program Before Bond Club of New York-Has Faith in Reich's Future, Although Admits Political Ob-

 stacles on PathGermany within the last few years has eliminated unemployment and has fully employed its entire industrial equipment, Otto Jeidels, formerly of Germany and now associated with Lazard Freres of New York City, told the Bond Club of Ya Jeidels, who was Managing Director of the Berliner HandelsJeidels, who was 20 vears, said that the first recovery effort geselschaft for 20 years, said that the first recovery effort by the present Reich Government was a public works program, comprising the mortorization of Germany. This, he continued, was followed by the re-armament plan, but he stressed that that was not the essential part of the economic program. Throughout his address, Mr. Jeidels emphasized the difference in economic conditions between Germany and
such countries as the United States and Great Britain, and said that it is therefore impossible to comparg certain German methods, such as her financing schemes, to those in the socalled democratic powers. In his observations as to the probable future of German economy, Mr. Jeidels said in part:
Germany will, no doubt, extend and continue its self-sufficiency program. The world which tears down its tariff walls and where everybody can sell goods everywhere, if he sells them sufficiently cheaply and in sufficiently good quality-that is, in my opinion, very far off. I think it is just a pious develop and protect their productive system countries will do anything to that will employ Germany for many som, to build up that will employ Germany for many, many years to come.
Altogether, Germany is structurally a country of extremely sound foundafor more space. Germany is a country which, with its present population can be an almost ideal community of producers and consumers. It produces more than $80 \%$ of its food at home; it has just those raw materials which a modern industry needs. It has a production of nearly 200,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and another $200,000,000$ tons of lignite coal. Apart from everything else, it has the raw materials for most of the modern chemical industries. It has a population which is at the same time homogeneous, well-disciplined and efficient, and there is no reason, in my opinion, oo believe that Germany; with its present economic system, and with the natural alterations which any economic system undergoes under altered conditions, should not enjoy, even when we have entered the period of real peace, prosperity such as it has enjoyed in many previous periods.
Of course-and here I am coming to the end-I have talked here about the economic side. Germany is a country where, admittedly and quite officially, politics has supremacy over economics; and political developments, political aspirations, and political methods might produce as devastaing effects upon economy as it has produced many favorable and constructive ones. It has been said very often, particularly with a view to politics, that believe that. I believe, however, that German's abyss. I do not at al winding road a very howeve, that Germany's economy is moving on a miles near the edge of the pricis It of thousans and thousands of of miles, but-if we stay with this little has gone on that road for thousands driving on that road and driving on that road fairly successfully for several thousand miles-many dangers are involved. Something might happen to the automobile, something might happen to the driver, the driver might fall asleep, or-as is more likely in this case-he might drive too fast; and he might drive too fast out of self-confidence, too great confidence in the quality of the machine.
It is a dangerous situation, but let me leave this picture of the road here. and let us all hope that there is no place for exchanging this picture against a picture which I have often had in mind of late, and with which one of the most famous novels of the greatest French novelist, Emile Zola, ends. He tells the story of a locometive driver, and, at the end of the story, the locomotive driver loses control of his engine. He falls from his engine, and the engine is driving blindiy into a disastrous future. That was Zola's premonition of the War of 1870-71.
Wet us all hope that my picture of the road is more in place than this more tragic pleture which Zola has envisaged.
R. L. Millikan and Louis K: Comstock Among Chief Speakers at Banquet of World of Tomorrow California Scientist Seeks to Foretell Trends of Future-Head of Merchants Association Says Democracy Is "Common Enjoyment of Wealth".
The most uncertain future problem is that concerning social and political matters, said Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Council of the California Institute of Technology, on April 20 at the banquet of the World of Tomorrow, given under the auspices of the Merchants, Association of New York, as a prelude to the New York World's Fair. Dr. Millikan spoke on "Science and the World of Tomorrow." In another address, at the same banquet, Louis K. Comstock, President of the Association, asserted that democracy after which we all strive is "the common enjoyment of wealth in its highest sense of wellcommon enjoyment of wealth in its highest sense
being, of culture and of leisure.". He continued:

But if there be a right cause of discontent in the hearts of men, it is not that one man envies another because he has more material things, but because of that feeling ineradicable in the hearts of men, that there is something nfair in the partial allocation of the discoveries of the human mind, and the genius of the human soul in the arts-and that the achievement of the human spirit should be shared by all alike. Poetry, music, painting and sculpture are, thank God, the common heritage-they know no artificial man-made boundaries, but are free that all who will may share. For this are we not indebted to science? Within the space of 300 years science has extended the bounds of human knowledge and human activity more than in all prior recorded history. The future of our civilization depends upon the widening spread and deepening hold of the scientific habit of mind. The scientific attitude of mind is equally applicable to business, industry, politics and morals.
We recently have witnessed the reappearance of many of the discredited fallacies of the past 30 centuries; swiftly they came with all the glamour
of the old delusion, and now we see them subsiding again. Thus far of the old delusion, and now we see them subsiding again. Thus far this century has given us to understand that however far mankind has come the road before us stretches out without limit. We have heard great resounding denunciations of capitalism. Not that anyone knows exactly what that term means. We do know that the way called capitalism succeeded the way called feudalism; that under feudalism no common man was free to earn, or use what he earned, and that under
capitalism a man's earnings were his own and capitalism a man's earnings were his own and under his control. That was a great step forward in human liberty. We may be sure that no great next step will be taken that curtails any of the liberties won under
capitalism-it will enlarge them. The spark of liberty in the mind and capitalism-it will enlarge them. The spark of liberty in the mind and spirit of man cannot be long extinguished; it will break into flames that
We also quote, in part, from the address by Dr. Millikan: Fifty years from now the world will look to us, from the point of view of power, not so very different from what it looks now. Air travel will of course have increased, but the great bulk of the freight will go as ticulars much as they are today. The art of communications, too, is already a pretty well perfected "art, and though it may be considerably
cheaper than now, more messages being simultaneously carried over a given cable, so far as the techniques used are concerned I do not expect any very radical or startling change All the foregoing forecast was based on the assumption that our present civilization would not be pidity and folly. effective methods that modern science has developed that gives good ground for hope that a world war will not come. The fact that the ultimate resources are in the democratic countries, as the science of geology has shown, something like three-fourths of the coal and the metals, the ultimate sources of power, being in these countries and that these countries can be and have already been roused to arm to defend them selves-that is the great influence that makes for continued peace in the world today and that gives promise that a permanent method of assuring peace may ultimately be worked out.
References to the Banquet of the World of Tomorrow appeared in these columns April 8, page 2059, and April 15, page 2205. It was sponsored by the Merchants' Association as a tribute to the men and women in science, the arts and industry, whose achievements have made possible the New York World's Fair 1939. Besides Messrs. Millikan and Comstock other speakers at the banquet were:
Mrs. August Belmont, who acted as toastmaster.
George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of the New York World's Fair. Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan-American Airways System, whose subject was "Industry in the World of Tomorrow."
Dr. Walter Damrosch, who spoke on "Music and the Arts in the
World of Tomorrow."

## Observance of 150 th Anniversary of Inauguration of

 George Washington to be Held at Sub-TreasuryBuaig
The first cellebration in conjunction with the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday (April 30) will be held on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building, at Wall and Broad stryets, when the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and patriotic and historical societies hold exercises at 10 a.m. in observance of the 150 th anniversary of the inauguration of George Wasnington on that spot. Officially repressenting the World's Fair at the exercises will be George MeAngny, chairman of the Fair corporation, who with Richard W: Lawrence, Presidgnt of the Chamber, will make the princip il addresses. Mr. Lawrence will place a wreath at the foot of Washington's statue, in front of the Sub-Treasury, which was erected by members of the Chamber on Nov. 26, 1883 to mark the place where the first President was sworn in. Mr. McAnsny said that the exercises would be "the New York end of the official opening of the World's Fair" and would be of especial historic significance because the exposition originally was conceived with the idea of marking the great traditions of the nation for the last century and a half.
Program for Tomorrow's Opening Day Ceremonies at New York World's Fair
The opening day ceremonies of the New York World's Fair will begin tomorrow (April 30) at 11 a. m., when the gates are formally opened, and continue until 2 o'elock the next morning. In our issue of last week, page 2363 , earlier reference was made to the program. The official program, which includes addresses by President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia, follows:
11.00 a.m.-Official Opening of Gates-There is no "main". entrance but 11 gates are so located as to facilitate handling of crowds and shorten
distances to transportation distances to transportation lines.
11.45 a.m.-International Carillon "Symphony of Bells," to begin playing religious and patriotic airs from the moment gates open untll noon. 12.00 noon-Temple of Religion Dedication by ecclesiastical leaders of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, choir singing and
4 addresses by Mayor LaGuardia and Grover A. Whalen, President of 4 addresses by Mayor.
12.30 p.m.-Arrival of President Roosevell-Escorded by Squadron A-from Whitestone Bridge-Army, Navy and Marine derachments will be drawn up in front of Federal Building as Guard of Honor.
Luncheon in Honor of President Roosevelt-Attended by about 350 dignataries, with Edward J. Flynn
General as host in Federal Building.
General as host in Federal Building.
Luncheon of New York World's Fair Incorporators and Board of Directors-Attended by about 450 guests, with Grover A. Whalen pre
siding, in Perylon Hall, official reception building of the Fair $12.45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.-Procession from the Helicline to the Court of Peace-With General William H. Haskell as Grand Marshall, the parade will consist of detachments of New York World's Fair police, bands, the Grand Marshall's staff, color guard, representatives of veterans organizations, mounted Indian detachment from Haskell Institute, U. S Army, Navy, Marine Corps bands, 5,000 sailors from the U. S. Navy detachments from Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard costumed representatives of 62 nations participating in the Fair approximately 20,000 members of the building trades unions and professions in "working clothes costumes"; World's Fair contingent, led by Mr. Whalen and including incorporators, members of Board of
Directors, Forelgn and State Commissioners of the Fair and uniformed Directors, Forelgn and State Commissioners of the Fair and uniformed representatives of all departments of the Fair.
2.30 to 3.30 p.m.-Official Ceremonies Opening the Fair, with addresses by President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, Sir Louis Beal, British Commissioner-General to the Fair, singing by West minster Chorus of Princeton, with Mr. Whalen presiding.
As President Roosevelt pronounces Fair open, color bearers of 62 nations will present flags and fountains will be turned on in the Lagoon of Nations for the first time.
4.30 p.m.-Dedicalion of 65-Foot Statue of George Washington in Constitution Mall-Reenactment of Washington's inauguration 150 years ago as first President of the United States. This will climax a trip by an over the original inaugural journey from Mt. Vernon, Va., to New York City.-Taking part in the ceremony will be Governor Lehman, who will deliver the address, and costumed descendants of those who were present at the original inauguration.
5.00 p.m_-Dedication of the Statues of the Four Freedoms-Address by Mayor LaGuardia on Freedom of Speech, Religion, Press and Assembly.
9.00 p.m.-Official Lighting of the Fair for the First Time-Flashing lights the Trylon and bell-like notes in the Perisphere, to be seen and heard for 20 miles, will be given impulse by cosmic rays. Brief address on "Cosmic Rays" by Dr. Albert Einstein.
Following cosmic ray demonstration, a spectacle of fire, water, light, color and sound will burst from the Lagoon of Nations.
$9.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.-Opening Concert of the Fair by the New York PhilharmonicSymphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli conducting, with Josepf Hofmann, world famous pianist, as soloist.
10.00 p.m.-Grand Parade in Amusement Center-About 7,000 entertainers and workers from all the concessions will participate.
10.30 p.m.-Entertainment by, Broadway and Hollywood actors and actresses,
center.
11.15 p.m.-Fireworks and Fountain Display on Fountain Lake, Including rockets, baloons, smoke bombs and muiti-colored lights.
$11.37 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$--Dancing in the Streets in the amusement center
2.00 a.m.-Goodnight Fountain Display, with lights and music on Fountain Lake.

New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges to Admit Visitors During Duration of World's Fair-
mit Visitors During Duration of World s Fair-
On May 1 the New York Stock Exchange will open to the public its enlarged reception facilities incident to the opening of the New York World's Fair. The announcement of the Exchange says:

Coincident with the opening of the Exchange's reception facilities to the public on. Monday, May 1, members and partners of Stock Exchange firms will be relieved of the necessity of introducing personally and accompanying their guests on the gallery. It will be necessary only for visitors to present themselves at the 20 Broad street entrance. They will be welcomed by the Exchange's own staff of receptionists.

The expanded reception facilities are supplemented by an exhibit room on the second floor of 20 Broad Street, adjacent to the foyer leading to the visitors' gallery. This room is designed to present a comprehensive and interesting illustration of Exchange operations and brokerage procedure.

The New York Curb Exchange announced on April 25 that for the first timg in its history the Exchange will admit visitors to its trading floor for the duration of the World s Fair. From this vantage point they will be able to get a close-up From this vantage point they will be able to get a close-up business.

## Preview of "Railroads on Parade" at New York <br> World's Fair to be Shown Tonight -

A preview of "Railroads on Parade," the pageant of transport, which will feature the Worlds Fair Railroad Exhibit will be shown tonight at 9 p.m.

This production is a real stage presentation in story, music and spectacle of American transport history from covered wagon days to the latest streamlined locomotives and de luxe trains of today.

## New York Stock Exchange Governors Honor R. A.

 Drysdale for Long ServiceThe Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at its meeting on April 26, unanimously adopted the following resolution, in appreciation of the long service and sound judgment of Robert A. Drysdale, who resigned as a member of the Board on March 29, (as was noted in our April 1 issue, page 1897):
"Inasmuch as the pressure of superior demands on his time, and energy has made it necessary for Robert A. Drysdale to request approval of his resignation as a'member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, it is fitting that the Governors give public recognition of their appreciation of the value of his long service and of their sympathetic understanding of the personal reasons compelling his withdrawal as a Governor. but as well to important banks in New York City. It is therefore,
but as well to important banks in New York City. It is therefore,
"Resolved, That the members of the Board of Governors do now, by a unanimous vote, record the confidence they have in the soundness of judgunanimous vote, record the confidence they have in the soundness of judg-
ment and quiet determination of character which have given value to the ment and quiet determination of character which have given value to the
services of Robert A. Drysdale and do record as well their confidence in his continued ability to lend dignity and character to the business in which members and member firms of the New York Stock Exchange are engaged."

Governors of New York Curb Exchange Pass Resolution Praising C. A. Bettman for Work as President Pro Tem
The Board of Góvernors of the New York Curb Exchange at its regular meeting on April 26, adopted a resolution praising the work of Clarence A. Bettman as President pro tem. The election of George P. Rea as the first paid President of the Exchange was noted in our April 22 issue, page dent of the Exchange was noted in our
2365 . The following is the resolution:
Resolved: That the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange is extremely grateful to its Chairman, Clarence A. Bettman, for his able and unselfish labor in carrying out the additional duties as President pro tem of this institution.
The Board considers that he should be very much commended on the manner in which he has put into effect the details of the reorganization, the arduous work of which has been largely his.
The Board, therefore, desircs to express its thanks to him in behalf of the entire membership of the Exchange.

P resident Roosevelt Nominates William M. Leiserson to Succeed Donald W. Smith on NLRB
On April 25 President Roosevelt nominated William M. Leiserson of Ohio as a member of the National Labor Relations Board to succeed Donald W. Smith of Pennsylvania. Mr. Leiserson, who is now Chairman of the National Mediation Board, was named for a five-year term dating from

Aug. 27, 1938. The President reappointed Mr. Smith to the Board last Angust (referred to in our Aug. 27 issue, page 1273) over the opposition of the American Federation of Labor leaders, who said that Mr. Smith "lacks the necessary qualifications to continue to serve as a member of the NLRB." Since the President never sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Smith, who has been serving on the Board on a recess appointment, it was not necessary to Board on a recess appointment, it was not necessar
withdraw his name before appointing Mr.' Leiserson.

Charles S. McCain to Become Associated with Dillon, Read \& Co.-Former Head of Chase National Bank to be a Director and Executive Officer
Charles Simonton McCain will become associated with Dillon, Read \& Co., New York, on May 1. A native of Arkansas, Mr. McCain, following his graduation from Yale in 1904, returned to Arkansas and took up commercial banking. After advancing to the Presidency of the Bankers Trust Company of Little Rock, he left Arkansas in 1925 and came to New York in 1925 as Vice President of the National Park Bank. In 1927 he was elected President of the Park Bank, and when that institution was merged with the Chase National Bank in 1929, Mr. McCain became President of the Chase Bank, later becoming Chairman of the Board. Early in 1934 he resigned from the Chase Bank to accept his present position as President of the United Light \& Power Company in Chicago. The announcement in the matter further states:
Mr. McCain is a Director of Corn Products Refining Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., International Paper Co., Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry., National Cash Register Co., Standard Insurance Co. of N. Y., and Standard Surety \& Casualty Co. of N. Y.
Dillon, Read \& Co, is a joint stock association and Mr. McCain will become a director and an executive officer. This will increase the number of directors to six, and the number of executive officers to twelive. The present directors are Clarence Dillon, James Forrestal, President, C. Douglas Dillon, Ralph H. Bollard, and Dean Mathey. The other execu tive officers are W. M. L. Fiske, Roland L. Taylor, Willam H. Draper, Jr., Wilbur C. DuBois, Karl H. Behr, Frederic H. Brandi, and Charles E. Kock.
Leon Henderson Named by President Roosevelt for
Vacancy'on Securities and Exchange Commission
Leon Henderson, New Deal economist and Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee, was nominated on April 24 by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Henderson was named to fill a vacancy on the Commission created by the appointment of former Chairman William O. Douglas to the United States Supreme Court. He was designated for the term ending June 5, 1939. Mr. Henderson entered the Roosevelt Administration in 1934 as an economic adviser and research director of the National Recovery Administration, and later became an economic consultant of the Works Progress Administration. The chairmanship of the SEC is temporarily under the ditrection of Commissioner Robert E. Healey. In our issue of last week, page 2364, reference was made to the taking of the oath by Mr. Douglas as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
A. Fortas Resigns as Assistant Director of Public Utilities Division of SEC-To Become General Counsel of PWA
Abe Fortas, Assistant Director of the Public Utilities Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned to accept an appointment as General Counsel of the Public Works Administration, it was announced by the Commission on April 22. Mr. Fortas became associated with the Commission in November, 1934, as principal attorney of the Protective Committee Study and shortly thereafter became its Assistant Director. In February, 1938, he was appointed Assistant Director of the Public Utilities Division.
A. M. Betts Renominated as Chairman of Chicago Stock Exchange-Other Nominees
The Nominating Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange announced on April 25 the nominees for offices to be filled at the annual election of the Exchange to be held June 5. Arthur M. Betts was renominated for Chairman of the Board of Governors for his second consecutive term. The following were nominated to serve three years on the Board ot Governors:
Emmet G. Barker, James E. Bennett \& Co.
James A. Catheart, Harris, Upham \& Co.
Ralph W. Davis, Paul H. Davis \& Co.
Warren A. Lamson, Lamson Bros. \& Co.
Frank E. McDonald, Frank E. McDonald \& Co.
Michael J. O'Brien, Paine, Webber
Michael J. O'Brien, Paine, Webber \& Co.
Paul B. Skinner, Hornblower \& Weeks.
John E. Wheeler.
The following were nominated to serve on the 1940 Nominating Committee:

Wallace C. Winter.
Joseph P. Brown.
George E. Dernbach
Alfred W. Mansfield.
Reaben Thorsen.
Of the eight nominees for the Board of Governors, Messrs. Davis, Lamson, O'Brien and Skinner, whose terms

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expire June 5, were renominated. Messrs. Barker, Cathcart, McDonald and Wheeler are not now members of the Board of Governors and are nominated to succeed Messrs. Harry M. Payne, Alger Perrill, Virgil C. Webster and Wallace C. Winter, whose terms also expire on June 5.

## Daylight Saving Time to Go Into Effect Tomorrow Announcements of New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Banks

The following announcement was issued on April 21 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York regarding the observance of Daylight Saving Time, which goes into effect at 2 a. m. tomorrow (Sunday), April 30:

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
To all Banks and Trust Companies in the Second
Federal Reserve District and Others Concerned:
"Daylight saving time" will be effective in the cities of New York and Buffalo, New York, during the period from 2 a . m. on Sunday, April 30 , 1939, to $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1939. During this period local time in the cities of New York and Buffalo, New York, will be one hour in advance of Eastern Standard time, and this bank will operate on such local time.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, President.
The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank on April 22 also issued a similar announcement, which follows:

Daylight Saving Time in Chicago will become effective on April 30, and Daylight saving Time in Chicago will become effective on April 30, and
Chicago Banks will advance their clocks one hour for the period April 30 to Chicago Banks
Sept. 24, 1939.
There will be no change in banking hours, which are from 9 a.m. to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., daily except Saturday, when they are from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to 12 m .

United States Chamber of Commerce to Hold Annual Meeting in Washington May 1-4
The 27th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to be held in Washington, May 1 to May 4. The International Chamber of Commerce will hold. their American section banquet on May 1 with Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber, and J. Stanley McLean, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, listed among the speakers. At the general session, on May 2, George H. Davis, President of the United States Chamber, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and W. J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Co., will speak. Some of the other speakers who will address the rarious sessions of the meeting are:
Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution, Representative Bruce Barton of New York, Robert M. Hanes, First Vice-President of American Bankers Association, Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Eugene P. Thomas, President of National Foreign Trade Council, James
G. Stahlman, Publisher of "Nashville Banner."

The meeting will devote one round table session to insurance, on May 3, on the subject "The Contribution of Insurance to Recovery." This session will hear an address by Lawrence E. Falls, Vice-President, American Insurance Co., Newark, on the subject of "Insurance in the Development of Enterprise" and another on "The Social Security Provided Through Life Insurance" by John A. Stevenson, President, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia. O. J. Arnold, President, Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, a Director of the Chamber and Chairman of its Insurance Committee, will preside.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
Arrangements were made, April 26, for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 60,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 51,000$, on April 11.

Arrangements were completed, April 22 , for the sale of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 1,600$, down $\$ 100$ from the last previous sale.
$1 \%$ The Schermerhorn Office of the Brooklyn Trust Co., 1ocated for the past several years at 41 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will move during the week-end to larger and remodeled quarters in the first floor and basement of 65 jFlatbush Avenue, at the corner of Lafayette Avenue, where it will open on May 1. The office is in charge of Frank G. Nash as manager.

According to its condition statement as at the close of business March 31, 1939, the Syracuse Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y., shows total deposits of $\$ 28,616,934$ and total resources of $\$ 32,662,632$ (comparing with $\$ 29,905,240$ and $\$ 33,940,010$, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1938) of which the principal items are: United States Government securities, $\$ 9,675,611$ (as against $\$ 9,255,253$ on the previous date); loans and discounts, $\$ 8,839,068$ (contrasting with $\$ 9,114,893$ ), cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 4,462,999$ (against $\$ 5,637,042$ ), and other investment securities, $\$ 4,743,733$ (against $\$ 4,852,055$ three months ago). The company's capital and surplus, at $\$ 2,400,000$ and $\$ 600,000$, respectively, remain unchanged, but undivided profits have increased to $\$ 575,905$ from $\$ 544,728$ on Dec. 31 . profits have increased to $\$ 575,905$ from $\$ 544,728$ on Dec. 31.
C. Hamilton Sanford is Chairman of the Board of Directors, C. Hamilton Sanford is Chairman of the Board of
and Harry W. Davies, President of the institution.

The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., in its condition statement, as of Mar. 29, 1939, shows total decondition statement, as of Mar. $\$ 103,783,333$ and total resources of $\$ 113,619,08 \mathbf{n}^{2}$, as compared with $\$ 101,593,651$ and $\$ 111,263,888$, respec-
tively, on Dec. 31, 1938. In the current statement, the chief items comprising the assets are: Loans and discounts, $\$ 37,320,011$, against $\$ 35,782,866$ on Dec. 31) ; United States Government securities, $\$ 29,843,091$ (comparing with $\$ 26$,180,324 ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 37,320,011$ (against $\$ 35,782,866)$. The company's capital remains unchanged at $\$ 6,000,000$ but surplus and undivided profits are reat $\$ 6,000,000$ but surplus and undivided profits are redate.

Bankers from various sections of the country gathered in Dallas, Texas, a week ago, to honor Nathan Adams, President of the First National Bank in Dallas, on the completion of 50 years of service with the institution. The threeday celebration (in which the city and State participated, making the event a civic occasion) lasted throughout April 21 and was featured by a dinner to Mr. Adams, the night of April 20, at which Frank K. Houston, President of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York was the chief speaker among several who spoke in praise of Mr. Adams' achievements. Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., who was to have made one of the addresses, was detained in Washington. Mr. Adams has been President of the First National for the last 15 years. He was one of the original members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, has been President of the Texas Bankers Association, has served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and has held many other positions, nationally and in his home city. He is known as an authority on cotton and petroleum financing. Mr. Adams entered the employ of the National Exchange Bank (predecessor of the First National) as a clerk on Apr. 20, 1889.

Jesse W. Tapp, associated with the Department of Ag riculture in Washington, D. C. for many years, has joined the commodity loan division of the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office, San Francisco, Calif.), according to an announcement by L. M. Giannini, President of the institution. Born in Corydon, Kentucky, Mr. Tapp, who graduated in economics at Harvard, began his career with the Department of Agriculture in economic and farm management work in 1920. He left this in 1928 to undertake investment analysis work with an investment firm in New York, but returned to Washington in 1933 as President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and as Assistant Administrator of the AAA. He also functioned as director of the Commodity Credit Corp. and the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. Mr. Tapp will make his headquarters in San Francisco.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Price movements in this week's Curb Exchange dealings have been irregular with the advances slightly in excess of the declines. Public utilities have attracted a substantial share of the speculative attention and there has been a fair amount of buying in the industrial specialties. Oil stocks have been comparatively quiet and aviation issues have shown little change. Trading has been light throughout the w’̣̂ek and prices have generally held within narrow limits.
Narrow price changes and light trading were the outstanding characteristics of the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange during the abbreviated session on Saturday. Public utilities were in good demand, particularly those in the preferred group, and a number of the more active issues registered gains ranging from 2 to 4 or more points. The industrial specialties were fairly active and while the gains were not espocially noteworthy, the advances held to the end of the session. Oil stocks showed small gains, but aviation shares were almost at a standstill. The volume of sales was down to approximately 77,000 shares. Among the advances were Brown Co. pref., 23/4 points to 141/4; Midvale Co., 3 points to 98 ; Consolidated Mining \& Smelting, 1 point to $47 \frac{1}{2}$, and Carolina Power 6 pref., 2 points to 81 .

While the volume of trading showed a substantial increase on Monday, price movements continued narrow and featureless. There was considerable activity apparent in the public utilities, especially among the slow-moving stocks, and both advances and setbacks were in evidence at the close. Industrial shares registered modest gains, mining and metal issues were quiet and aviation stocks continued to fall behind. The transfers totaled 129,145 shares with 278 issues traded in. Of these 107 closed on the side of the advance, 90 declined and 81 showed no change. The advances included American Superpower 1st pref. (6), $2^{3 / 4}$ points to 71; Cities Service pref. BB, 4 points to $471 / 2$; Singer Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 179; Columbia Gas \& Electric pref., $23 / 4$ points to 64, and United Shoe Machinery, 1 point to 75.
Public utilities again moved forward during a goodly part of the trading on Tuesday. The advances were not especially noteworthy but the upward swing was fairly weil maintained up to the closing hour. In other parts of the list considerable
backing and filling was apparent, and while the advances exceeded the declines by a small margin, there were a number of the trading favorites that worked down to new lows for the year. Industrial shares, as a group, were higher but the changes were small. Oil stocks were fractionally higher and the aircraft issues were about evenly divided between advance and decline. The gains included among others Hazeltine, $21 / 2$ points to 30 ; Benson \& Hedges pref., $31 / 2$ points to $391 / 2$; Mead Johnson, $11 / 2$ points to $1321 / 2$, and National Oil Products, 2 points to 32 .
Industrial stocks again moved forward on Wednesday and a number of important issues registered gains ranging up to 2 or more points. The most active shares were among the preferred stocks of the public utilities and for the third consecutive session these shares registered substantial gains. The transfers were down to 97,535 with 287 issues traded in, and while the advances again exceeded the declines by a small margin, the changes were largely in minor fractions. Aluminum Co. of America was one of the weak stocks and tumbled downward 3 points to 93 , and Dayton Rubber moved ahead 2 points to 123 . National Power \& Light pref. advanced $31 / 2$ points to $813 / 4$; Empire Gas \& Electric $7 \%$ gained 4 points at $651 / 2$, and Safety Car Heating \& Lighting improved $11 / 2$ points to $541 / 2$.
Moderate advances marked the movements of the Curb Exchange on Thursday, and while the gains were not especially noteworthy, the upward swing was fairly steady until the close. Aircraft shares were stronger being stimulated to some extent by the announcement of a $\$ 50,000,000$ order for airplanes by the United States Government. . Public utilities also moved upward, although most of the advances were confined to the preferred stocks. Industrial shares were stronger and oil issues were generally higher. The transfers for tho day were slightly more than during the preceding session. day were slightly more than during the preceding session.
Stocks closing on the side of the advance included among Stocks closing on the side of the advance included among
others Aluminum Ltd $11 / 4$ points to 112 , Bell Aircraft 1 point others Aluminum Ltd. 114 points to 112, Bell Aircraft 1 point Share $6 \%$ pref. 3 points to $651 / 2$, Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie $23 / 4$ points to 52 and Lockheed Aircraft $17 / 8$ points to 25 .
Curb stocks wers slightly higher as the market opened on Friday but reacted downward following the publication of Hitler's speech. The declines were not especially noteworthy, and while there was some pick up toward the end of the final hour, the session ended below the previous close. Scattered through the list were a number of modest gains but Scattered through the list were a number of modest gains but
these were largely among the slow moving stocks and had little effect on the market trend. As compared with Friday of last weak prices were generally lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 93 against $981 / 4$ on Friday a week ago, Babcock \& Wilcox at $161 / 4$ against $181 / 4$, Gulf Oil Corp. at $315 / 8$ against $335 / 8$, Humble Oil (new) at $571 / 2$ against $591 / 4$, Lockheed Aircraft at $241 / 2$ against 25, Newmont Mining Corp. at 60 against $603 / 4$, and Technicolor at $163 / 4$ against $173 / 8$.
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week EndedApr. 28, 1939 | Slocks(NumberofShares) | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\text { Domestic } \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} F_{2} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | Foreton overnment | Foreton Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 76,915 | \$543,000 |  | \$27,000 | \$570,000 |
| Monday | 129,045 | 1,162,000 | \$12,000 | 26,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Tuesday | 117,775 | 1,083,000 | 19,000 | 43,000 | 1,145,000 |
| Wednesday | 94,640 | 1,121,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 1,156,000 |
| Thursday | 106,855 | 1,078,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 1,096,000 |
| Friday | 118,615 | 1,580,000 | 3,000 | 55,000 | 1,638,000 |
| Total | 643,845 \$6 | 6,567,000 | \$52,000 | \$186,000 | \$6,805,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale at } \\ & \text { Nexo York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Apr. 28 |  | Jan. 1 to Apr. 28 |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |  | 1938 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Bonds <br> Domestic | 643,845 | 576,450 | " 15,116,199 |  | 14,392,466 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,567,000 \\ 52,000 \end{array}$ | \$6,446,000 93 | $180,094,000$  <br> 18 1808,000 |  | \$101,531,000 |
| Forelgn government..- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,541,000 \\ & 2,365,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Forelgn corporate. | 186,000 | - 111,000 | - $2,340,000$ |  |  |
|  | \$6,805,000 | \$6,650,000 | 0 \$164,2 | 242,000 \$ | \$106,437,000 |

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 31,1917, \text { Pre-War Dete } \end{gathered}$ | Aüo. 31, 1919, When War Debt Was at tus Peak | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 31,1933, \\ & \text { Lowest Post-War } \\ & \text { Debe } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross debt <br> Net bal. in gen. fund.- | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \$ 1,282,044,346.28 \\ 74,216,480.05 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{\$ 2 6 , 5 9 6 , 7 0 1 . 6 4 8 . 0 1} \\ 1,118,109,534.76 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 6 , 0 2 6 , 0 8 7 . 0 8 7 . 0 7}$ <br> $306,803,319.55$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. In gen. rund..- | 81,207,827,886.23 | 325,478,592,113.25 | \$15,719,283,767.52 |
|  | 2.3 | \$250.18 | \$129. |
|  | 395 | 4.196 | 3.750 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 31,1938, ~ \\ \text { a Year apo } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Feb. 28, 1939 | Mar. 31, 1939 |
| Gross debt.-........... Net bal. in gen. fund.- <br> Gross debt less net bal. in general fund. | $\mathbf{3 3 7 , 5 5 6 , 3 0 2 , 1 5 4 . 5 5}$ <br> $\mathbf{3 , 1 4 0 , 3 4 3 , 5 4 8 . 6 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 39,858,663,453.27 \\ 3,343,424,933.96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 839,985,224,003.07 \\ 3,389,478,830.64 \end{array}$ |
|  | 34,415,958,605.93 | \$36,515,238,519.31 | 836,595,745,172.43 |
|  | 288.86 |  |  |
|  | 28.86 | b30 | 305.39 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 603$ |

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of April 12, 1939:


#### Abstract

GOLD


The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on April 5th was $5226,-$
160,005 at $148 s$. 6 d . per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. In the open market about $11,600,000$ of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the three working days or the political situation caused a certain amount Nervousness occasionen by holders and this formed the main proportion of
of reseling by Continenter
suplies as sales by official quarters were not in evidence; offerings on supplies, as sales by offricial quarters were not in evidence; offerings on
ors
Most of the gold a vailable was secured for shipment to New York.

 The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold,
registered from mid-day on the 3 rd inst. to midday on the 8 th inst.: registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to mid-day on the 8 th inst.: Union of South Amports,
Southern Rhodesia Union of South Africa
Souther Rhtodesica
British East Africa
British East Afr
British India.
New Zealand
France
Netherlands-


ع9,907,449
£8,342,928
Gold shipments from Bombay during the past week amounted to about $\varepsilon 502,000$ : the 88 . Strathallan carries about $£ 100,000$ and the SS. President
Garfield
bout
402.000 . The Transvaal goid output for March, 1939 was $1,075,807$ fine ounces $1,047,389$ fine ound a new monthly high record: the previous
 1939 and 1,0

SILVER
Owing to the Easter holidays the week under review contained only three remaining unchanged at 20d. and that for two months' delivery varying only between 19 11-16d. and 19 13-16d. Resales have been made by speculators. but these were offset by bear
covering purchases whilst purchases for America also provided support. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold. No important change appears imminent, but present conditions are such as to render the outlook uncertain.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver
registered from mid-day on the 3 rd inst. to mid-day on the 8th inst.: Australia_...Imports 11,242 United States of America_... $f 69,72$ Australia--


 Beigium
France
Aden and
Other countries
£52,600

|  |
| :---: |
| $£ 87,586$ |

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


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show an increase 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, April 29) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $0.4 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,550,922,998$, against $\$ 5,528,943,895$ for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $2.4 \%$. Our comparative summary week ended Friday
for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending April 29 | 1939 | 1938 | $\stackrel{P e r}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,691,213,588 | \$2,758,313,161 | -2.4 |
| Chicago | 221,003,595 | 216,459,743 | - +2.1 |
| Philadelph | 282,000,000 | 269,000,000 | +4.8 |
| Boston. | 161,251,415 | 155,540,927 | +3.7 |
| Kansas Cit | 71,256,095 | 65,068,821 | +9.5 |
| St. Louls | 64,900,000 | 61,600,000 | +5.4 |
| San Francis | 116,754,000 | 108,394,000 | +7.7 |
| Pittsburgh | 84,450,605 | 84,146,186 | +0.4 |
| Detroit. | 83,957,471 | 66,946,900 | +25.4 |
| Clevelan | 70,574,952 | 59,556,895 | +18.5 |
| Baltimor | 50,494,999 | 50,362,218 | +0.3 |
| Eleven cities, five days | \$3,897,856,720 | \$3,895,388,851 | +0.1 |
| Other cities, five da | 727,912,445 | 643,094,695 | +13.2 |
| Total all cities, five days. | \$4,625,769,165 | \$4,538,483,546 | +1.9 |
| All cities, one day | 925,153,833 | 990,460,349 | -6.6 |
| Total all citles for week | \$5,550,922,998 | \$5.528,943.895 | +0.4 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below; we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended April 22. For that week there was a decrease of $4.8 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,508,619,961$, against $\$ 5,785,957,072$ in the same week
in 1938．Outside of this city there was an increase of $4.4 \%$ ， the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $10.8 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the Federal Re－ serve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District（including this city）the totals record a loss of $10.7 \%$ and in the Phila－ delphia Reserve District of $1.4 \%$ ，but in the Boston Reserve District the totals register a gain of $4.1 \%$ ．In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $3.3 \%$ ，in the Rich－ mond Reserve District by $7.6 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $13.8 \%$ ．In the Chicago Reserve District the totals show an increase of $6.3 \%$ and in the St．Louis Reserve District of $14.7 \%$ ，but in the Minneapolis Reserve District the totals show a decrease of $5.8 \%$ ．In the Kansas City Reserve District there is an improvement of $5.8 \%$ in the Dallas Reserve District of $8.7 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $5.5 \%$ ．
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

| 939 | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reverre Distas | 8 |  | \％ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{3,568,288,3206}$ |  |  |  |
| dephi | ${ }^{377,9112}$ | 262，48，9，915 | ＋3．3 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sth }}{ }_{\text {cth }}^{\text {Relchn }}$ | 188，882 |  |  | $\underset{\substack{13,7 \\ 162,0}}{ }$ | 123， |
| ${ }_{\text {Bth }}^{\text {rth }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{493,384 \\ 1936}}$ | ${ }^{4123,493,98121}$ | ＋ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Path }}$ |  | coin |  |  |  |
|  |  | ceiobrie6 |  | 77，137，140 |  |
| －－i－ 113 citles | 5，500 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 5，765 } \\ \text { 2，32 }}}$ |  |  |  |
| anaa |  |  |  |  |  |

We now add our detailed statement showing last week＇s figures for each city separately for the four years：

| clearings at－ | Week Ende |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 938 |  | 193 | 1 |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Reserve Dist } \\ 387,218 \\ 1.827,181 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $-\frac{\%}{-5.2}$ | $s$ <br> 546，787 |  |
| Ie.-Bang |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r\|} \text { rict- Boston } \\ 408,450 \\ 1,369,694 \\ 10 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| Portland． | $202,874,411$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +8.4 \\ & +4.0 \\ & +10.5 \\ & \hline+10.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 479,080 \\ 1,708,389 \\ 107028 \end{array}$ |
| Fail River |  | $1,369,694$ $195,044,458$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}218,687,995 \\ 608,242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}197,093,690 \\ 625,875 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Lowell | 400,9 | － 3488.374 | $\begin{aligned} & +4.0 \\ & +15.5 \\ & +15.5 \end{aligned}$ | 360,014 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 355,648 \\ 574,24 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| New | 2，899，291， |  | －18．7 |  |  |
| ingriel |  |  | ＋7．0 | －1，970，592 |  |
|  | 10，872，571 | 10，467，772 |  |  | 524,160 |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,556,735 \\ 9,215,600 \\ 493,211 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | －18．8+1.8+7.7 |  | 3，775，365 <br> 8，790，500 <br> 458，756 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 4,163,832 \\ 10,307100 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Tota（12016） | 237，224，539 |  | ＋4．1 | ． 28 | 228，989，540 |
|  | 1 Reserve D | istrict-New |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15.2 \\ +2.1 \\ + \end{array}$ | $7,774,610$ <br> $1,174,764$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Burfira }}$ | $32,300,000$ 381,907 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,7700,000 \\ 408,691 \end{array}$ | ＋6．6+8.8+17.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 38,100,000 \\ 642,558 \\ 788,426 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}728 \\ 497,575 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Jamestow | ［，106，2077，225 ${ }_{\text {7，312，879 }}$ | 3，483，747，962 |  |  |  |
| New |  |  | $\begin{gathered} +17.5 \\ -10.8 \end{gathered}$ | ，${ }_{\text {T，826，150 }}$ | 3，460，571，331 |
| Roche |  | ，${ }^{\text {3，483，7778，242 }}$ | ＋+7.9+2.3+1.8 |  | ｜ $\begin{array}{r}6,422,949 \\ 4,567,377\end{array}$ |
| rracue | －${ }_{3,6488,126}^{3,898}$ | ， |  | $4,206,421$ <br> 2,96105 |  |
| nn． | 4，410，535 | 969 | － 12.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,407,053 \\ 479,002 \\ 18,072,721 \\ 31,779,691 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{0 , 9 0 9 , 9 4 1} \\ 17,507,117 \\ \mathbf{2 7 , 0 0 5 , 8 7 2} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} -28.4 \\ -24.7 \\ -24.6 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 373,893 \\ 20,823,345 \\ 33,690,277 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3，203，598，909 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3，586，928，306 | －10．7 | 3 3，372，092，879 | 3，572，519，340 |
| hird Fe | serve |  | delphit | 5 |  |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 401,448 \\ 0 & 436,509 \\ 2601142 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { +44.2 } \\ +13.7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ancaster |  | $1,087,270$$370,000,000$ | +8.6 <br> +3.3 <br> -1.8 <br> -.8 | 1,348880540,63840 | $1,2631,048$330,0000001 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $363,000,000$ $1,411,990$ | $370,000,000$ $1,598,342$ | －11．7 | － 406 | $330,000,000$ $1,105,328$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,21,541 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,238,203 \\ \hline 978,066\end{array}$ | －17．0 | （ ${ }^{2}$, | 1021．414 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J．－Tre | $\begin{aligned} & 1,099,217 \\ & 6,785,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,454,4145 \\ & 4,618,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & -24.8 \\ & +46.9 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,672,286 \\ & 3,793,000 \end{aligned}$ | 1，213，189 $2,242,000$ |
|  | 377，911，847 |  |  | 18，840，137 | 340，073，231 |
| ourth | ${ }_{2,0888,423}^{\text {eserve D }}$ | 1strict－Clev ${ }^{2,172,606}$ eland－ |  | 2，613，756 | ， |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － $57.180,797$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,911,974 \\ & 88,860,004 \end{aligned}$ | +12.3 +1.0 | $\begin{array}{ll} 68,43,650 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | 26，765 |
| Columbus | $\begin{gathered} 10,022,40 \\ 2,099,942 \\ 2,092 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,860,04 \\ & 8,41,800 \\ & 1,54,30 \\ & 1,51,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +18.7 \\ +36.2 \\ +30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,581,50 \\ 2,56,248 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | （enter |
| Pil | $\begin{array}{r} 2,281,035 \\ 107,603,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,751,413 \\ 108,808,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +30.2 \\ -1.1 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 3,139,593 \\ 149,575,986 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
|  | 271，042，696 | 262，487，915 | ＋3．3 | 2，530，4 |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Reserve Dist } \\ 443,811 \\ 2,688,000 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
| a． |  |  |  | 2，7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,688,000 \\ 39,452,674 \\ 1,041.682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,285,000 \\ 32,759,881 \end{array}$ | +17.6 +20.4 | 426，680 | 000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 66,599,245 \\ & 22,462,042 \end{aligned}$ |  | +4.6 <br> -8 |  |  |
| D．C．- Wa |  |  |  |  | 5，1，180，292 <br> $9,436,780$ |
|  | 132，687，454 | 123，30， | ＋7．6 |  | 09，884， |
| Sixth | Reser |  |  | 3，828，514 |  |
| Tenn．－K |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ga |  | （1i，700，000 | +21.3 <br> +20.6 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fla－}}$－Jack |  | 17，2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | 1，396，341 |  | 1，723，40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| La．－New Orieans |  | 33，365，959 |  |  | 31，239，245 |
| Total（10 cities） | 168，782，248 | 148，341，491 |  | 16，053， | 133，295，3 |


| Cleartngs at－ | Week Ended Apr． 22 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Inc．or Dec． | 1937 | 1936 |
|  | 1 Reserve D <br> 328.043 | $\text { istricti- } \mathrm{Ch}^{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { cago- } \end{gathered}$ | $\$$ <br> 326．073 | $\$$ <br> 189，479 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | （ $\begin{gathered}\text { 328，043 } \\ 90.693,39\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313,574 \\ 78,895,902 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 326,073 \\ 121,977,599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,479 \\ 99,660,781 \end{array}$ |
|  | 2，616，425 | ${ }^{2}, 4020,725$ | ＋8．9 | $3,040,796$ <br> $1,430,438$ | －${ }_{2,0788,788}$ |
| Ind．－Ft．Wayne | $1,007,338$$16,917,000$ | ${ }^{854,790}$ | ＋17．8 | 1，430，438 | ${ }^{2}$ ， 9788.680 |
|  |  | 16，469，000 |  | 18，177，000 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,709,000 \\ 1,144,640 \end{array}$ |
| Indlanapolis．．．－ South Bend．－ | 1，844，826 | 1，438，606 | ＋ 28.2 | 1，619，775 |  |
| Terre Haute－－Mllwaukee | $5,154,082$ $18,381,791$ | －${ }^{47,935,102,099}$ | +19.8 +2.5 +1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5，068，16 } \\ 21,377,154 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Is．－Ced．Raplds | 957，6 | 1，242，630 | $-22.9$ | 1，044，892 |  |
|  | $8,602,1$ | 7，333，095 | ＋17．8 | － | 8，160，349 |
| Sioux City．．． | 3，556，980 | 3，452，9 | ${ }_{+6.7}^{+3.0}$ | 3，172，125 |  |
| Ill．－Bloomington | 280，169，322 | － $270,483,294$ | +6.7 +3.6 +3 | 323，222，923 |  |
| Decatur |  |  | $\underline{-1.1}$ | ${ }^{8660.081}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 851,382 \\ 4.526 .788 \end{array}$ |
| Peoria， |  | 3，285，312 |  | $4,882.516$ $1,257,107$ 1, |  |
| Soringrield | $1,248,504$ $1,187,530$ | 1，077，253 | $\begin{array}{r} +15.9 \\ +8.7 \end{array}$ | $1,256,107$ 1,203 | $\begin{array}{r} 828,905 \\ 959,708 \end{array}$ |
| otal（18 | 439，334，109 | 413，449，851 | ＋6．3 | 523，810，599 | 461，877，148 |
| Mighth Federa | Reserve Dis <br> $91,000,000$ | trict－ | ${ }_{\text {4i8－18，}}$ | $96,000,000$ |  |
|  |  | 28，838，508 | ＋18．3 |  |  |
| Tenn．－Memphis | $34,128,115$ $17,835,562$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} \\ 474,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 81,100,000 \\ & 27,438,588 \\ & 14,529,015 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ill．－Jacksonville | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} \\ & 503,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} x \\ +6.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & 702,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { x }}{528,000}$ |
| Total（4 cities）． | 143，466，677 | 125，03 | ＋14．7 | 151，676，912 | 123，595，603 |
| Ninth Federal Minn．－Duluth．． Minneapolis． | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Reserve } \\ 2,898,975}}$ | trict－Minn | apolis | 3，414，458 | 2，546，655$60,176,121$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $62,164,716$ <br> 24,076836 | ${ }_{67,613}$ |  | 71，780，000 | ${ }^{60,176,532,353}$ |
| N．D．－Fargo | ${ }^{2,368,477} 7$ | 2，432，703 | $\square_{+11.6}^{2.6}$ | 1，598，739 | $\begin{array}{r} , 043,989 \\ 543,843 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M.D.-A - } \text { Merdeen- }_{\text {Melena. }}^{\text {Hillings_ }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 772，378 2，589，368 | 618，819 $2,108,068$ | $\begin{aligned} & +24.9 \\ & +22.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 668,332 \\ 2,767,855 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,252,414}^{56508}$ |
| Total（7 citl | 95，665，715 | 101，543，042 | －5．8 | 106，304，080 | 91，664，683 |
| Nenth Federal |  | trict－Kans | $\begin{gathered} \text { as Citt } \\ +14.5 \end{gathered}$ | 81,233116,646 | 411 96，833 |
|  | ${ }_{91} \mathrm{ve} \mathrm{Dis}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Neb．－Fremont．－ Hastings． | ${ }^{99,408}$ | ${ }_{6} \quad 80,279$ | $\begin{array}{r} +14.5 \\ +2.1 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {k }}$ 2，541，019 |
| Lincoln－．．．．．－－ | 2， 247,363$24,292,380$ | ${ }^{1,885,185}$ | +19.2+1.9 | 2，329，987 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $31,612,203$ $2,120,044$ |  |
| Can,-Topeka- Wichita- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,424,371 \\ 2,592,897 \\ \mathbf{0}, 5 \end{array}$ | -15.4 <br> +1.8 | － $\begin{array}{r}3,119,602 \\ 118824,289\end{array}$ |  |
| Mo．－Kan．City | － $\begin{array}{r}90,062,3,30 \\ 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ |  | +7.8+0.5 |  |  |
| st．Jose |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,759,737 \\ 492,964 \\ 626,071 \end{array}$ |
| Colo．－Col．Spgs． | $\begin{array}{r} 502,487 \\ 514,838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 628,253 \\ & 504,713 \end{aligned}$ | ＋2．0 | 580，128 |  |
| Total（10 ctiles） | 125，265，515 | 118，370，694 | ＋5．8 | ，395，61 | 129，094，926 |
| Eleventh | Reserve | ric |  |  |  |
| Texas－Aust | ，698，626 | 1，129，070 | ＋50．4 | 1，400，800 |  |
| Dallas | $51,145,521$ | 47，38 |  |  |  |
| Fort Wo |  | 5，40185 |  | 1，994，00 | 1，441，000 |
| Galvestos | 析 | 1,88 | ＋ | ${ }_{1}^{1,054,85}$ | 786，994 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wichita Falls--- } \\ & \text { a.--Shreveport } \end{aligned}$ | ［ | ${ }_{3,810,441}^{1,11,675}$ | 二10．9 | 3，767，1 | 953，280 |
| Total（6 cities）－ | 65，936，291 | ．77 | ＋8． | 7，137 | ，281，662 |
| Twelfth Feder | al Reserve D | trict－San |  |  |  |
| Wash－Seat | 35，708，641 | 587 | 63 | ${ }^{43,386,714}$ | ${ }_{911,879}$ |
| Ore，Yorima－1an | 31，563，50 | 29，089，357 |  | 32，746，735 | 27，635，074 |
| Utah－s． S ．City | 17，205，559 | 13，206，243 | ＋30 | 17，230，133 | 12，896，977 |
| Calit－L＇g Bea | 4，494， | ${ }_{3}^{4,688}$ | ${ }^{-4.2}$ | ${ }_{4,424,60}^{4,79,0}$ | 退， $4,800,116$ |
| Pasadena | 3，892， | 143,095 | ＋2．8 | 168，226，0 | 40，235，000 |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ San Jose． | 14，795，541 | ${ }_{2}$ | ＋10． | ${ }^{3,172,268}$ |  |
| Santa Barbara－ | 1，812，065 | 1， $1,7266,5283$ | $\begin{array}{r}+5.0 \\ +15.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,616,814$ 2,269756 | ${ }_{2,245 \text { ，} 568}^{1,64,268}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（10 citles） | 703，96 | 4，691，66 | ＋5．5 | 278，851，993 | 230，058，321 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Grand total (113 } \\ \text { eities) } \end{gathered}$ | 5，508，619，961 | 5，785，957，022 | －4．8 | 5，990，284，011 | 5，738，102，118 |
| Outside New | 2，402，412，736 | 2，302，209，060 | 4 | 36，404，64 | 277，530，787 |
|  |  | We | nied | 20 |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Inc.or | 1931 | 1936 |
| na |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto | 124，639，824 | 86，120，828 | ＋44．7 | 142，944，854 | ${ }^{112,636,536}$ |
| Montreal | 106，713，174 | － $74,4858,481818$ | $\pm{ }_{-37.6}$ | ${ }_{61,741,763}$ | 57，164，625 |
| Vaicouver | 17，312，707 | 12．809，072 | ＋35．2 | 19，298， | ＋18，622，459 |
| Ottawa． | 18，644，6 | 14，945，031 | ＋24．8 | ${ }_{2}^{22,213}$ | ＋${ }^{4} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{0 5 3 , 4 6 2}$ |
| Quebec | 4，622， | 4，022，314 | ＋14．9 | 4， |  |
| Halitax | 2，420， | 2，087，143 | ${ }_{+3.5}^{+16.0}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2} 26$ |  |
| Hamiltor | 4，894， |  | ＋3．6 | 5，9 |  |
| algar | ${ }^{5,566,934}$ | 4，424，413 | ＋142 | 5，972 | 1，999，508 |
| St．John | 2，117，916 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1,3554,167$ | ＋+10.5 | 1， 1,879 | 1，661，590 |
| victoria | 1 | ${ }_{2}^{1,355,168}$ | ＋14 | ${ }_{3} 2$ |  |
| London | 2，433，848 | 2，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＋7．5 | 4.2 |  |
|  | 4，042，405 | ¢，465，102 | ${ }_{-3.5}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
| Regina | 3，472，055 | 6，4671，152 | －15．9 |  |  |
| Brandon． | 315，244 | ${ }^{372} 26$ | －15．9 |  |  |
| Lethridige | 1，214，898 | 1，215，729 | ＋0．1 | 1，470，884 | ．397，606 |
| Moose Jaw | 615，695 | 633，926 | －2．9 |  | 527，759 |
| antford | 898.0 | 803，628 | ＋12．7 | 1，731 | 559，344 |
| Fort willam | 596，906 | ${ }_{501}^{582}$ | ${ }^{+2.5}$ |  | ${ }_{602,352}$ |
| New westminster | S66，149 | 211，400 |  |  | 273，1 |
| eterborou | 583，535 | 560 | ＋4．1 |  | 587，298 |
| rebrook | 676，7 | 679，0 | ． 3 |  | 1.160 |
| tehener | 1，010，486 |  | ＋4．9 | ${ }_{3}$ | 3，075，746 |
| Indsor | 2，901，913 | ，644，54 | ${ }_{+}^{+9.8}$ | ， 48 | 321，727 |
| Prince Albe | 289，135 | ${ }_{735}^{284}$ | ${ }_{-4.5}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Moneton．}}$ | 532，670 | 469，601 | ＋13．4 |  | ${ }^{536.524}$ |
| atham | 554，883 | 491，463 | ＋12．9 | ${ }^{641,414}$ | － 472,733 |
|  | ＋455，716 | 434，109 | $\begin{array}{r}+5.0 \\ +1.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 588 | ＋484，078 |
| dbury． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（32 citles） | 339，614，168 | 274 | ＋ | 404，636， | 350，257，645 |

MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF FEB. 28, 1939
The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of Feb. 28, 1939, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for Mar. 31, 1939.

Since the statement of July 31, 1938, the report has been made up somewhat differently from previous reports in that agencies and corporand and not listed separately from those financed only partly plification of calculation of proprietary interest.: As now computed, the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these agencies and corporations, as of Feb. 28, was $\$ 3,678,063,128$, and that privately owned was $\$ 383,952,780$.
summary of combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United states, Complled from latest reports received by the treasury-feb. 28. 1939


[^0]FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE PRECEDING
a Non-stock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests)
b Excess inter-agency assets (deduct).
c Deficit (deduct).
d Exclusive of inter-agency assets and liablities (except bond investments and
e Excludes unexpended balances of Corporation).
appropriated funds.
f Also includes real estate and other property held for sale.
8 Adjusted for inter-agency items and items in transit.
8 Adjusted for inter-agency items and items in transit. accrued interest thereon.
i Shares of State building and loan assoclations, $342,181,010$; shares of Federa a
Assets not classified. Includes only the States Treasury.
liver ductins held by the Farm Credit Adme for estinated amount of uncollectible obligation 1 Includes $\$ 1,620,644$ due to Federal Land banks from the United States Treasury for subseriptions to paid-In surplus. a Represents inter-agency holdings of capital stock and paid-in surplus items which are not deducted from the capital stock and pald-in surplus of the corre sponding organizations.
Note-Effective with
Note-Effective with the statement of July 31, 1938, the proprietary interes represented by the capital stock, paid-in surplus, and non-stock interest in govern-
mental corporatlons and agencles which were offset by a corresponding item under "inter-agency proprietary interest"" of the Treasury. have been omitted (except for for the purpose of simplification in form

## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood March 31, 1939, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury March 31, 1939.
Assets- CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Gold (oz
GOLD
. $\$ 15,258,225,229.61$
Total.
Labutites $\qquad$ . $\$ 15,258,225,229.61$


 and $\$ 1,167,022$ of Treassury notes of 1890 outstanding. Treas-
ury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in Treasury.
Exchange stabilization fund s.e. $1,800,000,000.00$
 $\frac{1,800,000,000.00}{14,583,018,774.21}$ Gold in general rund:
Balance of increment resulting from reduc-
duction in the welght of the gold dollar.-
$\mathbf{\$ 1 4 2 , 3 0 1 , 0 5 1 . 3 5}$
$532,905,404,05$
In working balance........................... $532,905,404,05 \quad 675,206,455.40$

## Total.

SILVER
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Sllver (oz. } 916.980,993,6 \text { ) } & \text { SILVER } \\ \text { Sllver doliars ( } 0 \text { az. } 388,779,801.6 \text { ) }\end{array}$ $\xrightarrow[\text { Thatal }]{\text { Thites }}$ \$1,688,256,381.75
Labilities-
silver certificates outstanding \$1,651,216,101.00
Treassury notes of 1890 outstanding 35,872,958.75

## Total Assets-

Gold (as above)
GENERAL FUND
Ver-At monetary value (as above)
Bullidiary coln (oz, $3,284,687,7$ )
Bullion-At recoinage value (oz. $248,860.2$ )
Minor cost value (oz
,

Minor coin-...-.-.
Federal Reserve notee....-
National bank notes
Deposits in-Federal Reserve banks

National and other bank depositaries:
To credit of Treasurer United States.
To credit of Treasurer United States...
Forelgn depositaries-
To credit of other Government offlieers-
$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{8 5 7 , 2 0 5 , 4 5 5 . 4 0} \\ \mathbf{3 5 , 8 7 2 , 9 5 8} \mathbf{7 5} \\ \hline, 849\end{array}$

Total. $\qquad$ \$3,6
Treasurer's checks outstanding

Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System:
$5 \%$ reserve, lawtul money
$5 \%$ reserve, lawtul money
Other deposits......... $\qquad$
Postmaste
Deposits for:

Balance todsy-Increment on gold (as above) $\$ 142,301,051.35$

$3,389,478,830.64$
Total ast per ounce at the close of the month of February, 1939.
Note 1-This item of selgniorage represents the difference between the cost value
and the monetary value of sllver bullon revalued and held to secure the silver and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. $9,1934$.
Note 2 2-The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencies today
was $\$ 2,532,513,925.50$.

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
5 hares
5 Farr Alpaca Co., par 850-..................................................... $\$$ per Share
4 Indian Orchard
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks-
29 Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Mass., par $\$ 20$
Arington Mills, par 8100
5 Kansas Clty Stock Yards common, par $\$ 100$
2 Kansas Clty stock Yards preferred, Dar $\$ 100$
100 Draper Corp


## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930 , the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
banks to treasury under tariff act of 1930 APRIL 22, 1930, TO APRIL 28, 1939, INCLUSIVE

| Sountry and MonetaryUnat | Noon Buysno Rate for Cable Transfers in Nevo York Volue in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. 22 | Apr. 24 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 26 | Apr. 27 | Apr. 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgjum, belga | . 168025 | . 168291 | . 168418 | . 168777 | . 169180 | 973 |
| Bulgaria, lev- | . $012075 *$ | . $012075 *$ | .012075* | .012075* | .012075* | 012075* |
| Czechoslov'ia, | 208868 | 208881 | 208965 | 993 |  |  |
| Engl'd: pound ste | . 20888798 | 4.680208 | 4.881875 | 4.680694 | 4.680694 |  |
| Finland, mark | . 020575 | . 020525 | . 020558 | . 020530 | . 020525 | . 020530 |
| France, fr | . 026475 | . 026479 | . 026488 | . 026481 | . 026483 | . 026488 |
| Germany, retchs | . 400833 | . 400868 | . 401064 | . 401187 | . 401068 | 401114 |
| Greece, drachm | .008591* | .008576* | .008576* | .008576* | .008575* | .008576* |
| Hungary, peng | .196000* | .196000* | .196000* | .196000* | .196000* | 196000* |
| Italy, Il | . 052604 | . 052600 | . 052600 | , 052600 | . 052600 |  |
| Netherlands, gu | :530805 | . 530822 | . 531811 | . 532100 | . 533361 | . 534672 |
| Norway. krone | . 235103 | . 235112 | . 235200 | ${ }^{235140}$ | . 235137 | . 235171 |
| Poland, zloty | . 188100 | 188075 | . 188000 | . 188050 | . 188050 | . 188050 |
| Portugal, escu | . 042462 | . 042437 | . 042481 | . 042443 | . 042437 | . 042437 |
| Rumania leu | .007050* | .007057* | .007057* | .007057* | .007057* | .007057* |
| Spaln, peseta. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2409 | 2410 |  |  |  |
| Sweden, krons.- | . 240912 | .240996 <br> 224275 | .241084 .224583 | .241000 .224536 | $\begin{array}{r} .241050 \\ .224583 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{241078}$ |
| Fitzerland, fran | . 22222675 | . 2222600 | . 22226800 | . 22227800 | . 022660 | . 022620 |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hankow | ${ }^{.1555}$ | .1576416** | .156466*** | $\begin{aligned} & .157666 * \\ & .156000 * \end{aligned}$ | .1560 |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | . 159450 | 160281* | .160281* | .160125* | .160281* | .160281* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) | .157575* | .157937* | .157937* | .157937* | . 1605 | 161687*' |
| Hongkong, dollar | . 286093 | . 286625 | . 287187 | . 287031 | . 287062 | . 287062 |
| British 1 | . 349540 | . 349584 | . 3496 | . 349596 | . 349634 | . 349635 |
| Japan, ye | . 272700 | . 272700 | . 272785 | . 272757 | . 272742 | . 272771 |
| Straits Settlem't Australasla- | . 542250 | 542500 | 5430 | . 542750 | . 543250 | 543250 |
| Australla, pound. | 3.728300 | 3.727578 | 3.729218 | 3.727890 | 3.72 | 3.7 |
| New Zealand, pound. | 3.7 |  | .744750 | 3.743937 |  | 3.743812* |
| Union South | 831500 | 4.630500 | 4.630468 | 4.630625 | 4.630625 | 4.630625 |
| Canads doll |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuba, peso | . 999500 | . 9999333 | . 99933 | . 9999333 | . 9993 | 99 |
| Mexico. | .200240* | .200240* | .200240* | .200240* | 200240* | 200240* |
| Newfoundi'd, dollar- | . 992604 | . 9 | . 992187 | \%992187 | . 992500 | . 992851 |
| Argentina. peso | .312040* | $.312040 *$ | $312145^{*}$ | $.312085^{*}$ | .312065* | .312080* |
|  |  | $.$ | $.$ | $.051733 *$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{b} \\ .051733 * \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Chile, peso-official | $\begin{gathered} .051733^{*} \\ .010000^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $.051733 *$ $.010000^{*}$ . | $\begin{aligned} & .051733 * \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051733 * \\ & .00000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051733 * \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051733 * * * \\ & .04000{ }^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Colombla, peso | .569800* | .569800* | .569800* | .569800* | . 569800 | .569800* |
| ruguay. pes? | . 615441 | . 61 | .61602.5* | . 615950 | . 615771 | .615992* |

* Nominal rates; a No rates avallable. b Temporarily omitted.


## 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:





The price of silver per ounce: (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { BarN. Y. (for'n) } & \text { Closed } & 423 / 4 & 42 \% & 42 \% & 42 \% & 42 \%\end{array}$ (newly mincid)

## TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Govrnment statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of January, February, March and April, 1939:

[^1]Condition of National Banks Dec. 31, 1938-The statement of condition of the National banks under the Comptroller's call of Dec. 31, 1938, has just been issued and is summarized below. For purposes of comparison, like details for previous calls back to and including Dec. 31, 1937, are included

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON DEC. 31, 1937, AND MARCH 7 , JUNE 30, SEPT. 28, AND DEC. 31, 1938

193. Not called for separately prior to Dec. 31, 1938. Previously included with loans and investments. $\begin{aligned} & \text { b Not called for separately prior to Dec. } 31 \text {. } \\ & \text { Previously } \\ & \text { included with }\end{aligned}$


REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND
Below will be found a list of bonds，notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption，together with sinking fund notices．The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders，and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the＂Chronicle＂：
Company and 1ssue－
Algoma Central \＆Hudson Bay Ry． $6 \%$ gold certifs
Aluminium，Ltd， $5 \%$ debentures． $\mathrm{Ry} .6 \%$ gold cert
American European securities Co．coll．trust 5 s．－ ＊American Ice Co． $5 \%$ debentures．
W．S．Barstow \＆Co． $6 \%$ s．f．gold debs．
Bedford Pvlp \＆Paper Oo．Ist mtge．bonds
British Colum British Columbia Telephone Co．1st mtge． 5 ．－．
＊Bucyrus－Monighan Co．class A shares．
＊Catholic Bishop of Chicago．serial gold Chippewa Power Co．1st mote．berial gold notes Community Public Service Co．1st mtge． 5 s．－． Consolidated Laundries Corp．， $61 / 2 \% 10$ year notes Consumers Power Corp．1st mitge．4\％bonds Cuban Telephone Co．1st mtge．bonds－．．．．．．．．．．－．
Denver Gas \＆Electric Light Co．1st mtge．bonds Denver Gas \＆Electric Light Co．1st mtge．bond
Equitable Office Building Corp． $5 \%$ debentures ＊Tairbanks Morse \＆Co． $4 \%$ s．f．debentures
Godehaux Sugars，Inc． Godchaux Sugars，Inc． 1 st mtge． 5 s ．－
Goulds Pumps．Inc． 1 st mtge．6s． Goulds Pumps，Inc． $18 t$ mtge． 6 s－-7 －
H．L．Green Co．Inc． $7 \%$ preferred stock

Jamaica Water Supply Co． $711 / 2 \%$ pref．stock ＊Kanawha Bridge \＆Terminal Co．bonds Kaufmann Department Stores $7 \%$ preferred stock
Luzerne County Gas \＆Electric Corp． McCrory Stores Corp． $5 \%$ deb
MacLaren－Quebec Power Co．：
30 －year－Quebec Power Co．：
Mead
$\%$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$ －－－－－－－
$\qquad$ Date
May
July
May
June June June Muly象安它 －ル National Dairy Products Corp． $3,4 \%$ debentures．－．．．．．．
National Distillers Products Corp． $4 \% \%$ debentures New England Power Co．1st mtge． 3 i／4 New York City Omich Service Inc．Gen．lien $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Nord Railway Co． $61 / 2 \%$ bonds－．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．－ Northeastern Water Indiana Gas \＆Electric Co．Collic Co． 1 st trust Northern States Power Co．Wis．）1st mtge．
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co．1st mtge． $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ．

＊Paris－Orleans RR． $6 \%$ bonds
Procter \＆Gamble C． $5 \%$ preferred stock－－．．－
＊Safeway Stores，Inc．， 10 －year $4 \%$ debentures SServel，Inc．， 1 st mtge．bonds
＊Signal Oil \＆Gas Co． $61 / 2$
 San Jose Water Works 1st mtge． 384 s mtge． 5 s South Pittsburgh Water Co．
1 st mitge． $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$
1 st lien 5 s, series May 11 Southwestern Gas \＆E Electric Co． $4 \%$ serial debentures． Southwestern Gas \＆Electrint \＆Co．．Inc．first mortgage 5s
E．R．Squibb \＆Sons preterred stock A．）Stein \＆Co． $61 / 2 \%$ preferred stock
Simken Dotroit Axle Co． $7 \%$ preferred stock

U Warner Brothers Pictures，Inc．， $6 \%$－year $31 / 2 \%$ debs
Western United Gds \＆Elec．Co．1st mtge． $5 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$＂A $\mathrm{A}^{-1}$
Wheeling Electric

－Announcements this weeis．$x$ Volume 147.

## CURRENT NOTICES

－A current review of the State of Arkansas Highway Fund Obligations， furnishing essential information regarding revenues，service charges，re－ tirement plan，\＆c．，enabling the investor to analyze the values of the various is
－The New York Financial Advertisers heard an address by Merlin H． Aylesworth，publisher of the New York World－Telegram，Thursday，April 28，following luncheon at the Lawyers Club

## DIVIDENDS

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



| Name of Company | Por Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | Hulders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac |  |  |  |
| 7\% guaranteed (s.-a.) | \$31/2 | May | Apr. 29 |
| Rochester Gas \& Elec., 6 \% pref. $\mathbf{C}$ \& D ${ }^{\text {(quar.) }}$ | \$11/2 | June | May 12 |
| $5 \%$ preferred $\mathbf{E}$ (quar | \$114 | June | May 12 |
| Rolland Paper Co., Ltd | 12 c | May 15 |  |
| 6\% preferred (qu | \$11/2 | June 1 | May 15 |
| Royal Canadian Oil (quis Oounty Water | \$11/2 | May | Apr. 20 |
| San Carlos Milling Co. (qua | 15 c | May 15 | May 2 |
| San Gabriel River Improvement (monthl | 10c | Apr. 26 | Apr. 25 |
| Sears, Roebuck \& Co | 75 c | June 10 | May 10 |
| Second Investors Corp. (R. I.) \$3 pr | 75 c | June 1 | May 15 |
| Security Insurance Co. (N. H.) (qu | 25 c | May | Apr. 21 |
| Servel, Inc | 25 c | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June 15 | May 18 |
| Sherwin-Williams | 50 C | June 15 | Apr. 29 |
| Preferred (quar |  |  | May 15 |
| Singer MPg. Co. ord | $31 / 2 \%$ |  |  |
| Siscoe Gold Min |  | June 15 | May 27 |
| Smith Agricultur | 25 c | May | Apr. 20 |
| Preferred (quar | \$112 | Ma | Apr. 20 |
| Soundview Pulp 6\% prep. (qua | \$1/2 | May 25 | May 15 |
| South Bend Lathe Works (quar.) | 30c |  | May |
| Southern Grocery Stores, Inc. | $\mathrm{Bn}^{\text {¢ }}$ | May | Apr. 24* |
| Southington Hardware Co | 25 c | Apr. 29 | Apr. 25 |
| Stamford Water Co. (quar | 40 c | May 15 | May 5 |
| Standard Cap \& | 40 c | June | May 15 |
| Preferred (quar. |  | Jun | May 15 |
| Stromberg Calrson Telep | \$1588 | June 1 | May 15 |
| Tampa Electric Co. (qua |  | May 15 | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {apr }} 26$ |
| Taylor \& Fenn Co. (quar.) | 8112 |  |  |
| Tradesmens National Bank | $81 / 2$ 500 |  | Apr. 24 |
| Preferred (qua | \$134 | May 16 | May 5 |
| United Gas Corp. 87 prep. | \$13/4 | June 1 | May 11 |
| United Gas Improvement | 25 c | June 30 | May 31 |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred (quar.) }}$ | \$.1/4 | June 30 | May 31 |
| United States Playing Card | 50 c | July 1 | une 15 |
| United States Steel Corp. $7 \%$ | \$134 | May 20 | Apr. 28 |
| Universal Insurance Co. (qu | 25 | June | May 15 |
| Vandium-Alloys Steel Co. | 25 c | June | May 20 |
| Virginia Coal \& Iron | 25 c | June | May 20 |
| Warren Foundry \& | 50c | June | May 15 |
| Wesson Oil \& Anowdrift Co |  | June |  |
| Westchester Fire Insura | 301 | M $\downarrow$ y | Apr. 21 |
| Extra | 10c | May | Apr. 21 |
| Western Cartridge | \$1122 | May 20 | Apr. 29 |
| Westinghouse Elec | 50 c | May 29 | May 9 |
| Preferred | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May 29 | May 9 |
| West Michigan Steel Foundries $7 \%$ pref. (qu.) - | $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May |  |
| \$13/4 preferred (quar | $43 \frac{8}{4} \mathrm{c}$ | June | M $\times 15$ |
| Westvaco Chlorine Produc | 25 c | June | May 10 |
| Weymouth Light \& Powe | +75c | Apr. 28 | Apr. 20 |
| White (8. 8.) Dental Mf | 15 c | May | May 1 |
| Will \& Baumer Candle Co | 10 c | May 15 |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$2 | July | June |
| Winchendon Electric Light \& Power Co | \$11/2 | Apr 28 | Apr |

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. The list does not include dividends an nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table.



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Financial Chronicle
2531

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{array}\right\|$ | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dou | \$196 |  |  |
|  | \$1\% | June 30 | - |
| Eastern Shore |  |  |  |
| \$61/2 preferred (quar.) | \$15/2 | June | y 10 |
| Electric Bond \& share $\mathbf{C o}$ | $81 / 3$ | May | Ap |
| Elmira \& Williamsport ${ }^{\text {R }}$ R | \$1.14 | May | Ap |
| Employers' Casualty Co. (Dallas) (qua |  | May | Apr. |
| Employers Group Associates (quar.) ${ }^{\text {Emporium Capwell }}$ Corp $41 / 2 \%$ pret. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (quar.) | 564 c |  |  |
| $43 / \%$ preferred A (quar.) | 56 \% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 70$ \% preferred A (quar.) | 5614. | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ |  |
| Eureka Pipe Line Co |  | May |  |
| Faber. Coe \& Gregg $7 \%$ pre | ${ }^{\text {\$150 }}$ | May 31 | ${ }_{\text {Mapr }}$ |
| ated D |  |  |  |
| \% conv |  |  |  |
| Fibreboard Products $6 \%$ | , |  |  |
| Fidelity Fund | 15 c | May |  |
| Frduciary Cor | \$1 | мay | Apr. 21 |
| Fire Assoc. of Phil No- |  |  |  |
| Firemen's Insurance Co. (s.-a.) <br> First National Bank (Jersey | 20c |  |  |
| First National Bank (Toms River, N. J.) (qu | 871 | July |  |
| Fort Wayne \& Jackson RR., pref.' (semi-annu | \$256 |  |  |
| Exklin Fire Insurance | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | May |  |
| Franklin Teieerraph (se | \$1/4 |  |  |
| Eroedtert Grain \& Malti | 10 c | May |  |
| Fulton Industrial Securs. Corp., cum. pref. (qu.) | 871/c | May | Apr. |
| rdmer-Lenver Co. |  | May | Apr. |
| ellman Manufactur | 813 |  |  |
| eneral cigar Co., |  | May |  |
| Preferred (quar | \$1 |  |  |
| General Mills, | 371/4 | Aug. | July |
| Commo | 1 |  |  |
| General Outdoor Advertising Co., |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gillette Safety Razor. preferr | $81 / 4$ |  |  |
| Globe-Democrat Pubishing | .15c | Japr. 29 | Apr. 20 |
| Goldblatt Bros. stock div. of 1-60th |  |  |  |
| Gorbam Manufacturing | 25 c | Ju | June 1 |
| am silk Hosiery |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes Dredge \& D |  |  |  |
| Extra | 25 c |  | May 2 |
| Green (H. L.) Co. | 40 c |  |  |
| Gunnar Gold Mines, | 3 c |  | Map |
| Hale Bros. stores (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Hamilton Watch Co. $6 \%$ p | \$11/2 |  | M |
| ancock Oil of Calif., class |  | June |  |
| Harbison-Walker Refractor | 15 c | June |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$13/2 | July 20 | July 6 |
| arris \& Co. preferred | 813 |  |  |
| artford Times, Inc., $51 / \%$ | 6834, | May |  |
| at Corp. of A mer. $61 / 2 \% \mathrm{pr}$ | 1.623/2 | May |  |
| Class A (resumed |  | Ma |  |
| Class B resumed |  |  |  |
| Havana Electric \& Utilities 6 | +550 |  | Apr. |
| Hayes Steel Products, prefe | $\ddagger 60 \mathrm{c}$ |  | 研 |
| Hecker Products Corp. (qu | 15c |  | 4 |
| Hercules Powder, pref. | \$1/2 |  | May 4 |
| Hershey Chocolate |  |  |  |
| Hibbard. Spencer, Bartiett \& $\mathbf{C}$ | 15 c |  | May ${ }^{16}$ |
| Monthy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15 |  |  |
| Holly Sugar Corp. | \$13/4 | May | Apr. |
| olophane Co., | 25 c | June |  |
| Holt (Henry) \&' Co.class | 15 c | June | M |
| Home Insurance Co | 10c | - | Apr. 15 |
| Horder 's, Inc. (quar | ${ }_{37}{ }^{25 c}$ |  |  |
| ormel (G. A.) $\&$ Co. | 371/2 |  |  |
|  |  | June |  |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ non-cum. preferr | ${ }^{45 \mathrm{c}}$ | June | May 15 |
| Horn \& Hardart (N. Y.) (quar, | 81/2 | May | Apr. |
| Houston Lighting \& Power $7 \%$ pref | \$134 | May |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 6}$ preferred (quar.) | $3{ }^{81} 1^{2} / 2$ | May 15 |  |
| Humberstone Shoe Co. (qua |  |  |  |
| Hussman-Ligonier Co. (qua | 25 | May |  |
| Idaho Power co., 76 preferred (guar) ${ }^{\text {pre }}$ | \$1/2/ | May | Appr. 15 |
| uluminating \& Power Securities Corp. (quar.) | ${ }^{1} 1$ | May |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1\% | May |  |
| mperial Chemical Industries, ord. | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\circ}$ | June | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }}$ |
| Imperiai Life Assurance (Can.) (qua | 183 3 \% | July |  |
| Quart | 新3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Quarterly | $1{ }^{15}$ |  |  |
| - Incorporated Inve | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{c}}^{10 \mathrm{c}}$ | May | Apr. 21 |
| Institutional Securities, Ltd.- |  |  |  |
| erchemical Corp. preferred (quar.) | \$11\% |  |  |
| International Cigar Machinery Co-. | 50 c | Ma | Apr. 15 |
| ternational Educational Publishing Co |  |  |  |
| sternational Harvester Co. pref. | \$13/4 | June | May 5 |
| International Metal Indust |  |  |  |
| 6\% cum. conv. preferred | + ${ }^{1} 13 / 2$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. 15 |
| ternational Nickel Co. (Canada), pref |  |  | Apr. 1 |
| International Rys. of Central America $5 \%$ pree. | + $\$ 2$ | May | May |
| \$3\% preferred, series 19 |  |  |  |
| on Fireman Mig. Co. (q |  | June | M |
| Quart | Oc | Sept. | Aus. ${ }^{\text {Nox }}$ |
| Jamaica Water supply |  | May |  |
| Jantzen Knitting Mills prer. (quar.)- | \$1,4 |  |  |
| Johnson Ranch Royaltes Co., me. (s.as | 30c | May 15 | May 5 |
| Kalamazoo Stove \& Furnace | $121 / 5$ |  | Apr. 20 |
| Keith-All |  |  |  |
| Kellogg P | \$10c | ${ }^{\text {Aprr }} \mathrm{A}$ 29 29 |  |
| Kemper-Thomas, $7 \%$ special pref. (quar.) | \$1/3/4 | June | Ma |
| $7 \% \mathrm{sp}$ | 13 |  |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ \% special preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| entucky Ütilities, $7 \%$ jr. pref. (qua |  | May | ${ }^{1}$ |
| King Oil Co. (quar.) .-....-- |  | May | r |


| pany |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kirkland L |  |  |
|  |  | Mar |
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| Preferred |  |  |
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| $6 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Lane Bryant, Inc., 7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 25 c |  |  |
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| lie S |  |  |
| Ligett \& My yers Tobacco (quar.) --..........-.- \$1 June 1 May |  |  |
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|  |  | May 1 |
| Luckermen's Insurance (s.-a.) |  |  |
| kenheimer Co., pref |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.)Preferred (quar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| McCall Corp. (quar.) $\quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ May 1 Apr. 14 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| McGraw electric (quar.) - 20 c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| acy (R. H.) \&\% Co. (quar.) - |  |  |
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|  |  | May 15 May 5 |
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| 6\% 2d preferred (quar.) - |  |  |
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| 15 |  |  |
|  | , | May |
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| \$6 priorlien- | 81 |  |
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| Mid-Continent Petroleum (in |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| onsanto Chemical O.O. $844 /$ |  |  |
| Montomery \& Erie Ry. Co. (s,-a.) - |  |  |
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| Morris (Philip) \& Co., Ltd- ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ |  |  |
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| ual Chemical Co. of Amer., 6\% prer. (quar.) \$1. ${ }_{\text {preat }}$ Sept. 28 Sept. 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nashua \& Lowell RR. Co. (semi-ann.) --...... $83 / 2$ May 1 Apr. |  |  |
| Nation-w Automotive Fibres preferred (quar.)- |  |  |
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| Class B (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| Class B (quar.) <br> Noranda Mines, Litd. (interim) <br> Norfolk \& Western Ry. preferred (quar.) <br> North River Insurance Co. (N. Y.) ................ |  |  |  |
| North River Insurance |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Northwest Engineering. Northwestern Yeast Co Norwalk Tire \& Rubber |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nunn-Bush Shoes_ $5 \%$ preferred (qu |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Oahu Railway \& Land Cō. (monthly) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ohio Public Service 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (monthy) <br> $5 \%$ preferred (monthly). |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (mo Okonite Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ontario \& Quebec Ry. Cō- (semi-annual) <br> Debenture stocks (semi-annual) |  |  |  |
| Orange Crush, Ltd., 70c. conv. pref. (s.-a.)...- |  |  |  |
| Orange \& Roc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Outboard Marine \& Mfg. Co. <br> Outlet Co. common (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ 1st proferred 2d preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Owens-Illinois Glass (quar.) <br> Pacific |  |  |  |
| Pacific Finance Corp. (Calip.) 5\% pref. (quar.)- <br> preferred A (quar.) <br> Preparred C (quar |  |  |  |
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| Pacific Power \& Light: $7 \%$ preferred $\$ 6$ preferred. |  |  |  |
| Pacific Public service, preferred (quar.) <br> Pamour Porcupino Mines Itd |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Parker Rust-Proof CoPreferredsomi-ann |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Parkersburg Rig \& Reel, pref. (quar.) Passaic \& Delaware Extension RR. (s.-a.) |  |  |  |
| Pearson Co. Inc.. $5 \%$ pref. A (quar.) Peaslee-Gaulbert Corp. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Peerless Casualty (N. H.) (semi-annual)........ |  |  |  |
| ninsular Telephone (quarterly) Preferred A (quar) |  |  |  |
| Preferred A (quar.) |  |  |  |
| mans L preferre |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pharidel phia Co., $6 \%$ cum. prop - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (semi-an |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. \$5 pref. (quar.) Common (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Philippine Long Distance Telephone ConPittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie (s.-a.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pitts. Ftt. W. \& Ohicago RY. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)-- |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.)$7 \%$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Princeton }} \mathbf{W}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Proctar \& Gamble, stock dividend of $1-75 \mathrm{th}$ sh. of com. for each share of common held. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Prosperity Co. preferred (quar.) Public Electric Light (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Public Service of ( ${ }^{\text {colorado }}$ 7\% preferred (mo.) |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthy) --..------........-- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $8 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 5$ preferved (quarterly) <br> uaker Oats Oo., preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| Name of Company | Per Share |  | Holders <br> of Recore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sillex Co. (quar.) | c |  |  |
| Silimporn's, Lt | 14 |  |  |
| South American ${ }^{\text {Soid }}$ | ${ }^{10} 10$ | May |  |
| Southern Calif. Edison Co., Le | 373\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric $4.8 \%$ pre | \$1.20 |  |  |
| Southwestern Portland Cement, $8 \%$ pref. (qu.), |  |  |  |
| 8\% preferred (quarteriy | \%2 |  |  |
| Splegel, Inc.i. preferred | \$13/ |  |  |
| squibb (E.R.) \& |  |  |  |
| Steel Co . of Canad | $\pm 43$ |  | AD |
| Prefer |  |  |  |
| Stein (A.) \& Co. (quar. |  |  | Apr. $24^{4 *}$ |
| Ext | 10 c | M | * |
| stouffer Corp. class | 56 | M |  |
| Class $\mathbf{B}$ (interim) |  |  |  |
| Strawbriage do Clioth |  |  |  |
| Sun Oil Co. (quar.) | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sut }}$ | \$13/2 |  | 15 |
| Sun Ray Dr |  | M |  |
| Syracuse Binghamton |  | May |  |
| Tacony-Paimyra-Bridge, bre | \$1/4 | May |  |
| Texas Gulf Producing (interim) |  | June | May 19 |
| Texas Pacific Coal \& Oil Co. |  | Jun |  |
| \%exas Power \& Light) | \$1 | M |  |
| Thatcher Mfg. Co. convertible |  |  |  |
| Tobarn Gold Mines, Ltd. ( | $\stackrel{1}{2 c}$ |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred ( | 50 c | May |  |
| preferred ( |  |  |  |
| nk of Ne | 5c |  |  |
| Triumph Explosives, Inc Trane Co. (quar.) | 25c |  | 1 |
| Preferred (quar | $813 / 2$ | June | 1 |
|  | 200 |  |  |
| nion oil Co |  |  |  |
| United Bond \& Share | ${ }^{15}$ | July |  |
| Quarterly | 5 |  |  |
| United Corp. | 814 |  |  |
| United Light \& Railways $6 \%$ pr. pref. (monthly | 510 c | May |  |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred (month |  | June |  |
| ${ }^{6} .36 \%$ prior prererred preferred (monthl | 50 c 53 c | May |  |
| $6.36 \%$ prior preferred (month | 53 c | June |  |
|  | 58 | Juy |  |
| \%\% prior preferred (mo | 581 | June |  |
| d |  | July |  |
| United New Jersey RR | \$21/2 |  |  |
| United Profit Sharing, pref. (se |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{U}}$. s . Petroleum, co |  |  |  |
| Common- |  |  |  |
| United States | 50c |  |  |
| Oited States Pipe \& |  |  |  |
| Quarterly- | 50 c |  |  |
| United states Playing Card | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{15}$ |
|  |  |  | Apr. 28 |
| United States Sugar Corp. preferre | \$118 |  |  |
| United Steel Corp | 75 c |  | 15 |
| Universal Consoliated |  |  |  |
| Upper Michigan Power |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar, | $811 / 2$ | May |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred quar. |  | Aug. |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred quar. |  |  | Jan. |
| utica, Chenango \& susquēnanna |  |  |  |
| Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc., 7\% pref. (quar.)- |  | ne | June 1 |
| $7 \%$ preerred (quar. | \$1 |  |  |
| Vermont \& Boston Tele |  | July | June 15 |
| Virginia Railway, prefer | \$11/2 | May | pr. 12 |
| Vulcan Detinning |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ (quar.) | \$12\% |  |  |
| Walgreen Co. (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 4 \% \%$ preferred (guarteriy) |  |  |  |
| Washington Gas Light Co. (qu | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | May |  |
| Washington Ry. \& Electric Co.. $5 \%$ pref. (8.an.) | \$23 |  | M |
| 5\% preferred (quar.) | \$13 | June |  |
| Werch ${ }^{\text {Prefrred }}$ (quar.) | \$1\% |  |  |
|  | \$13 |  |  |
|  | \$153 | May |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred ( (quar.) | 815 | Ma |  |
| West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co.., pref. | ${ }^{81} 13$ |  |  |
| Westinghouse Alr Brake ${ }^{\text {en }}$ | 12 \% 2 c |  |  |
| Westminister Paper Co. (semi-annual) | 25 c |  |  |
| semi-annually | 25 | Nov. |  |
| Westraco Chiorine Products, $5 \%$ pref. (quar.) | 3735 | Ma |  |
| Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry. prior lien | ${ }^{\text {\$1 }}$ | May |  |
| Whitaker Pap | \$188 | July | June |
| Preferred | \$136 | July |  |
| Wilson-Jone | \$15c | May |  |
| Extra | 50 c | May |  |
| Ouarterly | 81.35 | ${ }^{\text {Au }}$ |  |
| Quxrarteriy | \$130 | Aug. |  |
| Extra- |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin Electric Power Co., $6 \%$ | $81 / 2$ |  |  |
|  | +10c | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| Wood, Alexander \& James, Ltd., $7 \%$ | 1\$13/4 | Ma |  |
| Woolworth (F, W.) Co. |  | June |  |
| Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. (monthly) |  | May |  |
| Month |  | June |  |
| Monthly | 25 c | July |  |
|  | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{C}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Aug. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 c |  |  |
| Zeller's, Ltd., $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | 371/2c |  | 1 Appr . 15 |
| Transfer books not closed for this dividend. <br> t Oh account of accumulated dividends. <br> $\ddagger$ Payable in Oanadian funds, and in the case deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such |  |  |  |

## 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 April 26，1939， in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year：

|  | Apr．26， 1939 | Apr．19， 1939 | Apr．27， 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄ | \＄ | 8 |
| Gold oertilicates on hand and due from |  |  |  |
| United States Treasury－x | 6，254，011，000 | 6，145，223，000 | 4，608，344，000 |
| Other cosh $\dagger$ ．．．． | 99，882，000 | 98，812，000 | 108，771，000 |
| Total reserves．．．－－－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 6，355，096，000 | 6，245，411，000 | 4，718，371，00 |
|  |  |  |  |
| arect or tully ${ }^{\text {g }}$ |  |  | 082，000 |
| er bllis discounted | 137，000 | 120，000 | 248，000 |
| Total bills disoo |  |  | 0 |
| $s$ bought |  |  | O |
| Industrial advances |  |  |  |
| Unit |  |  |  |
| reasury notes |  |  |  |
| Treasury bllis | 134，259，000 | 134，259，000 | ，9480 |
| Total U．8．G | 721，957，00 | 721，957．00 | 745，855，00 |
| Total bils and seecurites | 726，261 | 726，24 | 752，918，000 |
| from forelgn banks |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks．．． | 3，773， | 3，646，000 |  |
| oollected item | ，939 | 177，061，00 |  |
| ank | 8，988 | 8，988，000 |  |
| Other assets． | 14，359， | 13，976，0 | 13，29 |
| Total | 7，248，476，000 | 7，175，388，00 | 5，627，187，000 |
| Ltabduces－ |  |  |  |
| R．notes in actual elrcul | 1，087，383，000 | 1，072，573，000 | 894，169，000 |
| Sts | 5，390，755，000 | ，287，281 |  |
| U．8．Treasure | 22 | 234，9 |  |
| Foreign bank－ |  | $80,232,000$ $213,006,000$ |  |
| Total | 5，906，9520 | 5，815，476 | ，486，737，000 |
| erred |  |  |  |
| er liabillties incl．accrued | $1,620,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,424,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1，426，000 |
| Totallablut | 29，535，000 | 7，056，465，000 | 6，713，000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Captal Acco |  |  |  |
| Capital Daldin | ${ }_{59}^{50,89}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,8995 \\ & 5,9 \mathrm{AR} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { surplus }}{\text { Surplus（Section }}$（Section 13－b | $7{ }^{7}$ |  |  |
| Other caplal ac counts． | 8，131，000 | 8，108，000 | 9，841，000 |
| Total llabilites and capital accounts． | 7．248，476，000 | 7，175，388，00 | 5，627，187，00 |
|  |  |  |  |
| R．note liabilities comblned | ．9\％ | 90．7\％ | 7.7 |
| ontingent liability on bllis purchased |  |  | 396，000 |
| mitments to make indus |  |  |  |
|  | 2，296，000 | 2，304，0 | 3，944，0 |

－$\dagger$＂Other cash＂does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank＇s own Federal Reserve bank notes
IThase are certiticates glven by the Onited States．Treasury for the gold taken
over trom the over from the reserve banks when the dollar．Was，on Jan．31，1934，devalued from
100 cents to 59.06 cents，these certiflicates being worth less to the extent of the 1ifterencoe，the idfterence itself harting been apporopriated as prolit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

## 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 ABSOCLATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY，APRIL 27， 1939

| Clearing House Members | ＊Capital | －Surplus and Undsosded Proflts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Dimand } \\ & \text { Deposits, } \\ & \text { Average } \end{aligned}$ | TYme Deposits， Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank | 000,000 |  | 175，479，000 |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co． |  |  | 175，479，000 | 00 |
| National Clty Bank | 77，500，000 | $\nu 61,383,100$ | a1，765，241，000 | 167，705，000 |
| Chem Bank \＆Trust Co－ | 20，000，000 | 56，144，300 | 583，806，000 | 5，274，000 |
| Guaranty Trust $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ ． | $90,000,000$ | 182，956，700 | 1，666，491 | 61，479，000 |
| Manutacturers Trust | 42，243，000 | 45，626，700 | 561，095，00 | 94，324，000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\＆Tr Co | 21，000，000 | 71，537，000 | c868，544，000 | 42，136，000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co | 15，000，000 | 19，893，500 | 263，940，00 | 25，387，000 |
| First National Bank | 10，000，000 | 109，051，700 | 562，575，000 | 3，246，000 |
| Irving Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {－}}$ | 50，000，000 | 53，071，900 | 567，465 | 5，253，000 |
| Continental Bk \＆ Tr CO | 4，000，000 | 4，324，900 | 55，470，000 | 7，642，000 |
| Chase National Bank | 100，270，000 | 133，379，000 | d2，425， | 48，737，000 |
| Fifth Avenuc Bank |  | 3，830，300 | 50，332 | 4，219，000 |
| Bankers Trust | 25，000，000 | 79，762，300 | e925，455，000 | 28，885，000 |
| Title Guar \＆Trust | 6，000，000 | 2，424，600 | 13，437 | ，367，000 |
| Marine Midiand $\mathbf{T r}$ | 5，000，000 | 9，253，300 | 109，250， | 3，715，000 |
| New York Trust Co | 12，500，000 | 28，266，700 | 362，570，000 | 26，054，000 |
| Comm＇Nat Bk \＆Tr Co | 7，000，000 | 8，369，500 | 90，229，000 | 2，479，000 |
| Public Nat Bk \＆Tr Co． | 7，000，000 | 9，497，500 | 86，036，000 | 52，695，000 |
|  | 519，013，000 | 918，777，800 | 1，615，851，00 | 638，392，00 |
| ＊As per official reports：National，March 29；1939；State，March 29，1939； trust companies，March 29，1939． $\boldsymbol{y}$ March 31， 1939. |  |  |  |  |
| Includes deposits in foretgn branches as follows：a $\$ 279,057,000 ; b \$ 93,141,000$ ； c $\$ 7,242,000 ; d \$ 102,265,000 ; ~ e \$ 33,770,000$ ． |  |  |  |  |

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { sat., } \\ \text { Apr. } 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mon., } \\ \text { Apr. } 24 \end{gathered}$ | Tues．， Apr． 25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wed:, } \\ \text { Apr. } 26 \end{gathered}$ | Thurs., | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri., } \\ \text { Apr. } 28 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40／6 | ${ }_{91 / 3}^{40 / 3}$ | ${ }^{40} / 9$ | ${ }_{91}^{40 / 1 /}$ | ${ }_{93 / 9}^{41 / 9}$ |
|  | $\pm 42$ | $\pm 423 / 2$ | ¢429 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {¢144\％}}$ | ${ }^{4 / 14}$ | 4143／2－ | 4／－14／ | ${ }_{415}^{4 /-}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 5143 \\ 58 / 9 \end{gathered}$ | 58／9 | 58／9 | 57／6 |  |
|  | 23／101／2 |  | 23／9 | 23／9 | 24／41／2 |
|  | ${ }^{263 / 9}$ | 889 | ${ }_{87} 86$ | ${ }_{89}^{261 / 6}$ | － 88818 |
| I | 10／3． | 10／3 | 10／3 | 10／3 | 10／6 |
| － | 17／3 | 17／3 | 17／3 | 16／9 | 16／3 |
| －Holiday |  | 1／－ | 1／1／1／2 | 1／3 | 1／6 |
| － | 191－1 | 191－ | 19／－ | 19／－ | 19／6 |
| － | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{122 / 6}$ | ${ }_{\text {123／2 }}^{123 /}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{121 / 3}$ | 129／9 | 124／41／2 |
| － | ${ }^{2121 / 2}$ | ${ }_{4512}{ }^{512}$ | 812 $71 / 2$ | ${ }_{7512} 51 / 2$ | ${ }^{\text {f123／4 }}$ |
| 2 | E812 | 881／2 | 881／2 | 881／ | E81／2 |
| － | E111／4 | ${ }^{\text {c111／4 }}$ | 11516 | ． $111 / 4$ | 512／3 |
| － | 103 3 万13／2 | 102／6 | $102 / 6$ | 101／3 | 102／6 |
|  | E331／4 | E32\％ |  | ${ }_{\text {E323／4 }}$ | E335／8 |
|  | ${ }_{25 / 3}$ | ${ }_{25 / 41 / 2}$ | ${ }_{25 / 412}^{5413}$ | ${ }_{25 / 1 / 2}$ | 254／6 |
|  | 32／－ | ${ }_{32 / L}$ | ${ }_{32 / 9}^{20 / 12 / 2}$ | 33／－． | 33／88 |
| － | $22 / 11 / 2$ $20 / 1 / 2$ | ${ }_{20 \%}^{22 /-}$ | $22 / 3$ $20 / 3$ | ${ }_{19 / 6}^{22 / 3}$ | ${ }^{23 /}$ |
|  | E4\％／ | 643／2 | ［41／2 | ¢43／2 |  |

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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System，giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained． These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves．The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of＂Current Events and Discussions，＂ immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later．

Oommencing with the statement of May 19，1937，various changes were made in the brakdown of loans as reported in this statement，which were
 amounts of（1）commercial，indurtrial and agriculurural loans，and（2）loans（other than to brokers and dealers）for the purpose of purchaeing or carryling outside New York Oity．Provision has been made also to tinclude＂acceptances of own bank purchasod or discounted＂with＂acceptances and commer－ clal paper bought in open mariket＂under the revised caption＂opan market paper，＂instead or in＂all other loans，as rormerily．
subsequent to the above announcement．it was made known that the new items＂commerclal，industrial and agricultural loans＂and＂other loans．＂：

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANES IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON APRIL 19， 1939 （IN MILIOAS of DOHIL

| Federal Reserve Districas－ | otal | Boston | Net York | Phu | Cleocaland | Richmona | Stanta | Chreaso | st．Louts | Minneap． | Kan．cuy | Dallas | San Fran． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Loans and Investments－total． | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s}, 88 \\ 21,808 \\ 0.190 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\mathbf{s}, 161 \\ E x=1}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{8,905 \\ \mathbf{8}, 141}}{ }$ | 1，114 | ， 859 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,170 \\ \hline 960\end{array}$ |
| Commercial，indus．and agricul， 10 ans | 3，858 | 262 | 1，484 | 191 | 238 | 105 | 171 | 508 | 185 |  | ［153 | 164 | 318 |
| Open market paper Loans to brokers and dealers in seeurs | 305 690 | 64 26 | 124 <br> 557 | ${ }_{21}^{23}$ | 19 | ${ }_{3}^{10}$ | 3 6 | ${ }_{33}^{28}$ | 3 <br> 5 |  | 18 <br> 4 |  | ${ }_{11}^{19}$ |
| Other loans for purchasing or carry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |
| Real emtate －oans．．． | 1，145 | 81 | 198 |  | 169 | 35 | 29 |  |  |  | 24 | 20 | 81 |
| Loans to banks．．． | 1，71818 | 117 | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 464 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{92}^{1}$ | 194 | 71 | 84 |  | 51 |  |  | 46 | ${ }^{8} \overline{2}$ |
| Treasury buls．．．． |  |  | 170 |  |  |  | 3 | ${ }^{76}$ | 33 | 188 | 84 | 40 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Ureasury notes－．－．－ | 2,015 5,901 | $\begin{array}{r}688 \\ \hline 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，299 } \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | ${ }_{311}^{41}$ | ${ }_{605}^{201}$ | ${ }_{152}$ | 110 | 986 |  | 117 | 116 | 80 | 635 |
| Obligatlens fully guar．by U． B ．Gove． | 2，030 | 46 | 1，104 | 92 | ${ }_{106}^{106}$ | ${ }_{51}^{51}$ | 800 | ${ }_{494}^{253}$ | 星 | ${ }_{53}^{17}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{57}^{48}$ | 134 323 |
|  | 3,100 8 | 135 <br> 368 |  | －${ }_{322}^{258}$ | ${ }_{416}^{282}$ | ${ }_{151}^{65}$ | 110 |  | 146 | 析 | 160 | 111 |  |
| Cash in vault． | ${ }^{417}$ | 139 | ${ }^{7}$ | 17 | 43 | 19 | 12 | ${ }^{55}$ | 11 |  | 12 | 10 | 21 |
| Balanoes with domes | ${ }^{2,585}$ | 148 | 167 | ${ }^{176}$ | ${ }^{290}$ | ${ }^{164}$ | 180 48 | 848 | 过 | 17 | 22 | 29 | ${ }_{237}$ |
| Other assets－net | 1，266 | 78 | 487 | 103 | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Land }}$ L14AB |  |  |  |  |  |  | 371 | ，285 |  | 48 |  | 435 |  |
| Time deposits． | 5，213 | 251 | 1，002 | 284 | 746 | 201 | 187 |  |  |  |  | 136 38 | 1，054 |
| United states Government d | 628 | 15 | 131 | 53 | 42 | 28 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domettio baiks | 6.576 | ${ }_{28} 7$ | 2，867 | 331 | 368 | 254 | 256 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{62}$ | 286 | 122 | 361 | 206 | ${ }^{287}$ |
| Foreign bankg | 870 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| her Habilitiea |  | 20 | 345 | 13 | 16 |  |  | $1{ }^{19}$ | ${ }_{93}^{6}$ | 57 |  | $8{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{341}$ |
|  | 3，696 | 244 | 1，606 | 222 | 369 | 95 | 93 |  | ${ }_{93}$ |  |  | 84 |  |

## Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, April 27, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results or the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."


| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {A }}$ 1939 26. | Apr. 19, 1939 | ${ }_{1939}{ }_{\text {A Pr }}{ }^{\text {12, }}$ |  | Mar. ${ }_{\text {1939 }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mat. } \\ 1939 \\ \text { 22, }}}$ | Mar. 15. 1939 | Mar. 1939 | Mar. 1939 ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | Apr. 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold etts. on hand and due trom U. S. Treas. $x$ Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} 1,080,716 \\ 8,8,36 \\ 381,893 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 12,876,718 \\ 881,785 \\ \hline 8818 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.716,719 \\ 9.494 \\ 376,246 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,57, \mathbf{s}^{2}, 718 \\ 960,682 \\ 3603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 42,778 \\ 12,462 \\ 403,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { s } \\ 12,307,721 \\ 10,163 \\ 405,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,253,762 \\ 9.250 \\ 403,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 12,183,719 \\ 10,130 \\ 415,243 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{c} 8 \mathbf{8} \mathbf{8}, 911 \\ \mathbf{9 5 1 , 5 6 0} \\ \mathbf{4 5 1 , 5 8 2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total reserves | 13,420,955 | 13,266,561 | 13,102,409 | 12,943,003 | 12,836,950 | 12,723,435 | 12,666,458 | 12,609,092 | 12,596,717 | 11,102,853 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obllgations <br> direct or fully guaranteed.........---- <br> Other bllis discounted. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,410 \\ & 1,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,229 \\ & 1,606 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 1,537 \\ 1,526 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $1,062$ | 1,834 <br> 1,488 | 1,871 1,588 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,932 \\ & 1,525 \end{aligned}$ | 1,696 1.649 | 1,954 <br> 1,744 | 5,572 2,899 |
| Tot | 3,038 | 2,835 | 3,063 | 2.552 | 3,322 | 3,439 | 3,457 | 3,345 | 3,698 | 8,471 |
| Bills bought in op Industrial advanc | $\begin{aligned} & 13,292 \\ & .562 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 13,478 } \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | 13,878 | 13,894 | $\begin{array}{r}14,005 \\ \hline 561\end{array}$ | 14,091 | 1554 14.059 | - ${ }^{553}$ | 553 14,586 | 8, 16,973 |
| United States Government securites-Bonds <br> Treasury notes <br> Treasury bills. | $\begin{array}{r} 911,099 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1.176,109 \\ 476,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,990 \\ 1,177,109 \\ 476,816 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911.090 \\ 1,145.269 \\ 507.656 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,893 \\ 1,215,466 \\ 507,656 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,883 \\ 1,215.466 \\ 507,656 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 657,253 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 9 1 , 9 5} \\ 714,857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total U. S. Govern | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2.564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 |
| Other securities Forelgn loans on gold-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| al bils | 2,580,906 | 2,580,8 | 2,581,518 | 2,581,022 | 2,581,903 | 2,582,099 | 582,0 | 2,582,035 | 2,582,852 | 2,590,009 |
| Gold held abroad Due from forelgn banks. Federal Reserve notes of ot | (1180 | 19,613 | ${ }_{21,384}^{161}$ |  | 19,498 | 19,444 | $\begin{array}{r} 188 \\ 20.825 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1169 \\ 19,058 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 20,610 } \\ \hline 20.62\end{array}$ |
| Uncolliected items. |  | ${ }^{672,694}$ | 648.9 | 577,007 | 581,888 48.682 48 | $\begin{array}{r}592.833 \\ 42.723 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{42}^{718.093}$ | +535,646 | $\begin{array}{r}634,023 \\ 42.735 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 523,35 |
| Bank premis | 42,599 50,398 | ${ }_{49,104}^{42,63}$ | 42,640 <br> 50,162 | 48,733 48 | ${ }_{48,130}^{42,62}$ | - 47,384 | ${ }_{\text {¢ } 46,081}^{42,73}$ | 41,687 51 | ${ }^{41,150}$ | + ${ }_{4}^{44,739}$ |
| Total ass | 16,696,511 | 16,631,655 | 16,447,152 | 16,211,436 | 16,111,152 | 16,008,086 | +16,076,446 | 15,840,7 | 15,926,704 | 14,327,165 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual circulatlo | 4,433,38 | 4,417,822 | 4,394,453 | 4,308,4 | 4,345,363 | 4,335,416 | 335,313 | ,5 | 946 | 4,120,373 |
| Deposits - Member bank-reserve acoount .-.. | 9,8 | ${ }^{9,742,839}$ | 1, | 9,31 1,10 | ${ }_{1}^{1,21}$ | 8,989,181 $1,222,296$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,077.288 \\ & 1,058,714 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.984,989 \\ & 1.101 .562 \end{aligned}$ | 8.941,650 | (7,661,269 |
| Onorelg |  | ${ }_{222,716}$ | 267,4 | ${ }^{232} 2$ | 242, | 1,234,7611 | 269,292 | -255,935 |  | 131,802 |
| Other | 289,458 | 285,975 | 247,116 | 237,807 | 262,461 | 276,336 | 282,75 | 254,113 | 237,344 | 211,655 |
| tal | ,332,133 | 11,202,406 | 11,057,386 | 10;890,950 | ,830,994 | 10,722,484 | 10,688,049 | ,596.599 | ,593,10 | 326,045 |
| Deferred avallabllity Items $\qquad$ ads | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 582,059 \\ 4,57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 663.169 \\ 4,153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 646,270 \\ 4,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 573,939 \\ 4,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 586,372 \\ 3,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 602,179 \\ \mathbf{3}, 665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705,482 \\ \mathbf{+ 3 , 6 5 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 553,056 \\ 3,336 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 630,626 \\ 3,044 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 527,1113 \\ 5,489 \end{array}$ |
| duab | 16,352,155 | 16,287,550 | 16,102,795 | 15,867,3 | 15,766,658 | ,663,74 | ,732,5 | 15,496,557 | 15,582,72 | ,979,020 |
| Capital pala in CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  | 135,03 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section |  | 149 | 149 | 149, 125 | 149,15 | 149,152 | 149,15 | 149.15 | 149 | 47,739 |
| Sother capltal accounts. | ${ }_{32,968}$ | 32,718 | 32,985 | 32,758 | ${ }_{33,04}^{27,4}$ | ${ }_{32,920}^{27,24}$ | +32,572 | ${ }_{32,82}^{27,28}$ | 32,549 | +39,245 |
| Total liablitiles and capital accounts --.-- | 16,896,511 | 16,631,655 | 16,447,152 | 16,211,436 | 16,111,152 | 16,008,086 | +16,076,446 | 15,840,746 | 15,926,704 | 14,327,165 |
| Reserve not | 85.1\% | 84.9\% | 84.8\% | 84.7\% | 84.6,\% | 84.5\% | 84.3\% | 84.4\% | 84.3\% | 82.6\% |
| Contingent liability on blils purc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,103 |
| Commitments to | 11,749 | 11,659 | 12,016 | 12,062 | 12,647 | 12,52 | 12,545 | 12,57 | 12,92 | 12,73 |
| Maturity Distribution of Bill Short-Tietm Securtites- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1-15}$ days bills diseounted. | 916 138 | 1,561 |  | ${ }^{1,549}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$, 329 | 2364 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.688 \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 31-60 days bills discounted. | 382 | ${ }^{363}$ | 295 | 251 |  | 228 |  |  |  |  |
| 90 days bills discounte |  |  |  |  |  | 265 |  |  |  | 73 |
| Over 90 days bllis discount | 322 | 360 | 356 | 340 |  | 325 | 314 | 307 | 304 | 266 |
| Total blus discounted. |  | 2,8 | 3,063 | 2,552 | 3,322 | 3;439 | 3,457 | 3,345 | 3,698 | 471 |
| days bull |  | 129 |  | ${ }_{69}^{151}$ |  |  | 74 |  | ${ }_{74} 5$ | 3 |
|  | ${ }_{47}$ | - 159 | ${ }^{129}$ | 267 |  | ${ }^{9}$ | 142 | 152 | ${ }^{741}$ | 75 |
| $81-90$ days bills bought in open m | 106 | 69 | 143 | 74 | 74 | 70 | 270 | 304 | 72 | 57 |
| Over 90 days bllis bought 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal bl | 562 | 560 | 561 | 561 | 56 | 554 | 55 | 55 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 550 |
| 1-15 days industrial adv | 1,908 | , 0 | , 358 | , 359 | , 105 |  | , 12 | , 23 | ,428 | 1,665 |
| -00 day industria advanc | ${ }_{246}^{104}$ | ${ }_{249}^{108}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 180 | 26 |  | ${ }_{33}$ |  | 566 | 96 |
| $61-90$ days industrial advan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 |
| Over 90 days industrial advanc | 10,318 | ,372 | .422 | 432 | 10,944 | 10,936 | 10,964 | ,92 | 11,204 | ${ }_{201}$ |
| al I |  | 13,478 |  | ,89 |  |  |  |  |  | 仿 |
| $1-15$ days U. S. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124,72 |  |  |  |
| day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31.60 days U. S. Government securt |  | 153 | 181 | 192,1 | 18 | 178 |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days U . S. Government | $2,124,717$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,000 \\ 2,117,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129,500 \\ 2,092,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,680 \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 9 7}, 319 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 1 3 9 , 1 6 9} \end{array}$ | $2,124,069$ | $\xrightarrow{2,078,859}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 193,78 \\ 2,100,65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185,1,1 \\ 2.106,9 \end{array}$ | 1,799,937 |
| To | 2,564,015 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 2,5 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | , 0 | 2,564,015 | 64,01 | 15 |
| Total other securities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 4,740,896 \\ 307,507 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 4,723,841 \\ 306,019 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,685,403 \\ 290,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,676,299 \\ 277,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.631,078 \\ 285.715 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,631,875 \\ 296,459 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,615,432 \\ 280,119 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,624,142 \\ 280,576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,637,302 \\ 281,356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,434,356 \\ \mathbf{3 1 3}, 983 \end{array}$ |
| In actual oirculation. | 4,433,389 | 4,417,82 | 4,394,453 | 398,43 | 4,345,36 | 4.335,41 | 4,335,31 | 4,343,56 | 355,9 | 120,37 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Gold ctts. on hand and due from U. S. Treas By elligible paper United States Government securities.................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 4,872,500 \\ \mathbf{2}, 893 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,847,500 \\ \hline, 667\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,812,500 \\ 2,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 , 8 0 2 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2}, 360 \end{array}$ | 4,774,500 | $4,764,500$ <br> 3,193 |  | 4,768,000 | 4,771,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,541,632 \\ 7,463 \end{array}$ |
| Total collateral.. | 4,875,393 | 4,850,167 | 4,315,362 | 4,804,860 | 4.777,602 | 4,767, | .771. | 4,770,977 | 4.774,28 | 4,549,095 |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. $\dagger$ Revised figure
$x$ These are certilicates glven by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proft by the Treasury under provision of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.
$y$ With the statement of Jan. 4, 1939 two new Items appeared, "Other Habilities, Including accrued dividends." and "Other capital accounts." The total of these wo Items corresponds exacily to the total of two items formerly in the statement but not excluded, viz.: "All other liabilities," and "Reserve for contingencles." The statement for April 27, 1938 bas bean revised on the new basis and is Ehown accordingly

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business april 26. 1939

| Three Cyphers (000) Omitted Fedetal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Botton | New York | Phata. | Cleoeland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicaoo | St. Louts | Msnneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold certificates on ha | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | 5 | 5 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from United States Treasury ..... | 13,030,716 | 740,827 | 6,254,011 | 627,900 | 821,413 | 336,072 | 261,661 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rerdemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | $\begin{array}{r}8,346 \\ 381 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +848 | 1,273 | -527 | 821,620 | 654 | 261,661 226 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2,167,294 \\ -758 \end{array}\right\|$ | 307,704 676 | $\begin{array}{r} 224,440 \\ 474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 309,433 \\ 319 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201,052 \\ 581 \end{array}$ | 778,909 1,390 |
|  | 381,893 |  | 99,812 | 31,873 | 25,533 | 22,648 | 21,045 | 52,598 | $\begin{array}{r} 676 \\ 16,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 474 \\ 9,321 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 581 \\ 17,694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,390 \\ 35,838 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 13,420,955 | 772,025 | 6,355,096 | 660,300 | 847,566 | 359,374 | 282,932 | 2,220,650 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bllis discounted: Secured by |  |  |  |  |  |  | 282,932 | 2,220,650 | 325,3 | 234,235 | 327,965 | 219,327 | 816,137 |
| secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct or fully guaranteed | 1,410 | 202 | 489 | 277 | 141 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other bills discounted.-.-.--- | 1,628 | 75 | 137 |  | 42 | 165 | 11 | 38 | 85 | 20 | - ${ }^{34}$ | 99 | 28 |
| Total bills discount | 3,038 | 7 | 26 | 277 | 83 | 240 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bills bou |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 | 441 | 25 | 326 |
| Industrial advances. | 13,291 | 1,771 | 3,460 | 2,629 | 365 | 1,175 | 816 | 58 |  | 2 | 16 | 16 | 41 |
| U S. Government securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 458 | 5 | 841 | 13 | 606 | 952 |
| Treasury notes | 911,090 $1,176,109$ | 67,98 | 256,5 | 73,52 | 90,04 | 47,696 | 41,369 | 102,026 | 44,123 | 27,660 | 46,954 |  |  |
| Treasury bills | $1,176,109$ $\mathbf{4 7 6 , 8 1 6}$ | 87,759 | 331,160 | -94,907 | ${ }_{47}^{116,233}$ | 61,570 | 53,403 | 131,706 | 56,958 | 35,708 | 60,613 | 46,915 | 76,830 99,176 |
|  |  | 35,079 | 134,259 | 38,47 |  |  | 21;650 | 53,39 | 23,092 | 14,476 | 24,573 | 19,021 | 40,209 |
| lal | 2,564,015 | 191,322 | 721,957 | 206,907 | 253,398 | 134,227 | 116,422 | 287,127 | 24 | 77,844 | 132,1 | 102283 | 216.215 |
| Total bills and securi | 580,906 |  | 726,262 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn banks | 160 | 12 | -26,26 | 209,816 | 158 | 135,666 | 117,269 | 287,739 | 124,265 | 78,751 | 132,810 | 103,330 | 217,534 |
| Fed. Res. notes of other banks | 20,976 | 279 | 3,773 | 834 | 1,563 | 2,974 | 1,302 |  | 2,209 |  |  |  |  |
| Bank premises | 580,517 | 56,917 | 139,939 | 41,691 | 64,443 | 47,419 | 25,795 | 81,532 | 25,636 | 14,336 | -1,494 | 24,848 | 2,101 |
| Other assets | 42,599 $\mathbf{5 0 , 3 9 8}$ | 2,931 | 8,988 | 4,657 | 5,968 | 2,595 | 2,062 | 3,936 | 2,279 | 1,515 |  |  |  |
| ther assela | 50,398 | 3,298 | 14,358 | 4,612 | 5,509 | 3,205 | 2,211 | 5,018 | 2,186 | 1,532 | 2,326 | 1,878 | 3,209 4,265 |
| Total assets. | 16,696,511 | 1,028,874 | 7,248,476 | 921,980 | 1,179,062 | 551,240 | 431,576 | 601,7 | 481,925 | 31,485 |  | 34 |  |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation | 4,433,389 | 379,380 | 1,087,383 | 314,250 | 416,909 | 195,26 | 148,242 | 988,340 | 179,286 | 135,238 | 168,90 | 75,329 | 344,859 |
| Member bank-reserve account | 9,902,809 | 473,020 | 5,390,755 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. 8. Treasurer-Generai account. | -912,910 | 72,016 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 22,070 | 43,740 | 112,305 | 249,794 32,075 | ${ }^{189,625}$ | 1,331,883 | 204,144 | 113,702 | 225,239 | 178,217 | 559,715 |
| Forelgn bank | 226;956 | 16,352 | 81,119 | 22,029 | 21,121 | 9,766 | 38,756 7 |  | $\begin{array}{r}48,784 \\ 6,586 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47,239 5,223 | $\begin{array}{r}47,116 \\ 6.586 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | +49,053 | 78,481 |
| Other deposi | 289,458 | 6,802 | 213,008 | 5,001 | 8,595 | 3,691 | 9,375 | 3,613 | 5,411 | 6,287 | 6,586 8,656 | 6,586 2,990 | 16,352 16,029 |
| Total deposits | 11,332,133 | 568,190 | 5,906,952 | 534,189 | 665,317 | 295,326 | 245,122 | 1,484,64! | 264,025 | 172,451 | 7,5 | 236,84 | 670,577 |
| Deferred avallability items | ,05 | 103 | 133,580 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Itabillties, Incl. accrued div | 4,574 | 392 | 1,620 | 40,877 | 63,401 40 | 126 | $, 505$ | 83,748 463 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,123 \\ 128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,567 \\ 164 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 30,567 \\ 286 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,857 \\ 122 \end{array}$ | 31,396 $\mathbf{2 1 8}$ |
| otal liabilities. | 16,352,155 | 1,005,065 | 7,129,535 | 889,803 | 1,146,583 | 536,490 | 419,046 | 2,557,192 | 471,462 | 322,420 |  |  |  |
| Captal Accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4, | 4 | 1,047,0 |
| Capital pald in:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 149,152 | 9,402 10.083 | 52,463 | 12,060 | 13,683 | 5,075 4,983 | 4,515 <br> 5,630 | 13,650 | 3,971 | ${ }_{2}^{2,912}$ | 4,246 | 4,011 | 10,557 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | - 27,264 | - 2,874 | -7,457 | 13,696 4,416 | 14,323 1,007 3 | 4,983 <br> 3,293 | 5,630 713 |  | 4,685 <br> 154 <br> 1 | 3,153 | 3,613 | 3,892 | 9,965 |
| Other capltal accounts. | 32,968 | 1,450 | 8,131 | 2,005 | 3,466 | 1,399 | 1,672 |  | 1,262 | 1,001 1,999 | 1,142 .961 | 1,266 1,811 | 2,121 2,017 |
| Total liablilites and capital accounts | 16,696,511 | 1,028,874 | 7,248,476 | 921,980 | 1,179,062 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make indus. adv | 11,749 | 758 | 2,296 | 1,543 | 1, 1,495 | ${ }^{51,053}$ | 431,576 | 2,601,732 ${ }^{73}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481,925 \\ \mathbf{5 9 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 331,485 \\ \quad 190 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 497,317 \\ 653 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 351,134 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,071,710 \\ 2,938 \end{array}$ |

" federal reserve note statement

| Three C4phers (000) Omitted Federal Resatpe Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phsta. | Cleodana | Richmond | Allana | Chscajo | St. Louts | Minneap | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank.... |  | ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 5 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,740,896 | 402,176 | 1,193,073 | 330,214 | 436,054 | 207, 971 | 161,884 | 1,020,306 | 192,786 | 139,778 | $\stackrel{\text { 176,548 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 8 }}{83,427}$ | 396,679 |
|  | 307,507 | 22,796 | 105,690 | 15,964 | 19,145 | 12,703 | 13,642 | $1,031,966$ | 13,500 | - 4,540 | 7,643 | 8,408 8,098 | 396,679 51,820 |
| In. actual cfrculation. Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to bank: Gold certificates on hand and due Irom United States Treasury.... EHgible paper. | 4,433,389 | 379,380 | 1,087,383 | 314,250 | 416,909 | 195,268 | 148.242 | 988,340 | 179,286 | 135,238 | 168,905 | 75,329 | 344,859 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,872,500 | 420,000 | 1,210,000 | 345,000 | 439,500 | 215,000 | 169,000 | 1,035,000 | 196,000 | 143,500 | 180,000 | 85,500 | 434,000 |
|  | 2,893 | 267 |  | 277 |  | 240 |  | 83 | 35 |  | 436 | 403 | +434,000 |
|  | 4,875;393 | 420,267 | 1,210,613 | 345,277 | 439,683 | 215,240 | 169,005 | 1,035,083 | 196,035 | 143,537 | 180,436 | 85,903 | 434,314 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, April 28 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | bua | Asked |  | ${ }_{\text {B4 }} 6$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 31939 | 0.05\% | ----- | June 21 1939: | 0.05\% |  |
| May 171939 | 0.05\% |  | June 288 $1939 . \ldots$ | 0.05\% |  |
| May 241939. | 005\% |  | July $12193939 .-$ | 0.05\% |  |
| June 71939 . | 0.05\% |  |  | $0.05 \%$ $0.05 \%$ |  |
|  | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, April 28
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Matursty |  | ${ }_{\text {bld }}$ | Astead | Matursty | ${ }_{\text {Rata }}^{\text {Rat }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ju | 2 | 100.7 |  | June 15 |  |  |  |
| Sept. 151939 |  | 101.29 10130 | 101.31 | Dee. 1511 | 14\% |  | 103.2 |
| Mar. 151940 |  | 102.9 | 102.11 | Sept. 151942 |  | ${ }_{105.22}^{104.15}$ | 104.17 105.24 1 |
| June. 1519490 |  | 102.10 102.21 | 102.12 | Dea. 151942 | 1\%\% | 104.25 | ${ }^{104.27}$ |
| Mar. 15 1941..- | 12\% | 102.27 | 102.29 | Deo. 151943 - | 13\%\% | ${ }_{102.8}^{102.6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange-See following page.
Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange. Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 2551.
Stock and Bond Àverages--See page 2551.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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


# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly <br> <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One 

 <br> <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One}

Notice-Caak and deferred delivery sales are disreagarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No NoTICE-C Cash and deferred delivery saler arg dilsegaryded
Mocount is taken of such sales in computing the raute for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Hom9 Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchang during the current week. Corporation ond after decimal pint represent one or more 32 is of a p pint.


## New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, Not Per Cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { fhe } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Range stice Jan. 1. <br> On Basts of 100-Share Lots |  | Range for Previous Yeat 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuesday } \\ A p r .25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ A p r .26 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday Apr. 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fridan } \\ & \text { Apr. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Lowest | H6thest | Low | Hlohest |
|  | \$ per share | * per share | $\begin{gathered} \text { per share } \\ 54 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Abbott Laboratorles....No par |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{120} 5130$ |  |  | (200 130 | 5414 <br> 20 <br> 20 <br> 130 |  | Abbott Laboratorles,-..No par <br> $43 \%$ | ${ }^{5} 53 \mathrm{Aprl} 11$ |  | 11958 | ${ }_{238}{ }^{23} 8_{4} \mathrm{NOCt}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | Abraham \& Straus-...-No par | ${ }_{3}^{3312}$ A | ${ }^{423_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{\text {a }}$ a | 30.4 Mar | 45 Oct |
|  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{* 3318}{ }_{718}{ }_{718}^{37_{88}}$ |  | 4,500 | Acme Steel Co-.....-. ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{\substack{312}}^{\substack{12 \\ 64_{4} \\ \text { Apr }}}$ | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }_{644}^{18} \mathrm{Jumer}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 . \\ & \text { Jan } \\ & 123_{4} \\ & \text { Jully } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 19 & 21 \\ { }^{19}{ }^{201} & \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }^{*} 194$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{191}{ }^{21} 21214$ |  |  | ${ }^{4,500}$ | Adams Express........No por |  | ${ }_{25} 11 \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{144}{ }^{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar | ${ }_{24}{ }^{24}$ Oct |
|  |  |  |  | $* 2014$ <br> 5014 <br> 5014 |  |  | Adaress-Multigr Corp-No pat |  | ${ }_{6512}^{2712}$ Jan |  | ${ }_{677}^{30}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.900 | Air reduction Inc---No par |  |  | ${ }^{40}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {May }}$ Mar |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 67} 78$ | ${ }^{* 67} 7_{8}-{ }_{7}{ }_{7}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 67 & -8\end{array}$ |  |  | Alabama \& Vlicksburg Ry-. 100 | ${ }_{658}{ }^{8} \mathrm{~F}$ Feb 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & \text { Feb } 20 \\ 10 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{88}^{67}{ }_{8}^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {682 }}$ |
| *---84 | $7{ }^{7} 4$ | 788 | $\begin{array}{ll}778 \\ 7 & 788 \\ 7\end{array}$ | 88 | $7{ }^{7}$ | 4,000 | Alaska Junesu Gold Min. -10 | ${ }_{117}{ }^{658} 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  | $125{ }^{138}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}788 \\ 75_{88}^{78} & 8\end{array}$ |  |  | 8 | $8{ }^{4} 88$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3000 \\ & 3.000 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Alegheny Corp.-...No par |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {788 }}$ | ${ }^{158} 5$ |
| ${ }^{3} 878$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{86}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}^{68} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{1388}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{4}$ Mar | ${ }^{174}{ }^{17}{ }^{8}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{*}^{7} 93_{8} 1^{7}$ | ${ }_{* 9}^{* 6}{ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{103_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 96}^{* 6}$ |  |  |  |  | $555 \%$ \% A A without wat 100 82.50 prior conv pret. No par | ${ }_{9}^{518} \mathrm{Appr}$ | ${ }^{123}{ }^{12}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Janar} 38$ | ${ }_{7}^{512}$ | - ${ }^{177_{2} 3_{2} \mathrm{Jan}} \mathrm{Jov}$ |
|  | $161_{4}$ $16{ }_{8}^{48}$ <br> 8  |  |  |  |  | 3,400 | Aligny Lud Stil Corp-No par | ${ }_{1634}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Appr}}$ | ${ }_{\text {2814 }}^{2814} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{15512}^{8} \quad 1561_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{153}{ }^{712} 15{ }^{712}$ |  |  | 4,200 | Allen Industries Inc-a- ${ }^{\text {Aliced }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{63_{4} \mathrm{Apr}}$ | ${ }_{103}^{119}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{124}^{412} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{194}{ }^{194} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 10$ | $10^{10} 10$ | 10 |  |  | $10_{4}$ | 400 | ${ }^{\text {Allied Kid Co. }}$ | 10 Apr | 13 s Jan 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101211 | ${ }^{+1012} 10$ |  | Allied Mills Co Inc.-...No par | ${ }^{912} 2{ }_{2} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{858}$ | ${ }^{1478}{ }^{1318}$ July |
|  |  | (1) ${ }^{738}$ | ${ }_{* 6078}^{787_{8}} \mathbf{6 3}$ |  | ${ }_{* 60}^{* 38} 80$ | 8,300 | Allied stores Corp.....-No par | ${ }_{5412}{ }^{6} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{70}^{113_{8} \mathrm{Jan}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{38}^{412}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}60 & 60 \\ 32 & 32\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}* 60 & 62 s^{\prime} \\ 32 & 331\end{array}$ | 5,700 |  |  | ${ }_{488}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {man }}$ | 3414 M |  |
| ${ }_{* 14}^{* 15}$ |  |  | ctist | ctis | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}15 & 1518 \\ 158 \\ 158 \\ 158\end{array}$ | 600 100 |  | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 2_{4} \mathrm{Appr}$ | ${ }_{1}^{498}{ }^{298}$ | ${ }_{114}^{114 .}$ | ${ }_{314}^{20} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 121_{4} 1^{147_{8}}$ |  | ${ }_{* 12}{ }^{12}{ }^{1984}$ | ${ }_{* 1212}$ | ${ }_{* 1212}{ }_{*}{ }^{19}{ }^{19}$ | $*^{12}{ }^{158} 18{ }^{18}$ |  |  | 132 Apr | $19^{288} \mathrm{Jan}{ }^{\text {Jan } 20}$ | $10^{14} \mathrm{M}$ | $24{ }^{34}$ Jan |
|  |  | * ${ }^{633_{4}}$ |  |  |  | - 4,2000 | Amerada Corp---il) No par | ${ }_{\text {lf }}^{50} \mathrm{AD}$ | ${ }_{2414}^{6912}$ Jan | ${ }_{22}^{55} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{2812}^{78}$ |
| * ${ }_{*}^{+11212}$ | 12 12 12 12 12 | 12 12 <br> $* 501$ 12 | $\begin{array}{cc}12 & 16 \\ 12 \\ 12 & 124\end{array}$ | (1218 |  | 1,300 | American Bank Note-. | ${ }_{1034}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Apr} 1$ | ${ }^{177_{4}^{4}}$ | 10 M | ${ }_{31}^{232}$ July |
| 51 | ${ }^{5012} 52$ | ${ }^{* 5012} 53$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5212 & 5212\end{array}$ | *5018 53 | *5018 53 | 60 | 6\% preferred. | Apr | 60 Jan | 4614 | Nov |



## 

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vD High saLb paicess-per sharr. nor per cent

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { the }\end{array}$ |
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## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when seling the range for the year.






## 















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 Southern Kraft CorD 4K8. Bouthern Natural Gas-

 Gold 4358 s .
Gold 415 F 10-year secured 838
San Fran Term 18t 4s

## So Pac RR 1st ret guar 4 s

 1st 4 s stamped Devel \& gen 4 s seriesDevel \& gen Devel st gen 6s....
Devel \&o gen $6,18$.
$\qquad$



 Standard OII NJ Jeb 38_..... 19461 I Sudebaker Corp conv deb $68+1945$
Swift \& Co 18t M 3
 Tenn CoD \& Chem deb 6s B_... 1944 M Tenn Elec Pow 1st 8 s ser A.
Term Assn of St L 1 st 443 s 1st cons gold 5 s.-.
Gen refund f g 48 Texarkana \& Ft 8 gu 5 H/5 Texas \& NO con gold 5 s Texas \& Pactile 18t gold
Gen \& ref 58 serles B. Gen \& ref 5 s serles O
 Third Ave Ry 18t rot 48..........1980 s
 Tokyo Elee Light Co Ltd




 UJIgawa Elec Power af 78_ㄷ..-1945 M Union Electric (Mo) 38/8.....-1962 J J


 | 1st lien \& ref 48-......June 2008 |
| :--- |
| 1st lien \& ret 58 |


 United Drug Co (Del) 58

 - Un Steel Corp $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ debs. *Sec s $161 / \mathrm{ss}$ series C .-
$*$ Sink fund deb $61 / \mathrm{s}$ ser United Stockyards $4 / 1 / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{W} \mathrm{W}$
Utah Lt \& Trac 1st $\&$ ref 5 s Utah Power \& Light 18t 5 s .
 Vandalla cons g 4 s Am conv 5 s .1941 A
 Va Elec \& Pow 3 1/fs ser B..........-1968



## Stock and Band Averages

Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones \& Co.:

| Date | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Rail- } \\ \text { Roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { Utilt- } \\ \text { tes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 65 \\ \text { Stocks } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { First } \\ & \text { Grate } \\ & \text { Rails } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Second } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Rails } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Utill- } \\ & \text { tles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { 40 } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |
| April 28 | 128.38 | 25.81 | 22.15 | 42.88 | 106.64 | 92.10 | 45.78 | 107.40 | 87.98 |
| April 27 | 129.78 | 25.03 | 22.34 | 43.31 | 106.67 | 92.12 | 45.94 | 107.34 | $\begin{array}{r}88.98 \\ 8.02 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| A pril 26 A pril 25 | ${ }_{127.36} 128$ | 25.78 25.59 | ${ }_{22.15}^{22.15}$ | ${ }_{42.57}^{42.91}$ | 106.80 | 92.05 | 46.27 | 107.34 | 88.07 |
| A pril 24 | 127.34 | 25.49 | 22.24 | 42.55 | 106.55 | 92.15 | 46.31 |  | 88.09 88 8 |
| Anril 22 | 128.55 | $25.73{ }^{\circ}$ | 20.29 | 42.92 | 10883 | 91.99 | 48.59 | 107.24 | ${ }_{88.12}$ |








| Other Stock Exchanges |  |
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CIncinnatl Listed and Unlisted Securities

## W. D. GRADISON \& CO.

Oincinnati Stock Exchang DIXIE TERMINAL RUIL New York Stock Exchange Celephone: Main 4884

Taletype: OIN

## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

April 22 to April 28 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- . ${ }_{\text {ar }}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Pricese } \\ \text { Hith } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Soles } \\ \text { fore } \\ \text { Shaeres } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Amer Laundry }}$ Mach $-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ceb }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |  |
|  | 106 |  |  | Jan |  |
| Cincinati |  |  |  |  |  |
| elnnat |  |  | 212 |  | ${ }^{24}$ Mar |
|  |  |  | 235 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| enh |  |  |  | r | Feb |
|  | 54, |  | 180 | 11/2 | 577/8 Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{75}^{8}$ |

## Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities Members Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> GILLIS (0.0) RUSSELLE..

Union Commerce Bulidilag, Civevand
relephone: OHerry 5050
A. T. \& T. OLEV. 565 \& 566

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Fridal } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Low | High |



WatLing, Lerchen \& Co. Now York Stock Exchange Member Detroit Stock Exchange

Buhl Building
Now York Curb Associate DETROIT

Telephone: Randolph 5530

Detroit Stock Exchange
April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Auto City Brew com. } \\ & \text { Baldwin Rubber com }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Baldwin Rubber co } \\ & \text { Briggs Mig com } \\ & \text { Burroughs }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Burroughs Add M } \\ & \text { Burry Biscuit com } \\ & \text { Brown Mcaren }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Brown McLaren......... } \\ & \text { Chamb Metal Weath com }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Chamb Metal Weath com } \\ & \text { Crrysler Corp com-.... } 5 \\ & \text { Consolidated Paper com- } 10\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Crowley Milner com....- } \\ & \text { - } \\ & \text { Det \& Cleve Nav com.- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Det \& Cleve Nav com.-.10 } \\ & \text { Detrot Edison com.......00 } \\ & \text { Det Gray Iron com..... }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Det-Mray Iron Some.. } \\ & \text { Det Paper Prod com. }\end{aligned}$

## Durham

 Federal Mogiul com.....-Frankenmuth Brew com Fruehauf Trailer-


Houdallle-Hershey B.-.
Hudson Motor Car com
Hurd Lock \& Mig com
Kresge
La salle
Lakey

McClanahan Oil com-
Mich हteel Tube Prod.2.50
Mich Sugar pref........
Mid-West A brasive com 50
Murray Corp com-
Packard Motor Car
Packard Motor Car com_
Parker Wolverine com-.
Penin Metal Prod com_-
Pfelffer Brewing com....
Prudential Investing co
Reo Motor com-
Rickel (H W) com
Rickel (H W) Com_.......
River Ratsin Paper com_-
Scotten-Dillon com Scotten-Dillon com
Standard Tube B co
Standar Mfg
Sheller
Timken-De
Timken-Det Axle com.......... 10
Preferred
Tivoli Brewing com....
Tom Moore Dist com.
United Shirt Dist com
Universal Cooler A...
B...-.......................
Wayne Screw Prod c
Los Angeles Stock Exchange
April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Pat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | Sales <br> Wot <br> Shates | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Bandin! Petroleum Co.- 1 | $5 \mathrm{~s} / 8$ | 51/4 693 | 14,785 | 35/8 | Jan | $63 / 6$ | Apr |
| Bolsa-Chica Oil a com. 10 | 2 |  | 200 | 13/2 | Mar | 2\% | Jan |
| Buckeye Union Oil com- 1 | 2 c |  | 1.000 | 2 c | Jan |  |  |
| Byron Jackson Co.......-***********) | a123/4 | a123/ $12123 /$ | ${ }_{25}^{60}$ |  | Feb |  | Feb Jan |
| Calif Packing Corn eom.. | a14 $3 / 4$ | a143/4143/4 | 25 | 15 | Apr | 17 | Jan |

## Wm.Cavalier \& Co. <br> MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Stock Exchange
523 W. 6th St.
Los Angeles

Teletype L.A. 290



## Philadelphia Stock Exchange

April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks-

$\xrightarrow[\text { El } \& \text { Peoples }]{\text { Bonds }}$


Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Friaat
Last
Sale
Price

| Week's |
| :--- | :--- |
| of $P$ |
| Loro || Sales |
| ---: | ---: |
| for |
| Week |
| Whares |$|$| Range Since Jex. 1, 1939 |
| :---: |
| Low |
| Hioh |

andincis, BRO. 8 CO.

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS
ST. LOUIS
MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange N. Y. Curb Exchange Assoc New York Cotton Exchange N. Y. Coftee \& Sugar Exchan<br>Telephone: CHestnut 5370

Chicago Stock Exchange

St. Louis Stock Exchange
April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- <br> Par | F'riaay Last SalePrice | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { High } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lou |  | Hi |  |
| Boyd-Welsh Inc |  | 21/4 | $21 / 4$ |  | 5 | $23 / 4$ | AD |  |  |
| Brown Shoe com |  | 35 | 35 | 20 | $301 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |
| Burkart Mig com | 15 | 15 | 15 | 40 | 15 | Apr |  | Jan |
| Collins-Morris com | 3 | $21 / 2$ | $31 / 1$ | 1,575 | $21 / 2$ | Apr |  | Jan |
| Coca-Cola Bottling | 78 | ${ }_{7} 31 / 2$ | 32 <br> 73 <br> 1 | 10 +295 | 6112. | Apr Apr |  | Mar Jan |
| Dr Pepp | 291/8 |  |  | 212 |  | Apr | 32 \% |  |
| Falstafi Brew com | 71/2 | 71/2 | $73 / 4$ | 120 | 71/2 | Apr | $83 / 2$ |  |
| Griesedieck-W Brew com-* |  | 51 | 51 | 10 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Hamilton-Brwn Shoe com * | 1.0 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 2,560 | 1.00 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | 7.00 | san |
| Hussmann-Ligonier com-* |  | 11 | 11 | 50 | 10 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Feb |
| Internat'1 Shoe com.......* |  | 325/8 | 323/8 | 10 | $311 / 2$ | Jas |  |  |
| Key Co com |  | 61/2 | 61/2 | 200 |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| Knapp Monarch | 35 | 35 | 35 | 50 | 331/2 | Jan | 35 | Apr |
| Laclede-Christy Clay com * | 41/4 | 41/4 | 41/4 | 10 | 27 | Apr |  | Feb |
| McQuay-Norris com |  | 30 | 30 | 100 | 27312 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Nat'1 Candy com. | $63 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | $106^{65 / 2}$ | 300 |  | Apr |  | Feb |
| 1st preferred.......-100 |  | 106 88 | 106 88 | 15 | 188 | Apr |  |  |
| Rice-Stix Fry Gds |  | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ | 12 | $31 / 2$ | Apr |  |  |
| St Louis Pub Service |  | 5 c | 5 c | 200 | 5 C | Apt |  | Jan |
| Preterred A..... |  | 1.76 | 2.00 | 264 | 1.76 | Apr | 2.50 | Feb |
| Sterling Alum com | 47/8 | 43/4 | 10 | 280 | 41/2 |  |  |  |
| Title Insur Corp com.--25 |  | 10 23 | ${ }_{2315}^{10}$ | 200 60 | 10 ${ }_{21 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Wagner Electric com....- 15 <br> Bonds- |  | 23 | 23,2 | 60 | 21/2 |  |  |  |
| + City \& Sub P S 5s. . 1934 |  | 26 | 26 | \$3.000 | 241/2 | Jan |  |  |
| St Louis Car 6 extd |  | 75 | 75 | 1,000 | 75 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 273/2 | 271/2 | 5,000 11,000 | 24142 | Jan |  |  |

For footnotes see page 2561.

Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchangea, which are
open untll 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdaya)

## Schwabacher \& Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange 111 Broadway, New York Cortlandt 7-4150
Private Wire to own offices in San Franclsco and Los Angeles

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- |
| :--- |


Foo 1 Mack Corp com. Foster \& Klelser com_-. 2
Preferred.................
Gengral MetalsCorp cap 2
General Motors com....
General Palnt Corp com. General Paint Corp com.
Golden State Co Ltd. Hale Bros stores Inc Hancock Oil Co of Calif
Hawailan Pine Co Hawailan Pine Co Ltt
Holly Development Hunt Brothers pref
Langendorf Ut Bak Langendorf Utd Bak B ....Leslie Salt Co Lockhed Arcraft Corpo.
Magnin \& Co (I) pret. 100 March Calcu Mach1ne..
Menaseo Mfg Co com...

National Auto Fibres com Natomas Co-a------N Amerlcan OHI Cons Occidental Petroleum Oliver Utd Filters B Pacffic Coast Aggregates
Pacific Gas \& Elec com. $6 \% 1$ st pref........... Pacific List pret Corp com-....

 Preferred--
Pig'n Whistle
R E \& R Co Ltd com-...-*
Rayonter Incorp com
Rayonter Inc oret......-2
Republic Petroleum com Rheem Mfg Co.......... Richtield oll Corp com....
Ryan Aeronautical Ryan Aeronautical Co
Soundview Pulp com So Calif Gas pref ser Southern Pacific Co...Spring Valley Co L.td Standard Oll Co of Callf.
Super Mold Corp cap...io
Tride Wat Assoc Oll com. Treadwell Yukon L Unlon Oil Co of Calif United Air Lines Corp.
Universal Consol Oil Universal Consol Oll....Victor Equipment pret.Waialua Agricultural.-.
Western Pipe \& Stel. Yellow Cheoker Cab ser 1

Unlisted-
Am Rad \& St Sntry American Tel \& Tel Co-1
Anaconda Copper (Del). Anaconda Copper Min. Blair \& Co Inc cap. Bendix Aviation Corp.
Bunker Hill \& Sulve Bunker Hiw \& Sullivan 2
Citles Service Co com Claude Neon Lights com Curtlis-Wright Corp. Domingues of Corp....
Hawailan Sugar Co.....Hobbs Rattery Co B .-. Inter Tel \& Tel com..-Italn Pet Corp of Am com Kennecott Copper com Mebryde sugar Co
$\mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{J}$ M $\mathbf{C o n s}$ Monolith $P$ Cens $8 \%$ pt Montgomery Ward \& Co,



* No par valuo. a Odd lot sales. 6 Ex-stock dividend. d Deferred delive 2 Llsted. $\dagger$ In defaut.

Far West Building Activity Reached New High Mark in March, According to Bank of America (California)
Building activity in the Far West moved upward to a new high mark in March, according to Bank of America's (California) "Business Review" for that month as prepared by the institution's analysis and research department. The "Review" added:

Value of permits issued for all types of building in 50 principal Western cities was $\$ 25,163,815$. This, says the review, is a new record for the
recovery exceeding by $16 \%$ the previous high established in April, 1937 . The gain over March, 1938, was $45 \%$.
Principal factor in the advance was residential building, in which a new 10-year high mark was registered as 18 leading Western cities reported alue of home building permits totaling $\$ 11,678,000$ in March. This $61 \%$ greater than during the month of March last yeax
It was further announced:
While this principally reflects trends in the larger cities, the review points to figures released by the United States Department of Commerce showing substantial improvement in general merchandise sales in smal Western towns and rural areas. Latest figures available (for February)
show'Far Western rural sales to be $16 \%$ greater than in the same month last year.

Bank of America's index of Far Western business, based on car loadings, bank debits and electric power production, showed a fractional decline to $72.1 \%$ for March, from $72.4 \%$ for February, but an increase of $3.7 \%$ over March, 1938.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Chester E. DeWillers, formerly with A. L. Stamm \& Co., has rejoined the Trading Dept. of Charles King \& Co.
Announcement is made by Shields \& Co. that Arch E. Richards has become associated with their investment department of the Chicago office.
Mr. Richards has been on La Salle Street for over 25 yeers and is well Mr. Richards has been on La Salle Street for over 25 years and is well known in investment banking circles in Chicago and the middle west. For the last two years he has been with the buying department of E. E. Rollins \&
Sons, Inc., and previously he had been senior partner of the stock exchange firm of Richards, McMaster \& Co
One of the surest signs of Spring is the annual revival of The Bawl Street Journal, the Bond Club's burlesque of the staid and dignified Wall Street Journal, in which, each year, Wall Street denizens comment with unbridled delight on the follies and foibles of the Street.

This year the paper will appear on June 2. Work is already under way and material from those familiar with the financial district is welcomed of F. S. Moseley \& Co., who is Chairman of the publication committee, or to John A. Straley, of Calvin Bullock, who will again edit the paper. Others members of the committee are Richard de La Chapelle of Shields \& Co., Edwin H. Herzog of Shellds \& Co., and George J. Gillies of Blair \& Co., Inc.
The firm of Kobbe, Gearbart \& Parsly, Inc. announces the election of the following officers: G. M. W. Kobbe,formerly associated with Bon Parsly' Bros. \& Co., Inc of Philadelphia, Executive Vice-President and Secretary; Frederick D. Gearhart, Jr., former partner of Gearhart \& Lichtenstein and more recently Manager of the Trading Department of Faroll Brothers, members New York Stock Exchange, Vice-President, and Gustave Kobbe, II, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. The irm will underwrite, wholesale and retail railroad, pubic utilis and over the-counter securities. Its trading department will be under the personal direction of Mr. Gearhart, Jr., who has had an active and wide experience in the unlisted securities markets.

Offices of the firm are at 45 Nassau Street, New York City.
-Leland Rex Robinson, leciurer in business economics and corporation finance at Columbia University, and a business and investment consuitant, has been elected to the board of directors of Bishop's service, Inc. Mr. Robinson has served in earlier years as an official of the United States Department of Commerce (Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; and Financial Trade Commissioner, London), and in these capacities he wrote many bulletins on finance, bandmance tary problems which were published by the Depa Frances Ball Foundation and was a trustee at the time the Foundation sold its controlling interest in the Alleghany Corp

Bishop's Service is one of the oldest reptting services in the country A change in management was announced early this month when Erwin Rankin was elected President.
-Clarence Hodson \& Co., Inc., New York City, announces the appointment of Gerald S. Whittaker as wholesale representative for the metropolitan ment of Gerald
$\mathrm{N}_{\text {ew }}$ York area.

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concludet) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Fridat } \\
\text { Lasi } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Pricesgh } \\
\text { oow } H \text { High }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { sales } \\
\& \text { Tor } \\
\& \text { Wharees }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stince Jan. 1, 1939} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Loro \& Hioh \\
\hline \& \& \& \& , \& \({ }_{100}^{100} \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Moursel \& 980 \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,000 \\
14,170
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{cc}80 \& \mathrm{Jam} \\ 880 \& \\ \text { Apl }\end{array}\) \&  \\
\hline Moneta-Porou \& 35 \& 35 \& 55 \& \& \\
\hline Moora \& \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
157 \& 157 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} \& \& \({ }^{105}{ }_{80} \mathrm{AD}\) \& 1701/6 Jan \\
\hline Mortis \& 1001 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{100}^{200}{ }_{\text {Alr }}\) \\
\hline an \& \& 141/2 \(41 / 2\) \& 100 \& \(41 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}\) \& \({ }^{63 / 4}\) Jan \\
\hline National Gro ersers pret.-. 20. \& \({ }_{47}^{23}\) \& \({ }_{451 / 2}^{23} 481 / 2\) \& 210 \&  \& \({ }_{6114}^{24}\) Jan \\
\hline Nationul stei Car......ioi \& \({ }_{200}^{47}\) \& 200 20012 \& \& 190 Jait \& \({ }^{200}\) Arr \\
\hline Naybob G \& \(161 / \mathrm{c}\) \& \(16 \mathrm{c} 173 / \mathrm{c}\) \& \({ }^{82,100}\) \& \({ }_{21 / 60}^{160} \mathrm{Appr}\) \&  \\
\hline Newhec \& 314c \&  \& \(\xrightarrow{25,60}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline New Gold \& 1.50 \& 1.501 .50 \& 3.82 \& 1.50 \& \({ }_{8}^{1.80}{ }^{\text {char }}\) \\
\hline Noranda \& \({ }^{76} 6\) \& \({ }_{60}^{71 / 6}{ }^{76}\) \& 边 \(\begin{aligned} \& 3,024 \\ \& 2,000 \\ \& 4\end{aligned}\) \& \({ }^{70}{ }_{6 c} \mathrm{Abpr}\) \& \({ }^{82}{ }^{13 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Man}\) Jan \\
\hline Nordon \& \& 4 4 4 4 c \& \& 3 3 2 c Mar \& 6e. Fet \\
\hline \& \& 400
8.40 \& 4, \& 8.0) \({ }^{\text {ADP }}\) \& 8.85 Mar \\
\hline \& 2.55 \& \(2.20 \quad 2.5\) \& 7.78 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.01}{ }_{\text {21c }}\) \& (1.33 Jan \\
\hline \& 11/20 \& 1.00 1.05 \& ¢ \begin{tabular}{l}
1,1050 \\
6.100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 918 Ap \& 2\%\% \({ }^{\text {cosma }}\) \\
\hline \& \& 29 C 30 \& \& \({ }^{268}\) \& \\
\hline Orange C \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}2.25 \& 2.25 \\ 53 \% \\ 5\end{array}\) \& \& \& 7\%\% Mur \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{230}\) \& 1.8 \& \({ }^{23 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{A}\) Apt \& 52.15 c Jan \\
\hline Pacalta \& \(51 / 2 \mathrm{c}\) \& \(5 \mathrm{c}{ }_{97}{ }^{60}\) \& 115 \& Apr \& \({ }^{120}{ }^{120} /{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) Jan \\
\hline Page- \& 3.00 \& 2.953 .05 \& 16.5 \& 2.76 AD \& 4.75 Jan \\
\hline Pando \& \&  \& 2,500 \& 4180 \&  \\
\hline Parta \& \& \(31 / 2 \mathrm{c} 33 \mathrm{c}\) \& \& \& 7116 cmar \\
\hline Paymaster \& 416
1.70 \& 350
1.65
1.708
1.708 \& \({ }_{\substack{32,775 \\ 6,375}}\) \& 35 c

1.45

Apr \& 1.94 Mar <br>
\hline Perron \& \& $13 / 2{ }^{1}$ \& 1,000 \& 1/c Apr \& ${ }^{1 / 780}{ }^{1 / \mathrm{Jan}}$ Jan <br>
\hline Proto \& 4.70 \& 165.60
4.80
4.85 \& 18,165 \& 16.18
4.50
Apr \& ${ }_{5.60}{ }^{\text {5. Jan }}$ <br>
\hline - Plekieer Gold \& 2.40 \& 2.40 2.49 \& ${ }^{1,635}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline Porto Rico pre \& 1.73 \& $\begin{array}{ll}98 \\ 1.59 & 1.75\end{array}$ \& 12,000 \& \& ${ }_{2} 4.45 \mathrm{Jar}$ <br>
\hline - \& 97/8 \& 97/8 \& 100 \& ${ }^{9} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr \& 121/2 Mar <br>
\hline Prairie Royn \& 190 \&  \& 1,135 \& \& ${ }_{2}^{240} \mathbf{4 0}$ <br>
\hline Premter- \& 1.9 \& 7 \& \& \& 1036 Mar <br>

\hline Pressed M \& 1.39 \& | 1.25 | 1.43 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 |  |
| 100 |  | \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{1,}$ \& \&  <br>

\hline Pros Afr- \& 35 \& 350 \& \& 35 Apr \& ${ }^{35} \mathrm{Ampr}$ <br>
\hline Red Crest \& \& \& 1,000 \& ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{4 \mathrm{c}}$ \& ${ }^{30}{ }^{9} \mathrm{c}$ Mar <br>
\hline ve \& \& 31 c 32 4 c \& 12,000 \& \& <br>
\hline nerside Siliz \& 221/2 \& $221 / 2.221 / 2$ \& 450 \& ${ }^{223 / 3} \mathrm{Ampr}$ \& ${ }^{28} 11 / 4 \mathrm{C}$ Jan <br>
\hline Roche Loug L \& \& ce \& 4,000
8,600 \& ${ }^{60}{ }_{40}{ }_{40} \mathrm{Appr}^{\text {app }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {310 }}$ <br>
\hline Rrond ${ }_{\text {Royal Bank. }}$ \& 184 \& 184. 185 \& ${ }^{23}$ \& ${ }^{178} \mathrm{~A}$ Apt \& ${ }_{44}{ }^{\text {a }}$ M Mar <br>
\hline yallte out \& \&  \& 280 \& $\begin{array}{ccc}32 & \\ 104 & \text { Apr } \\ \\ & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{4061 / 2}$ Mar <br>
\hline Saguenay Power pret...-100 \& \& $10 \mathrm{c} 111 / 4$ \& 6,700 \& 93/7 ADr \& 15136 Feb <br>
\hline San Anto \& 1.45 \& 1.381 .50 \& 7,946 \& 1.18 Jap \& 1.70 Mar <br>
\hline Sand \& \& ${ }^{110}{ }^{12 \mathrm{c}}$ \& 8,000 \&  \& <br>
\hline Shawkey Gol \& ${ }_{1}^{2} .06$ \& 1.05 1.06 \& ${ }_{1}^{2}, 700$ \& 92 c \& 1.14 Mar <br>
\hline neerrit-Gord \& 1.00 \& ${ }^{1033} 10.02$ \& ${ }^{17,304}$ \& \& 1.45 Jan <br>
\hline mman Mine \& \& 6.00
1.50
1.50
1.50 \& 1,055 \& - ${ }^{5.50}{ }^{\text {5.25 }}$ Apr \& ${ }_{2 \%}{ }^{2} 60 \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline verwood \& 4 \& $\begin{array}{ll}1.50 \\ 30 / 4 & 1.50\end{array}$ \& 70 \& $31 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 5 Feb <br>
\hline Stimpsons B. \& \& ${ }^{3} \quad 38$ \& \& \& ${ }_{90}^{43 / 2}$ Jeb <br>
\hline Simponn pr \& 1.05 \& $\begin{array}{ll}770 & 1.09\end{array}$ \& 19,885 \& \& 1.67 Jan <br>
\hline sladen Mal \& 45c \&  \& 10,200
8,000 \& ${ }_{5 \% 30}^{410} \mathrm{Aprr}$ \& <br>
\hline (erave \& 50 \& $45 \%$ \% $53 \%$ \% \& 44,914 \& 450 Mar \& ${ }^{1.03} 5 \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Standard \& \& $165 \quad 165$ \& \& ${ }^{1.60} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 3.50 Mar
1815
Mar <br>
\hline edman \& \& ${ }_{70} 18{ }^{\text {" }} 18$ \& 314 \& \& <br>
\hline Steel or Ca \& \& $661 / 2 \quad 671 / 2$ \& 107 \& 65 mar \& . Mar <br>
\hline Straw La \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ \& $51 / 5 \mathrm{ce}$ 61/3c \& 65,500 \&  \& <br>

\hline Sturgeon R1ver \& 2.10 \& | 220 |
| :---: |
| 2.10 |
| 2.10 | \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1.80} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{3} .00$ Jan <br>

\hline Sudbury B \& \& $8 \mathrm{cc} 8 \frac{12}{} \mathrm{c}$ \& 1,500 \& $7 \mathrm{7e}$ \& 143/3. ${ }^{\text {ceeb }}$ <br>
\hline Sullivan. \& 3.10 \& $\begin{array}{ll}82 \mathrm{c} & 82 \mathrm{c} \\ 8.00 \\ 8.15\end{array}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{1.55}$ <br>
\hline Sylvanite \& 3.1 \& 11/4 $111 / 2$ \& ${ }^{5} 125$ \& ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}$. Apr \& $121 / 5$ <br>

\hline Teak Hugh \& 4.00 \& |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | \& 8,035

8,200 \& \& 4.75 Jan <br>
\hline Texas Canad \& \& ${ }_{9} 70 \mathrm{cc}$ \& \& \& 11 Mar <br>
\hline Preterred. \& \&  \& 175 \& ${ }_{1.74}^{105}$ \& ${ }_{2.30}^{107 / 1} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline burn \& \&  \& - 105 \& \& $16 \%$ Jan <br>
\hline Toronto \& 80 \& $80 \quad 84$ \& 40 \& \& <br>
\hline Toronto Mort \& \& $102{ }_{210}^{102}$ \& . 200 \& ${ }^{102}{ }_{210} \mathrm{AlPr}$ Apr \& ${ }^{113}$ 40a Jan <br>
\hline \& \& 5 \& 5,200 \& 1.03 Mar \& ${ }^{1.65}$ Jan <br>
\hline Unlon Cas \& \& ${ }^{12} 12.12$ \& 2,281 \& \& <br>
\hline United Fuel \& \&  \& \& 2\%\% Apr \& $15 \% / \mathrm{c}$ Jan <br>
\hline United S \& \& \& 1,825 \& 33/ Apr \& ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline Ventures \& \& 4.50
580
580 \& +1,406 \& \& ${ }_{8.25}^{5.80}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Wate \& \& 391/2 41. \& 1,235 \& 38 Ap \& 514 Jan <br>
\hline Preterr \& \& 193/6 $197 /$ \& 775 \& ${ }_{10}^{19}$ \& <br>
\hline Wendigo-a- ${ }_{\text {West Canala - }}$ \& \& $15{ }^{15}$ \& ,22 \& \& <br>
\hline Westons. \& * 101/2 \& $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 101 / 2 \\ 87 & 87\end{array}$ \& 325 \& ${ }_{87} 81 / \mathrm{Appr}$ \& <br>
\hline White Eaterem \& \& 3/60 $3 / 6 \mathrm{c}$ \& 2,000 \& 1/20 Apr \& \% 4 Feb <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& 32 c \& <br>
\hline Wiltsey-Coghian \& 1.50 \& 501.501 .5 \& 12 \& 1.50 \& ${ }^{21212} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline -Cadilla \& \& 9 c \& \& \&  <br>
\hline \& \& 7.00 \& 3.50 \& Bc Ap \& 9 c Mar <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
April 22 to April 28, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| -Stocks- Par | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Hoeek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hil |  |
| Brett-Treth |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1 / 3 & 11 / 9 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Bruck SuIk }}$ Cand |  | ${ }^{3} 46$ |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}}$ | 5 |  |
| Canada ${ }^{\text {Canada }}$ Clin |  | 11.12 | 170 |  |  |  |
| Canadian Marconi-...-.-. | 1.00 | ${ }^{950} 1.00$ |  | ${ }^{90 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| nsolldsted Paper |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{130}$ |  |  |  |
| soldated Press |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |
| ed Box pret |  | $31 / 5 \mathrm{c}$ 31/30 | 5 | 2 e Feb |  |  |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

| ks (Conclud | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Frdac } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Ranot } \\ \text { of Prices } \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Hith } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Eange Stace Jan. 1, 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
|  |  |  | 2,900 |  |  |
| DeHav |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}70 \\ 70 & \mathbf{M e b}\end{array}$ | Mar |
| DeHavilland | ${ }_{26}^{80}$ |  |  |  |  |
| mintion Bride |  | 120 (135 | 50 | 1.10 Mer | ${ }^{6.00}$ JJan |
| Hammilion mrid |  | ${ }_{200}^{25}{ }^{25}$ | 10 | ${ }_{200}{ }^{24} \mathrm{~A}$ Ar | 650 Jan |
| Honey D |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{200} \quad 12$ | 75 | 10. | 14 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lan }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{8}^{13 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Cl}_{8}^{16 \mathrm{C}}$ |  |  |  |
| Mercu | 30 | 29\%/6301/2 | ${ }^{861}$ | $29 / 4$ |  |
| O |  |  | ${ }^{1000}$ | 20 | ${ }^{3 \times \mathrm{e}} \mathrm{e}$ |
|  | 4 |  |  |  | 11/2 |
|  |  | 120.120 k | 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 \times 14}$ | * |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supertest com. |  | ¢ | $1.000^{\circ}$ | 35 | 415. |

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

| Abtibl P \& Pap cttg 581953 Alberta Pac Grala 6s. . 1946 Beau Tel Co of Can 5s. 1955 Brown Co 1st 51/6s |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4!9 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 471 / 2 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  | $82$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 104 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calgary Power Co 5s .-19 | 103 |  |  | ${ }^{50} 103$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{104}^{106}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Canada North |  | 92 |  |  |  |
| Canadian | ${ }_{91}^{100}$ | 92 |  |  |  |
| na |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $351 / 2$ | $363 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Dom Gas \& Elec 61/3. 1945 Donnacona Paper Co- | 65 | 927 | Saguenay Power 41/6 A : 66 Shawing series W \& P478. 67 | $\begin{aligned} & 1053 \\ & 104 / 6 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Dasires 6s. 119 | ${ }^{37}$ |  |  | 1021/2 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{77} 9$ |  |  |  |
| Lares | $1001 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Winnipeg Eliec 4488--1906 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{34}^{72}$ | ${ }_{36}$ | 8 |  |  |
| * No dar value. flat price. $n$ Nominal. |  |  |  |  |  |

Canadian Sales of Life Insurance Increased 2\% in March Above Year Ago
The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn., has announced that Canadian sales of ordinary life insurance for March showed an increase of $2 \%$ over March, 1938. For the year-to-date, sales are equal to those of a year ago. In our issue of last week, page 2335, the March sales in the United States were given. The followthe Bureau :

| Provinces | March, 1939 |  | Year to Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales Volume | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ratioos } \\ 1939 \text { to } 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Volume } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ratios } \\ & 1939 \text { to } 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alberta | \$1,321,000 | ${ }^{93 \%}$ | \$3,982,000 | 103\% |
| ( ${ }_{\text {Britigh }}^{\text {Manitoba }}$ Columb | $1,930,000$ <br> 1, | 127 | ${ }_{5} 5,659,000$ | 118 |
| New Brunswick | 792,000 | 99 | ${ }^{2,219,000}$ | 92 100 |
| Nova Scotia | 15,058,000 | 100 | 42,498,000 | 97 |
| Ortince Edward Is | 130,000 | 144 | - $\begin{array}{r}420,0000 \\ \hline 8.0000\end{array}$ | 113 103 |
| Quebec | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } 8124,000 \\ \hline 8.000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,334,000 | 113 |
| Sewoundland | 233,000 | 77 | 827,000 | 93 |
| Canda, total | 833,578,000 | 102\% | s94,891,0 | 100 |

Bank of Montreal Says Canadian Business Activity Maintains Fairly Satisfactory Level
The Bank of Montreal, in its "Business Summary" issued April 22, states that the political tension in Europe and the fact that winter has lingered longer than usual have combined to curtail the normal expansion of Canadian business
at this season. However, a fairly satisfactory level of activity has been maintained. The Bank further said:
Cold weather has retarded the normal purchasing of spring clothing and other seasonal goods, but otherwise retail trade has not been unsatisfactory; in March the sales of departmental stores were less than $1 \%$ factory the sales for March, 1938. Considering all circumstances, merchants found the special Easter trade quite substantial and the impending visit of Their Majesties is providing a wecome sar been possible only in the localities. Cultivation of the the seeding season promises to be abnormally late, but in the Prairie Provinces at least this is not now considered an unmixed evil.
The gold mining industry still prospers, but there has been some abate ment in the production of base metals in the first quarter of the year, and a fall in the price of copper is an adverse factor. In Eastern Canada the lumber industry is still stack; in British Columbia, thanks to an output.
In the manufacturing field there has been no material change in the situation since the beginning of the yer
are operating at below $75 \%$ of capacity.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday April 28








Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday April 28-Concluded

Industrial Stocks and Bonds




## Water Bonds

| Alabams Wat Serv 58.1957 tahtabula Wat Wks 58.58 Atlantle County Wat 58 ' 58 | ${ }_{100}^{\text {Bld }}$ |  | New York What Serv 5 s ' 51 Newport Water Co 5s 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 103 \\ 99 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ohio Cuttes Water $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ '53Onio Valiey Watet $5 \mathrm{~s}-1954$ Ohio Valley Water 5s-1954Ohto Water Service 58_1958 Ore-Wash Wat Serv 581957 |
| m |  |  |  |
| 58 sertes C.........- 1957 | 105 |  |  |
| 58 serles B.-.-...... 1954 | 100 | 1041/2 |  |
| $51 / 98$ series |  |  |  |
| Butier Water Co 58.--1957 | 10 |  | Penna State Water1st coll trust 41/4s_-1966 |
| 1981 | 106 | 107 | Peoria Water Works Co- |
| Chester Wat Serv 43/68 58 | 104 | 106 |  |
| City of New Castie Water |  |  |  |
| 58.....---......-- 1941 |  |  |  |
| ty Water |  |  |  |
| 5 s series B......... 19 | 101 | - | Prior iten 58_........ 1948 Phia Suburb Wat 491965 |
| 1st 5s serles O.....- 1957 | 105 |  |  |
| Community Water Service |  |  | Phila Suburb Wat 48_-1965 Pinellas Water Co 53/58_ '59 |
| $51 / 2 \mathrm{P}$ serles | 64 | 69 | Pittsburgh sub Wat 58 ' 58 Planfteld Union Wat 5 s ' 6 |
| Bs Beries A | 69 |  |  |
| nnellasplle Water 5s 1939 | 100 | 74 | Plainfteld Union Wat 58 ' 61 <br> Richmond W W Co 5s_1957 Roch \& L Ont Wat 5s_1938 |
| enwich |  |  |  |
| 58 series A .----.--- 1952 | 10.13/4 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1033 / 4 \\ 103 \end{array}\right\|$ | St Joseph Wat 4a ser A- 66 scranton Gas \& Water Co 19 |
| 58 series untington |  |  |  |
|  | 1011/4 | $\therefore$ | Scranton-Spring Brook |
| A | 103 |  |  |
| 68.-.-.-----------1982 | $1041 / 2$ |  | Water Aervice $5 s_{2}$ 1961 18t \& ref 5 s A ....._1967 Shenango Val $4 s$ ser B 1961 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | South Bay Cons Wat $58: 50$ Sprling Clty Wat 49 A' 56 |
|  | 106 |  |  |
| dianapolis W W Secur |  | 102 |  |
|  | 105 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| komo | 105 | 1071/4 |  |
| bland Wat |  |  |  |
| Middlesex Wat Co $51 / 68$ ' 57 | 107 | 100 | WV Va Water Serv 4s _ 1961 Western N Y Water Co- |
| Monmouth Consol W 58 '56 | 96 |  |  |
| Monongahela Valle |  |  | 59 series B.......-- 1950 |
| 51/28--..-......--- 1950 | 1023 |  | 18t mtge 5 s |
| organtown Water 58 | 1051/2 |  |  |
| Muncle Water Works 59 '65 | 1051/2 | --- | Westmoreland Water 58 ' 52 |
|  | 101 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9196 |  |
|  | 91 |  |  |

[^2]
## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL \& CO., INC.
62 willam St, N. Y.
Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds


CURRENT NOTICES
-The eight annual field day of The Municipal Bond Club of New York is to be held at the Ridgewood Country Club in Ridgewood, New Jersey, on Friday, May 19, L. Walter Dempsey of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., Chairman of the field day committee, has announced. Other members \& Trust Co. Daniel E.. Fitzpatrick, Phelps. Fenn \& Co.; Fred M. Grim shaw, Barr Bros. \& Co., Inc.; Henry L. Harris, Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Ghaw, Barr Mros. \& McDermott. Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Roger S. Phelps, Campbell, Phelps \& Co.; George R. Waldmann, Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.; and Harley A. Watson, Eldredge \& Co.
An incer-city golf match will be a feature of the day, with the opposing team to be selected from among the members of a delegation of guests from the municipal bond groups of Cleveland, Cincinnati. Toledo and Detroit. Golf awards for the day will include first and second prizes for low gross, low net and match play versus par, as well as kickers handicap, longes drive and visitor's prizes. Trading on the outing "stock exchange" will be for a 1939 Ford V-8 convertible sedan, according to the announcement. -Burton Tilden has resigned as a po to become associated with the Chicago office of Ernst \& Co. Mr. Tilden prior to his association with Hoyne, Mellinger \& Co. was with Winthrop, Mitchell \& Co. and has been on La salle Street since 1921. He is a charter member of the Bond Traders Club of Chicago and a member of the Bond Club of Chicago.
Ernst \& Co. are members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, the New York Curb Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.
-Laurence C. Keating, formerly associated with Wood, White \& Co., is now in the bond depa
York Stock Exchange.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTIIITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-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. 4026 to 4027 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 2,195,000$.
Red Rock Bottlers, Inc. (2-4026. Form A-1), of Atlanta, Ga., has filed a revistration statement covering 52,000 shares of si par common stocke
which will bo offered at 83.75 per 8 hare or at market when and if markeet


 named underwriters. Filed April 22, 1939 .
(Curtis B.) Dall Corp. (2-4027, Form A-1) of Dover, Del., has filed a
egistration statement covering 400,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value common registration statement con
stock and 300,000 warrants to buy common stock.
Of the 400,000 shares of common stock to be offered 100,000 will be offered Of the 400,00 shares of common stock to be offered 100,000 will be offered
initially. by Mayhew \& Reily, The firm also will offer initially 100,000
warrants to buy the share warrants to buy the shares. The offering will be in units of one share of common stock and one warrant to buy an additional share of seing $\$ 5$.
offering price of the units be beffered by the issuer to the holders
The remaining 300,000 shares will be The remaining 300,000 shares will be offered by the issuer to the holders
of the 300,000 warrants at $\$ 5$ a share. The 200,000 of the 300,000 warrants of the 300,000 warrants at $\$ 5$ a share. The 200,000 of the 300,000 warrants
not offered initially by the underwriters will be issued to the underwriters and Mr. Dall.
Proceeds of the issue will be used for working capital. Curtis B. Dall is
President of the company. Mayhew \& Reily named an underwriter and President of the company. Mayhew \& Reily named an unde
Curtis B. Dall may be an underwriter. Filed April 26, 1939.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of April 22, page 2413.

B Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Bondholders Urge Sale A bondholders' protective committee filed April 21 an amendment covering certificates of deposit for $\$ 48,267,000$ of 1 st mtge . series A $5 \%$ bonds of 1953 . The amendment advised strongly that the company be reorganized by a straight action for sale under the mortgage rather thanunder Federal statutes. If attempted under the statutes, the committee
said, the reorganization would have "very expensive, dilatory and negatory results.'
The group of bondholders desiring that the assets be put up for sale Continental Life Insurance Co.. Empire Life Insurance Co., London Life Continental Life Insurance Co.. Empire Life Insurance Co. Life Insurance Co. of Canada, North American Life Assurance Co., Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Sun Life Assurance Co., and Royal Securities Corp.

Acme Wire Co.-New Stock to Be Traded on CurbThe voting trust agreement under which the shares of common stock (par $\$ 20$ ) of the company are deposited will expire by limitation as to time
on May 1, 1939, and, in conjunctien with the recent change in capitalization approved by stockholders, the company will, on and after May 1 ,
1939 , issue two shares of its "new" common stock, par value $\$ 10$ in ex1939, issue two shares of its "new" common stock, par value $\$ 10$, in excommon stock (par \$20).
Accordingly, the voting trust certificates for the present common stock
(par value $\$ 20$ ) will be removed from unlisted trading on the New York (par value \$20), will be removed from unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange, effective at the opening of business on May 1 ,
which time the
new unlisted trading in substitution therefor. Upon admission to dealings of the "new" common stock, the Committee on Security Rulings of the Curb
will rule that transactions therein must be settled by delivery of certificate for said stock.-V. 148, p. 889.

Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc.-Par Value ChangedChange in par value of company's stock from no par to $\$ 1$ par was ap-
proved at annual stockholders' meeting held on April 26 .-V.147, p. 3301 .
Affiliated Fund, Inc.-Debentures Sold-An additional issue of $\$ 500,00041 / 2 \% 10$-year secured convertible debentures, due 1949, has been sold at par and int. by a group of investment houses headed by Lord, Abbett \& Co.
The debs. are part of a $\$ 4,000,000$ issueregistered Nov 10,1938 . A total of
$\$ 1,000,000$ of this issue is now outstanding, a block of $\$ 500$,000 having been offered last January. Subsequent to this financing company has debentures outstanding in a total amount of $\$ 6.998,200$, consisting of $11,000,060$ 41/2 $\%$ 10-year secured convertible debentures and $\$ 5,998,200$
$5 \% 10$-year secured convertible debentures. Proceeds of the $\$ 500,000$ issue $5 \%$ 10-year secured convertible debentures. Proceeds of
will be used for investment purposes.-V. 148, p. 1791 .

- Air Reduction Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) -EArnings -

 Reserves-

Net profit before Federal taxes
Estimated Federal taxes $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 2 3 2 , 8 4 3}$
Net profits earned on $\$ 1,027,255$ \$795,591 $\$ 1,950,939$ \$1,430,231
 $x$ Based on three-for-one split-up.-V. 148, p. 2413.
Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings-


## Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-  Operating exps. and tax- Provision for deprec <br> Gross income Interest and other fixed charges <br> Net income-----------Balance $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { V. } 148, \text { p. } 21070 \\ & \$ 172,049 \\ & \$ 14,122 \\ & \$ 1,373,536 \\ & \$ 1,198,815\end{aligned}$

Alleghany Corp.-Collateral Transferred-New TrusteeCorporation has notifified the New York Stock Exchange that on March 9 ,

 the amount of $81,000,000$ to
collateral under said indenture
Holders of 20 -vear collateral trust convertible $5 \%$ bonds due June 1 , 1949 are being notified that the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New tion of Guaranty appointed trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Guaranty Trust Co. of N
April 14,1939 .
v. $148, \mathrm{p} .2413$.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-



$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { exps. \& } \& \text { tax (except } & 16,531,309 & 18,464,661 & 16,092,844 & 10,723,741\end{array}$
 Total
Deb. int.
\& amort.of dis-
$\$ 1,222,906$
$\$ 2,044,928$
$\$ 1,889,897$
$\$ 1,060 ; 615$ count \& expense. or Miscellaneous charges-:-

 Orders booked for the quarter amounted to $\$ 19,517,521$, slightly over the
$\$ 19,314,557$ bookkings in the same period of 1938 . Unfilled orders on March 31, 1939 totaled $\$ 12,367,518$, as compared with $\$ 20,248,025$ on March 31,1938 , and $810,411,411$ at the close of 1938 .
The decrease in net income in the current three months of 1939 contrasted with the same period in 1938, as shown in the foregoing table, was caused wrincipally by (1) the decrease of $131,2 \%$ in billings, (2) higher ratio
of operating cost due to lower volume of production, and (3) reduction made of operating cost due to lower volume of production, and (3) reduction made
in prices of certain units in the tractor and farm implement division effective in 1938 , subsequent to the first quarter.
On March 311939 the total number. of employees was 12,839 as com-
pared with 15.40 on March 31,1938 and 11,51 on Dee. 31,1938 . The The current and working assets March 101939 were $\$ 57,926,920$ and

Alton RR.-Earnings-

|  |  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | 304,900 | \$1,199,072 | ,434,327 |  |
| Net ${ }_{\text {Net }}$ | 6,995 | der90,715 | 151,253 | der35,702 |
| ,om from |  |  |  |  |
| et from railw | 720,71 | def 168.153 | 53,027 |  |
| Net after rents | det50,721 | def168,153 | 453,027 | 0.7 |

Aluminum Co. of America-Directorate IncreasedStockholders on April 20 authorized the creation of a 10 -man board of
directors and elected two vice-Presidents, George $J$ Stanley and I W directors and elected two Vice-Presidents,
Wilson, as the new members- $\mathbf{V} \quad 148, \mathrm{p} 2252$

American Bemberg Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 83.50 per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock. par 8100 , payable May 11 to
holders of record May 4. This payment will clear all arrearages up through holders of record May 4. This payment
Jan. 1, 1939. See also V. 147, p. 3755 .
American District Telegraph Co. (N. J.) (\& Controlled Cos.)-Earnings-
 Opers. exps., incl. repairs.
res. for depr., rent for
$\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { res. } \\ \text { lease of plants taxes, } \\ \text { miscell. interest, } & \text { \&c- } & \text { 7,500,807 } & 7,127,477 & 6,651,177 & 6,522,341\end{array}$

 Balance............. $\begin{aligned} & \$ 315,424 \\ & \$ 430,596 \\ & \$ 577,916 \\ & \$ 519,155\end{aligned}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 a acch work. funds in hands of em-
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cash in banks....- } \\ \text { Prepald rents, } \mathrm{ins} \text {. } & 082,851 \quad 1,600,735\end{array}$ prems., develop.
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { prems., develoD. } \\ \text { expenses, \&c.-. }\end{array} & 79,940 & \mathbf{7 0 , 8 9 6}\end{array}$

Total...........25,506,124 $\overline{24,909,902}$ Total..........25,506,124 $\overline{24,909,902}$ a After reserve for doubtful accts. b Represented by $104,746508-1000$
hares, no par value.-V. 146, p. 3170.

American \& Foreign Power, Inc.-Annual ReportIn the 1938 annual report issued April 28, C. E. Calder. President, reports that the balance of consolldated income arter interest and other
charges but before exchange adjustments was $\$ 5,916.594$, against $86,153.093$ in the previous year. After exchange adjustments on working capital and
other direct charges and credits, consolidated surplus increased $\$ 4,171,376$, against $84,318,639$ in 1937 .
Gross orerating revenues of subsidiaries decreased, due to Palling ex-
change values $\$ 2,353,546$ or $3.8 \%$, to $\$ 59,808,648$. If calculated on a change values, $\$ 2,353,546$, or $3.8 \%$ orio $\$ 59,808$, 648 . If calculated on a
basis comparable with last year (excluding the effect of reduced exchange
 Income of company itself from subsidiaries decreased from $810,502,438$ in 1937 to
Customers increased $3.7 \%$ to $1,304,900$ of which $1,235,893$ were supp1ied
with electric service. Passengers carried increased $11.2 \%$ to 882.522 .612. Generating station output (including power purchased) of all subsidiaries except those in the Shanghai area increased $5.6 \%$. while the generating station output was $3,104,194,000$ kilowatt-hours as compared with 3,031 ,-
846,000 kilowatt-hours in 1937 , ${ }^{846,000}$ kiliowatt-hours in 193
 indebtedness to $\$ 26,500,000$. reducing the origina $\$$ these funds were provided from earnings. No dividends were pald during 1938 because of the continued necessity of conserving all avalable cash resources to meet necessary construction reerties of the subsidiaries are being well maintained and that capital expennish service to the public ${ }^{\text {Thinimum consistent with the obligation to fur- }}$ at the end of 1938 included $\$ 13,010,440$ United States currency, which is an increase of $\$ 917$. banks and $\$ 40,300,000$ by Electric Bond \& Share Co., become payable on
Oct 26,1939 , but the report states it is reasonable to assume that they may Oct. $26,1939$.
Thite report refers to the agreements recently concluded between the United States and Brazil, which provide, among oother things, for the exto the extent of s1, 200 , 00 for thport pank or freing Brazilian exchange. the undertaking by the Export-Import Bank to assist in the financing of ruture exports, the proposal to ask Congress for authority to provide up to part of Brazil to accord American investors equal treatment to that accorded tts own nationals. The hope is expressed that these arrangements will make it possibibe to receive currently the earnings accruing on the company's blocked in that country. At the date of the report the subsidiaries of the company have approximately $\$ 5.200,000$ of cash blocked in Brazil. .
 $22,000 \mathrm{kw}$. at the time of the hostilities in 1937 from a high or $156,000 \mathrm{kw}$.
has now gone back to $145,000 \mathrm{kw}$. and the situation is reaching the point has now gone back to. $145,000 \mathrm{kw}$. and the situation is reaching the point
where 1 will be neessary to resume work on the project for the nee 15,000
then kw. installation started in March, 1937 , but suspended as a result of the
hostilities. hostilities.
Gross operating revenues of the Shanghai subsidiaries for the three months
ended March 31, 1939, expressed in U . . dollars, increased $39 \%$ over those
 increased $29 \%$ This improvement in' U. S. dollar equivalent of the earn-
ings, despite a drop of almost $50 \%$ in the value of the Chinese dollar, was nggs, essite a drop or aboost mentioned increased volume of business and surcharges to existing rates granted to generally compensate for increased expenses caused by the exchange factor.
The report refers to a new law for the
The report refers to a new law for the regulation of the electric industry nationsico which became effective in February, it have not been issued and until they are it will be im-
late possible to judge the full effect of the law.
The report comments on the exchanke
The report comments on the exchange situation in the 13 countries in
 dirficulty, has at times boen further complicated by restrictions upon the
transfer of exchange from certain of the countries. The company, being transser of exchange from certain of the countries. The company, being currencies and the ability to convert such currencies into U. S. dollars to meet its U . S. dollar obligations and requirements, is adversely affected by etransfer of exchange from any country in which a subsidiary is located. A chart included in the report-shows that the gross operating revenues for 1938 would have been $\$ 50,000,000$ greater than reported if cal of ated

 of the system. Such obligations, which were booked originally as being
equivalent to U . $\mathbf{S}$. dollars $\$ 49,272,386$, are equivalent at current exchange rates to $\$ 30,485,335$. No effect has been given in the accounts to this reduction of $\$ 18,787,051$. currency continue to improve and operating results of subsidiaries in local farrly stable since in countries where, subsidiarites operate have remained farrly stable since the break in values
1937 and early 1938 .-V. 147 , p. 4047 .
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.

 Total profit before de-
preciation \& Federal income taxProv. for depreciation:-:
Profit on sale of secur-:-

| \$93.851 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Net profit before Fed.
eral income taxes. \$20,132
$\$ 84,403 \times \$ 165,053$ $x$ Indicates loss.-V. 148, p. 2109.

| American Genera3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ |  |  | arnin |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 170,398 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 133,227 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \$ 228.829 \\ 9,260 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1936} 833.082$ |
|  |  |  |  | +156.257 |
| Int. earned on bocks- |  |  |  |  |
| Int. rec'd on intermed. credits. | --:- | -115 | 3,798 | 5,3441,412 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total income Operating expenses Interest on debentures. Interest paid to banks. Taxes pd. at source \& holders $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 174,263 \\ 65,084 \end{array}$ | $\$ 133,342$108,839 | \$241,8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,10\% $\overline{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3,94 | 4,841 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on 1st mtge. \& other nc. from the Fifty Pine St. Cor ( $100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for res. for net reo |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| duction in surplus of 50 PineSt.Oorp.during |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the three mos. ended March 31, 1936 |  | * |  | 2,8 |
| Net credited to surp. |  |  |  |  |

Consolidated Statement of Surplus 3 Months Ended March 31, 1939
(Corporation and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary)
$U n$ distributed
Profits $\mathbb{E}$
Capital
Balance, Dec. 31, 1938..................efs1,639.005 $\begin{gathered}\text { Income } \\ \$ 25,797,954 \\ \text { Surplus }\end{gathered}$
Excess of inc. over exps.
March 31.1939....... $\$ 91,438$
Net loss on sales of secs.
for three mos. ended
for three mos. ended
on avge. cost basis__ 52,814
Adjustm't of res. for def'd charges.--

# $\$ 38.624$ 655 <br> $\$ 39,279$ 

def\$1,599,727
Excess of cost of pref. \& com. stocks,
repurch. \& held in treas. over par
repurch. \& held in treas. over par
values thereof ( $\$ 1$ and 10 c . per sh.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { respectively } \\ \text { Adjustments applicable to prior years } & 5,051 & \$ 46,659 \\ 9,330\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bal. before deducting div } \text { paid on } \\ \text { preferred stock }\end{array} \text { - } \$ 1,604,778 & \$ 25,741,965 & 24,137,187\end{array}$ Dividend on preferred stock paid March 1, 1939.................. 95,614 Balance, March 31, 1939-1...-.
Note-Calculating general market securities at market quotations and the investment in the common stock of First York Corp. at net underlying asset amoun
 \$5,999,723 $\$ 5,457,601$
52,814
Net loss on sales of securities for the period, as shown above.

| Consolidated Balance Şheet March 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19391938 | 1939 1938 |
| Assets- \$ | Liablities- |
| Cash in banks....- $\quad 230,482 \quad 1,769,387$ | Accts.pay.for secs. |
| Acets. \& divs. rec 101,423 65,793 | purch.-not rec. 4,963 . 34,230 |
| Gen. market secss $19,846,00411,855,344$ | Notes pay. to bks. 4,800,000 |
| Partic. in intermed. <br> credits 22,981$\quad 34,836$ | Due for secs.loaned against cash.... ........ 75,000 |
| Acct. rec. under | Other accts. pay, |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { contra, incl. int } \\ \text { to July } 29,37 & 308,667 & 308,667\end{array}$ | accrued exps. \& taxes |
| to July 29, '37-- $308,667 \quad 308,667$ |  |
| Invest. in First | Res. for taxes, ex- |
| York Corp com. <br> 'stock | traord. legal, ac- |
| Inv. in The Fifty Pine St. Corp | \& Oth. contings- 209,488 184,321 |
|  | nrealized deprec. |
|  | 1 Gen. Market |
|  | Securs. owned_Dr 4677,375Dr8478,730 |
|  | Excess of cost of |
|  | invest. in First York. Corp.oom. |
|  | stk. over carry- |
|  | ing amt__....-DT1,322,347Dr 1,85^,046 |
|  | Pret. stk. (\$1 par)- 181,997. 188,653 |
|  | Com. stk. (10c. |
|  | par)--...----- $156,396 \quad 160,811$ |
|  | Surplus_....-.-...-24,041,573 25,985,789 |
|  | Total.......... 23,489,362 16, |

Total_....... $\overline{23,489,362} \overline{16,486,131} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{23,489,362} \overline{16,486,13}$ V. 148, p. 871.

American Hide \& Leather Co.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended- Mar. 31 '39 Mar. $31^{\prime}$ '38 $\quad$ Lar. 31 '37 Mar. 31 '36 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Oper. profit after repairs, } \\ \text { depr. \& res. for exps } & \$ 641,454 & \text { loss } \$ 450,414 & \$ 343,316 & \mathbf{x} \$ 517,119 \\ \text { Reserved for inc. taxes -- } & 128,291 & & \mathbf{5 1 , 4 9 7} & 77,568\end{array}$
Net profit
$\$ 513,163$ loss $\$ 450,414 \bar{y} \$ 291,818$ \$439,550 x Includes $\$ 72,924$ of non-recurring income, of which $\$ 20,391$ was reported but not segregated in the report for the first six months of the fiscal
year. y No provision has been made for any surtax on undistributed
profits. V. 148, p. 722 . rofits.-V. 148 , p. 722.
American Ice Co.-Debentures Called-
Company announced that $\$ 400.000$ principal amount of its $5 \%$ sinking
und debentures, due 1953, have been drawn by lot for redemption on June fund debentures, due 1953 , have been drawn by lot for redemption on June
1,1939 , at $1021 / 2$. Payment will be made upon surrender of the debentures 1, 1939, at $1021 / 2$ Payment will be made upon surrender of the debentures Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, or, at the option of the holder,
at the New York office of Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co. Upon redemption of these debentures there will remain outstanding.
$\$ 932,000$ princt pal amount out of an original issue amounting to $\$ 6,000,000$
issued in 1928.-V. 148, p. 1630 .
American Light \& Traction Co.-New Directors-
Three new directors were elected at the recent annual meeting as a result of the Securities and Exchange Commission's recent ruling in regard to banking directors. Duxley B. W. Brown, son of Franklin Q. Brown, a former director, was elected as was Frank L. Conrad, Vice-President of
Michigan Consolidated Gas OO and Angus MacArthur, Vice-President of
Koppers Co. They succeded Howard Bruce of Baltimore, W. Gt DuningKoppers Co. They succeeded Howard Bruce of Baltimore, W. G: Duning-
American Metal Co., Ltd.-No Common DividendDirectors at their meeting held April 27 took no action with regard to
payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. A regular payment of a dive of 25 cents per share was paid on March 1 , last. See
quarterly dividend
V. 147, p. 3445 for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 148 . p. 1631 .
American Meter Co.-Dividend Increased-
American Meter Co.- Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
50 cents payable June 15 to holders of record May 31. This compares with 50 cents paid on March 15 last and on Dec. 21 , $1938 ; 40$ cents paid on Oct. \$1, 1938; 30 cents on July 15 and April 15, 1938 , and a special dividend of
$\$ 1$ in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share paid on

## American Stove Co.-Earnings-

| Catendar Years- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales, less discounts, returns and al- |  |  |  |
| Cost of goods sold, excl | 8,312,380 | \$12,562,119 | 8,062,454 |
| Selling, distribution and advertising. | 2,051,332 | 1,908,376 | 1,501,609 |
| Administrative and general | 187,691 | 603.403 | 534,537 |
| Charges for depreciation | 392,587 | 349.881 | 316,166 |
| (\%perating profit | $\$ 90,294$ 35,740 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,382,232 \\ 57,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,535,260 \\ 51,373 \end{array}$ |
| Total income | \$126.034 | \$1,439,352 | \$1,586,633 |
| Other deductions | 42,249 | 58,250 | 46,330 |
| Federal income | 11,069 | 216,000 | 245,128 |
| Surtax on undistributed profits |  | 51,000 | 66,782 |
| Underprovision for prior year | 25,03 | 948 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net profit | \$47,680 | \$1,113,153 | \$1,228,391 |
| Dividends | 215,996 | 755,986 | 755,986 |


| alance Sheet as of Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current assets: | 1938 | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | Liartilies- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ac |  |  |
| Cash--...- | 06, | 413,723 |  |  |  |
| Recelvablesius. | 1,618,050 | 1,153,054 | ${ }_{\text {lax }}^{\text {stock and }}$ taxes on inco | 136,770 | 140,507 |
| Othentersories | 3.067,40 |  | ederal |  |  |
|  |  | 97,460 |  |  |  |
| Other assets-Property, plant\& equipment (net) |  |  | Reserves-..... |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{6,577} 16$ | C | 5.399, |  |
| Deterred charges.. |  |  |  |  | 785,365 |
|  |  |  | recap. May $5,{ }^{\prime} 33$ | 784, |  |
| Total_-.......-12,361,518 $12,528,006$ Total.......... $12,361,51812,528,006$ y Represented by 539,990 shares of common stock without nominal or |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| par value, stated value $\$ 10$ per share. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend Halved- |  |  |  |  |  |
| stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 18. This compares with 20 cents paid on Jan 14 last: 10 cents paid on Oct 14 and April15, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and a dividend of 50 cents per share paid on Dec. $24,1937 .-\mathrm{V}, 147$, p. 3903 . |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Stores Co.-Sales- |  |  |  |  |  |


American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Note Issue of $\$ 8,000,000$ A pproved by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order allowing
the declaration regarding the issue and sale of $\$ 8,000$, 000 of promissory notes to become effective. The notes are to be secured by cortain collateral, to bear interest at $3 \%$ per annum, and to be payable as forlows: $\$ 160.000$
semi-annually from the date of issue and the remaining balance five years semi- -annually from the date of issue and the remaining balance five years
from the date The notes are to be issued to rive certain banks as follows: Chemical noj; National City Bank, New York. $\$ 1,700,000$ : New York Trust Co. $\$ 1,200,000$; Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., $\$ 1,200,000$. March 1, 1939 , the foregoing banks have agreed to loan the sum in question As required by the
As required by the loan agreement, the proceeds of the loan, together
with $\$ 250.000$ of current funds, will be used to discharge all the presently outstanding bank loans, totaling, w8il.250,000. At the present time, company
is is indebted to the is indebted to the same five lending banks in the amount of $\$ 6,000,000$, The notes will be secures by certan specified collateral consisting of portfolio securities of subsidiaries Comical Bank \&o Trust Co. Will act
as depositary of the collateral. The collateral presently to be deposited is depositary

Total to be pledged
carried on books of issue.
a Amount at which
Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended April 22, 1939 , totaled $40,938,000$ Wilowatt hours, an increase of $7.3 \%$ over the output of $38,148,000$ kilowatt Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows
Week Ended- 1939
April $1 .-45,840,000$
April
Aprii $8-\cdots-40,686,000$
April $15-.-41,992,000$
April $22---40,938,000$

> 1938
$38,212,000$
$39,779,000$
$38,685.000$
$38,148,000$ 1937
$48,157,000$
$49,946,000$
$49,814,000$
$50,000,000$ 1936
$39,040,00$
$45,072,00$

$46,512,00$ |  | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00 | $39,960,000$ |
| $37,670,000$ |  |
| 00 | $39,135,000$ |

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
For the week ended April 21, Associated Gas \& Electric System reports
net electric output of $90,394,010$ units (kwh.). This is an increase of 10 ,


## V. 148, p. 2415.

Ann Arbor RR.-Annual Report-



## Arizona Edison Co., Inc.-Earnings-

| Calendar Y |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating | 5 | $\$ 1,580.047$ |
| Operation- | 798,028 |  |
| Taxes, other than Fed | 180,093 | 1157.411 |
| Provision for deprec | 229.713 | 197.506 |
| Net income from ope | $\$ 260.056$ <br> 25,684 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 248,156 \\ \hline 1,970\end{array}$ |
| Gross incom |  | \$280,126 |
| Interest on 1st mort | 89 | 137,989 |
| on reacqu |  |  |
| iscellaneous intere | 8,130 |  |
| ederal income tax | 5,278 | 8.596 11.919 |
|  |  |  |
| Earneed surplus, Jan | 45,835 | 57,757 |
| Miscellaneous additions to earned surpl | 1.261 |  |

Earned surplus balance, Dec. 31.............. $\$ 177,035, \$ 145,835$ Assts-Fixed aseote 01,00 Dec. 31, 1938
A8sts-Fixed assets, $\$ 5,090,444$; investments, $\$ 2,504$; special deposits. \$857; cash \$125, 319: accounts, warrants and notes receivable (net),
 Liabilites-runded debt, $\$ 4.584,250 ;$ accounts and wages payable,
$80.794 ;$ accrued taxes
$\$ 622.97 ;$ accrued interest on first mortgage bonds,
 depocits, $\$ 8,508$; provision for Federal income taxes, $\$ 5,278$. onther 1 Itabilitites
 (104,902 no par shares) $\$ 3524$ 510; earned surplus $\$ 177035 ;$ def

## Arizona Power Corp.-Earnings-

| 3 Months Ended March 31 Operating revenues. | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 . \\ & \mathbf{S 1 4 8 9 4} \\ & \hline 1894 \end{aligned}$ | $\times 1938$ $\$ 131,33 \mathrm{~S}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses and taxes | $\begin{array}{r} 8148,494 \\ 97,678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,599 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Operating income | \$50.815 711 | $\$ 42,340$ 1,852 |
| Gross income |  |  |
| Interest on long-term deo | 40 |  |
| Taxes assumed on interest |  |  |
| Miscellaneousd | 531 |  |

 $x 1938$ figures restated for comparative purposes, $y$ Net income is appro-
priated for sinking fund purposes to the full extent of the corporation'se sinking fund requirements, and is a prior charge to the declaration and payment of any dividends.-V. 148, p. 2111.
Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. expo., incl. taxes
Pros. retire res
Net oper revenues
Rent from iease of plant
$\$ 218,582$
$\$ 180,157$
$\$ 3,202,814$
$\$ 3,272,199$ Net oper revenues-
Rent from iease of plant


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. on mortgage bonds, |  |  |  |  |
| er int. \& deduct | ${ }_{C r 420}^{8.121}$ | Cr692 | 59 | 114 |

$\times$ Net income-

x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31 , 1939, amounted to
$\$ 1,186,581$, after giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred $\$ 1,186,581$, after giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred tock and 1.50 a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on
Aprile $1,1939.0$ Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 148, $\mathbf{p}$. 793, 1632, 1468 .
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Earnings-
(Incl. Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry. and Panhandle \& Santa Fe Ry.)
 Railway oper. expeness.
Railway tax accruals.
$\begin{array}{llllllllll} & 90,699 & 06,232 & 243.506 & 324,852\end{array}$
Net ry. oper. income- $\$ 108,218 \quad \mathbf{z} \$ 521,378 \quad \mathbf{z} \$ 7,668 \quad \mathbf{z \$ 2 , 6 4 9 , 1 8 0}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Includes for 1939 and 1938 respectively $\$ 351,587$ and $\$ 376,213$ repre-
senting accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.
$\boldsymbol{y}$ Includes for 1939 and 1938 respectively $\$ 1,026,005$ and $\$ 1,106,187$ representing acciruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the nemployment Insurance Acts.
$\mathbf{z}$ Indicates deficit.

JInterest-
The interest due May 1 , 1939, on the $4 \%$ 100-year adjustment bonds,
due 1995 , 'stamped,", will be paid on that date. due 1995, "stamped," will be paid on that date. York Stock Exchangerules that beginning with Exchange contracts on May 1 1939, the $4 \% 100$-year adjustment bonds, due ang., "'platn"," shall be dealt in "and 'interest," able November annually.

Armstrong Cork Co.-Interim DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the was made on March 1, last: a final dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dee. 22 . last, and a dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on March 1 , ig38.
During the year 1937 dividends totaling $\$ 2.50$ per share were distributed. -V. 148, p. 1469.
 $-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1946$.
Atlanta Terminal Co- $\$ 1,600,000$ Bonds Awarded-No Public Offering-Company awarded an issue of $\$ 1,600,000$ 30 -year $4 \%$ bonds to Dick \& Merle-Smith at a slight premium. The issue will not be reoffered. Proceeds will be used to refund existing bond issues.
The issue is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Com
mission.-V. $124, \mathrm{p} .1215$.
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-
Period. End. Mar. 31- 1939-Month-1938 1939-3 Mos - 1938 Operating revenues.... $85,200,123$
Operating expenses....
3,$387 ; 793$

 Net ry. oper. inc
$-\mathrm{V} .148 . \mathrm{p} .1946$.
Baldwin Locomotive Works (\& Subs.) -BookingsThe dollar value of orders taken in March by the Baldwin Locomotive nounced on April 21 as $\$ 3,587,725$ as compared with $\$ 2,902,469$ for March, 1938. month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first three months or 1939 to $\$ 21,621,507$ as compared with $\$ 8,822,312$ in the same period of last year.
Oonsolidated shipments, including Midvale, in March amounted to shipments for the first three months of 1939 aggregated $55.680,468$ as compared with $\$ 10.518,783$ for the first three months of 1938 . On March 31,1939 consompared with $\$ 13,401,321$ on Jan. 1,1939 and $\$ 22.196 .563$ on March 31, 1938 .
All figures are without intercompany eliminations.

New Secretary-
The company announced on "April 27 the resignation, effective May 31. company, and as D . MacGililivray as vice-President and secretary or the Oharles E. Acker, at present Treasurer of the company, was elected Secretary of the parent company and of each of its. subsidiaries, to fill the
vacancies caused by Mr. MacGillivray's resignation.-V. 148, p. 1794.

## Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Period End. Mar. 31- 1939-Month-1938 } \\
\text { Freight revenues }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Period End. Ma } \\
& \text { Freight revenues } \\
& \text { Passenger revenu }
\end{aligned}
$$ Passenger reve

Mail revenues Express revenues.-...-
All other oper. revenues. Ry. oper. revenues_-.
Maint. of way \& strucs_
Maintenance of equipt Maintenance of equipt.-
Traffic expense
Transport'n-rail Transport'n-rail line.Transport' expenses Net rev. from ry. ope Railway tax accruals. Equipment rents (net)
Joint facility rents (net)

Net ry. oper. income. $\$ 2,025490 \quad \$ 420,978$ \$4,956,668 $\times \$ 202,938$ $x$ Indicates defficit.-V. 148, p. 2415.
Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross oper. revenues_- } & \$ 15,170 & \$ 651,051 & 1,865,833 & \$ 2,19,243 \\ \text { Oper. exps. (incl. maint. } & 384,107 & 399,015 & 1,076,687 & 1,210,128\end{array}$





## Barber Asphalt Corp.-Earnings-

 (Formerly The Barber Co., Inc.)$\begin{array}{llll}-P e r i o d ~ E n d . ~ M a r . ~ 31-~ & 1939-3 ~ M o s .-1938 ~ & \text { 1939-12 Mos-1938 }\end{array}$ | Net losses, \&c..........- |
| :--- |
| taxe |
| $\$ 100,652$ | Note-No deduction has been made from the earnings to cover surtax on

undistributed profits.-V. 148, p. 2256 .

Barnsdall Oil Co.-Borrows from Banks-
The company has completed arrangements with binks to increase its loans from $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 7,500,000$ to be funded over a period of eight
years, according to a statement by William D. Loucks, Chairman of the Board. The first series of the new loan will become due May 1, 1942 . The additional borrowing, it was explained, will strengthen the company
cash position in view of unsettled world conditions.-V. 148, p. 1470.

Batavian Petroleum Co.-Debentures Issued The company in January, 1939, issued F1. $100,000,00031 / \% \%$ debentures due Feb. ${ }_{\text {I }}{ }_{\text {Transport }}{ }^{1964 \text { Trading Co., Ltd. Beginning Feb. 1, 1945, and annually }}$
thereaftor it is intended to redeem Fl. $5,000,000$. The issue was taken The company in March, 1939, sold privately a further issue of F1. 75,$000,00031 / 2 \%$ debentures due March 1, 1964 , and guaranteed by the
Royal Dutch and Shell Transport companies. Beginning March 1, 1945 Royal Dutch and Shell Transport companies. Beginning March 1, 1945 ,
and annually thereafter, it is intended to redeem
$1-20 t h$ of the total amount and annually thereafter, it is is.
of the issue.-V. 148, p. 431 .

Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { March }}$ Gross from railway Net atiter rents.
From Jan $\qquad$

| 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 283,452$ | $\$ 98,060$ |
| 134,649 | 152,783 |
| 72,378 | 91,531 |
| 830,258 | 836,903 | 1937

$\$ 340,60$ Grom Jan. 1Gross from railway. Net after rents-

836,906
410,563
975,512
546,234
324,551
Belden Mfg. Co.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 10$, payable May 15 to holders of record May 5 . A dividend of stock, par $\$ 10$, payable May 15 to holders of record May 5 . A dividend of five cents was paid on Feb. 20, last, this latter being the first dividend paid
since May 16, 1938 when five cents per share was also distributed; previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were paid.-V. 148. page 724.
Bellanca Aircraft Corp.-New Vice-President-
Leighton $W$. Rogers of New York and Washington was on April 24
Bendix Aviation Corp.-Dividends Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 6 . This will be the first
dividend paid since Dec. 13, 1937, when a similar distribution was made. dividend paid since

Berlin Electric Elevated \& Underground Rys.-Fiscal Agent Resigns-
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, co-trustee,
now exercises and performs the powers and duties of fiscal agent for now exercises and performs the powers and duties of fiscal agent for
the $30-$ year first mortgage $61 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds and Speyer \& Co. has resigned as fiscal agent.-V.140, p. 1476.
Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-March-
Gross from Gross from railway Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Gross from railway Net from railway.-
Net after rents Net after rents.
$-\mathrm{V} .148, ~ p .1947$.
Bessemer Limestone \& Cement Co.-New Director-
Frank B. Warren, Vice-President in charge of sales, was elected a direc-
tor to replace William' R. Daly, President of Otis \& Co., Cleveland. $\stackrel{\text { tor to replace }}{\text { V. } 146, \text { p. }} 1231$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Earnings- } & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
 Interest charges-...-..-. and obsolescence_--- $\frac{4,247,378}{4,077,942} \frac{4,039,329}{} \frac{3,861,374}{8603,065}$ Net profit for period. $\$ 2,409,059 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 994,908 \quad \mathbf{y 8 , 2 9 3 , 8 3 3} \quad \$ 603,065$ Ears. per share on com-
mon stock outstanding $\$ 0.17$ Nil $\quad \$ 2.01$ Nil y Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
E. G. Grace, President, states:

The net income for the first quarter of 1939, after deducting dividends for that quarter on the preferred stocks, was equal to $\$ 0.17$ per share on the
common stock outstanding in the hands of the public at the end of that comarter as compared with $\$ 0.56$ per share on the common stock for the fourth quarter of 1938 . The net income for the first quarter of 1938 was
equal to $53 \%$ of the dividends for that quarter on the preferred stocks. equal to $53 \%$ of the dividends for that quarter on the preferred stocks. as compared with $\$ 162,774,713$ on Dec. 31,1938 and $\$ 99,934,192$ on March Steel production (ingots and castings) averaged approximately $53.8 \%$ of capacity, during the first quarter of 1939 as compared with $56.5 \%$ dur year. Current steel production is approximately $59 \%$ of capacity. stock and of 25 cents per share on the $5 \%$ cum pref. stock, payable in each stock and of 25 cents per share on the $5 \%$ cum pref. stock, paya
case on July 1 to holders of record on June 2.- V. 148, p. 2256 .

Bing \& Bing, Inc.-Annual Report-
(Company and Its $50 \%$ or More Owned Subsidiaries)
Statement of Consolidated Income for the Year 1938
$50 \%$ Owned Co. \& Wholly
Subsidiaries Owned Subs.
Profit from operation of properties, management Salaries \& general expense of parent company-:--Operating profit.-.-.
Depreciation of properties \& furniture \& amortiza-


Loss apportioned to outside stock interésts.

Proportionate share of net losses of $50 \%$ owned Proportionate share of net losses of 16 real estate $\$ 65,240 \quad \$ 594,751$ \begin{tabular}{lr}
$\mathbf{8 5 , 2} \overline{10}$ \& 317,646 <br>
2,408 <br>
\hline

 $\overline{\text { loss } \$ 19,970 \quad \$ 274,697}$ 

183,053 \& 537,505 <br>
1,918 \& 6,083 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


102.471

## Loss - Int. on debs., payment of $\$ 172,725$ deferred by agreement of Jan. 16, 1933

Net loss, before special items....................)
Net loss to capital surplus (after special items) der37,588 $\begin{array}{rr}, 595,026 & 1,530,952 \\ 630,310 & \text { def } 110,730\end{array}$ def2,462

Statement of Consolidated Income for
183,053
1,918
$\$ 204,942$

102,471 | 537,505 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 268,891$ | Assets Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

## 102,471

17,198 Assets-COSh in banks and on hand, $\$ 667,752 ;$ marketable securities, furniture with chat tel mortgage thereon as coulateral, $\$ 167,363$; deposit on purchase of securities, $\$ 17,500$; unexpired insurance, fuel and supplies, and real estate and leaseholds (net), $\$ 5,451,129$; furniture, furnishings \& fix-
tures in hotels and apartments (net), $\$ 271,248$; main office furniture and tures in hotels and apartments (net), $\$ 271.248$; main office furnitu
 and $\$ 43$ accrued interest payable, $\$ 25,044$; accounts payable and sundry accruals, $\$ 60,632$; $\$ 19,853$; accrued mortgage interest, real estate taxes water rates, \&c., $\$ 360,028$; accrued interest on unstamped debentures, from payabe ir and when collections are made on mortgage receivable, and other payable, made to $50 \%$; owned subsidiaries by certain of their stockholders ( $\$ 407,585$ made by companies owned by a stockholder) with accrued in
terest payable of $\$ 319,858 . \$ 1,424,133$; scrip issued (or issuable) for $7 \%$
interest on stamped debentures, from Sept. 1 , 1932 to Dec. 31,1938 ineres on stamped debentures, from sept. 1, 1932 to Dec. 31,1938 ,
$\$ 2,939,000 ;$ outside stockholders' proportionate share of the net assets, at

 loses 1 rom . operat.

Birdsboro Steel Foundry \& Machine Co.-Earnings$\times 3$ Nonths Ended March $31-$ | 1939 | ${ }_{\$ 2,578}^{1938}$ | ${ }^{1088840,404}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | -V . 148 , A . 1 . 1794 . .

## Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings-

 X Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31, 1939 , amounted to
$\$ 214,587$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, were paid on April 1,1939 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 148, p. 1794.
Borden Co.-Interim Dividend-
Dire-tors have delared an interim dividend of 30 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June to common stock, payabe June 1 to holders of record May 16 simiar
amount was paid
Dec Dec 20,1938 ; interim dividends of 30 cents were paid on sept 1 and on
June 1,1938 and previously quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share were June 1,1938 and previously qu
distributed -V
148,
1794
Boston Elevated Ry.-Purchase Bill Killed-
The "Massachusetts House of Representatives has accepted an adverse
report, "leave to withdraw," on the petition that the Boston Metropolitan report, lleave to withdraw," on the petition that the Boston Metropolitan
District trustees acquire the Boston Elevated property and franchises and pay 885 a share for the common stock. that the Chairman of the Department of Pubiic Unilitities and the AttorneyGeneral shal report by May 30 to the Letislature on method of returning
the Elevated to private ownership also on the possibilities of terminating the Eanvated to private ownership a also on the $p$
guaranted stock dividends.-V. $148, \mathbf{p} .2113$.
Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31-.
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses......
 Not ry. oper. income
Other income Total income
Total deductions (rentals, interesti, \&c.)....
Net deficit
Waives Redemption Rights
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to notes, wnich are now held by the Rect tonstruction Finance Corporation.
This action will permit the KFe to sell The Commission also has approved an order triled by B. \& M. to permit the carrier to amend its $\$ 1,740,0004 \%$ reqistered serial collateral note by
Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings Period End. Mar. 31- $1939-M o n t h-1938, ~ 1939-3 ~ M o s .-1938 ~$
 $\mathbf{x}$ Net earnings_-...... $\$ 1,667,002 \$ 1,592,084<\$ 4,979,384 \$ 4,722,472$ Bridgeport Machine Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales \& tool rentals. <br> Cost of sales \& tool rents | $\begin{aligned} & 4,127.068 \\ & 3,509.567 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 6.716$ | $\begin{aligned} & 760 \\ & 381 \\ & 381 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2.538 .490$ |
| Gross profit Operating expenses co.cor Fed. \& State in come taxes | $\$ 617.5$ | \$1,204 | \$808.379 | \$521.306 |
|  | 986.8 | 1,016,670 | 713.054 | 489.944 |
|  | 5.750 | 87.130 | 61.000 | 17,945 |
| Net operating profit_ Miscell. credits (net) Net income from oil producing leaseholds bevore deprec., deplet.repairs and taxes. | 8375,106 27.497 | $\$ 100$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 360.794 | 391.552 | 302.411 | 121,40 |
| Net income--.-. | \$13.184 | 5529,68 | 361,651 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Balance } & \text { def } \$ 37.125 \\ \text { Shs. com. sth: (no par) } & 270.000 \\ \text { Earnings per share_n } & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ |  | - 86250.262 | 2 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Bridgeport Brass Co.-Earnings-
 $x$ excluding unconsolidated subsidiaries, y Before provision for surtaxes
or undistributed profits. z After taxes, depreciation and all other charges.
V. 148, p. 1795 .

## Briggs \& Stratton Corp.-Earnings-

 Net profit.

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit } \\ \text { V. } & 148, \text { p. 1795. }\end{array} \quad \$ 344,188 \quad \$ 165,513 \quad \$ 820,789 \quad \$ 1,010,742$ Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}3 \text { Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Cash divs. on stocks_- } & \$ 69.440 & \$ 48,930 & \$ 48,164 & \$ 21,707\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Total income...... } & \$ 69.909 & \$ 58,532 & \$ 48,164 & \$ 21,707 \\ \text { Deductions } & 15.623 & 16,330 & 18,846 & 7,904\end{array}$
 $\times$ Includes special dividend on capital stock amounting to $\$ 22,234$. Assets- 1939 Balance Shee March 31


 a Investments, based on market quotations as at March 31. 1939,
amounted to $\$ 5.968 .463$ or $\$ 1,556,387$ less than cost. b Par $\$ 5$. $1 n$. cludes interest receivable.-V. 148, p. 2258.
Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-
Sales of electric
193-3 Mos.-1938
193-12 Mos.-1938
sales of electric energy
(kwh.)
Operating revenues---38, Operating revenues:-
From sales of electric

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { energy- } \\
\text { Other oper. revenuess } & \$ 13,542,508 & \$ 13,035,445 & \$ 49.705 .677 & \$ 48,403,789 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { Totar oper, revs... } \overline{\$ 13,756,825} & \$ 13,596,381 & \$ 50,769,042 & \$ 50,140,001 \\
\text { perating expensess. } & 4,873,172 & 5,383,701 & 21,012,389 & \\
21,712,725
\end{array}
$$ a Operating expenses

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { axes (incl provision for } & 1,59,349 & 1,028,667 & 5,564,153 & 4,352,686 \\ \text { Federal income tax) } & 2,962,270 & 2,898,536 & 11,626,44 \beta & 10,496 & 376\end{array}$
Operating income-
Non-pperating revenues
$\$ 4,328,035$
117,871
29,769
$\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,285,476 \\ & 139,129 \$ 12,566,053 \\ & 513,292 \\ & \$ 13,578,214 \\ & 597,651\end{aligned}$

Miscell. int., a mortiz, of
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { debt, disct. \& exp., \&c } & 28,047 & 30,388 & 217,177 & 127,462\end{array}$
Net income.....-. $\overline{\$ 3,832,569} \overline{\$ 3,796,455} \overline{\$ 10,478,932} \overline{\$ 11,591,628}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Incl.maint. expends. of } & 488,318 & 775,933 & 2,419,395 & 2,622,107 \\ -\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1019 .\end{array}$

Brown Co. (Maine)-Voted $\$ 9,000,000$ RFC LoanCompany confirmed April 22 that directors of the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation meeting in Washington passed a resolution to lend $\$ 9.000$. to the company. it was said, the company would have approximately $\$ 8,000,000$ in working capital upon completion of reorganization under Susiness successfully, while about $\$ 2,000,000$ would be a vailable for plant improyement at Berlin, N. H.
The loan is predicated on certain conditions among which are that it than current assets, and that both the management and the reorganization plan shall be acceptable to the RFC. Under the Bankruptcy Act it is also necessary that the plan be approved by the court security holders and The company first filed a plan of reorganization in the U. S. District Court in Portland, Me., in the summer of 1937, two years after going ito trusteeship. Although considerable progress was made in obtaining approval of the plan by the required percentages of creditors and security holders, a
subsequent slump in general business and capital markets put a halt to reorganization as outlined in the plan.
For the last year and a half, it is For the last year and a half, it 'is understood, sub-committess of the
Boston and New York bondholders' committees, the preferred stock comBoston and New York bondittee and representatives of the company have
mittees, the creditors commiter been meeting regularly to work out details of a revised plan which would be
acceptable to all groups.-V. 148 , p. 2113. acceptable
Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings-


Butte \& Superior Mining Co.-Current Assets-
D. C. Jackling, President in a letter dated April 3, 1939, said in substancement and in Jan.. 1939 entered into a contract disposing of all the remaining movable assets including machinery, equipment, materials, supplies, selves. A distribution of 60 c . a share on the 290,196 shares outstanding was paid on May 10, 1938 to stockholders of record April 30, 1938 .
The net current assets on Dec. 31, 1938 are shown in the following


 The directors further authorized a distribution of \$1 per share payable
April 22.1939 to stockholders of record Avril 12, 1939 . After making provi-

## Bucyrus-Monighan Co.-Class A Stock Called-

Company has notified class A stockholders that the class A stock has been called for redem ption on July 1,1939 at a redemption rate of $\$ 35$ per
share. Also there will be a final dividend paid on the class A stock of 45

As of Dec. 31 last there were 29,139 shares of the class A stock outFinal Dividend-
Directors have declared a final dividend of 45 cents per share on the class
a stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.-V. 148, p. 1795 .
Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Correction-
In the balance sheet published in V. 148, p. 2114 the item "Stock of New


Calumet \& Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings | 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- | 1939 | $\$ 1938$ | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Operating gain
Other income (net) Total income. Depreciation. ...........
'ed'l income tax (est.)
 Cambria \& Indiana RR.-Earnings

## $\xrightarrow[\text { Mross from }]{\text { March }}$

 Gross from railway.....Net from railway.....
Net after rents Net after rents...
Gross from railway:
Gross from railway:
Net from ralway.
Net after rents

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
1939 & 1938 \\
\$ 144,334 & \$ 110,262 \\
73
\end{array}
$$

Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Ltd.-Interim Div.Direstors have declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the pares with $\$ 1$ paid on Sept 30,1938 this latter being the first dividend paid since March, 1932 when a dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed -V. 148, p. 125

| Canadian Light \& Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Gross income from all sources | \$422,880 | \$418,609 | \$410,999 | \$408,917 |
| Oper. and maint. expense | 141367 | 135,494 | 164,490 | 142,563 144,655 |
| Interest on bond | 140,277 | 14 | 143,165 | 144,655 |
| Net revenue | \$141.236 | \$140,652 | \$103,344 | \$121,698 |
| ransf. to depr | 100,000 | 100,000 | 62,000 | 80,000 |
| Bal. to surplus acct | \$41,236 | \$40,652 | \$41,344 | \$11,698 |
| vid | 33,248 | $33,248$ | 33,248 | 33,248 | Assets-Properties and concessions, $\$ 2,325,311$; plant and equipment; movable plant and stores, $\$ 11,358$, cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 96,601$; panies at cost (less reserve), $\$ 395,878$; total, $\$ 7,133,328$. Liabilities-Capital stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 3,324,800 ; 1$ 1st mtge. sinking fund

$5 \%$ bonds due $1949, \$ 2,786,600 ;$ reserve for depreciations. $\$ 899,071 ;$ acts. payable and accrued charges, $\$ 19,826$ bond interest and dividend payable, payabe anurplus (subject to deduct
\$otal, $\$ 7,133,328$.-V. 146, p. 2842 .
Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31Metal
Marke
\$278,970
$\begin{array}{r}\text { \$242.871 }\end{array}$

Operating profit for period_...................... $\quad \$ 117,730$. $\$ 82,140$ Note-In the above figures, no allowance has been made for taxes,
depreciation or deferred development,-V. 148, p. 724 .

Canadian National Ry - Earnings Earnings of the System for the Week Ended April 21 Gross revenues
$\qquad$ Canadian National Lines̀ Nown March- National Linesin New England-Earnings-
 From Jun. 1--
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents.
-V,

| Assets- | Balance Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939$\mathbf{8 3 7} \times 15$ | 1938 ${ }_{\text {\$1,696,906 }}$ | Liabilities- | 1939 | $1938$ |
| Cash. |  |  | a Preferred stock. |  |  |
| Deposits in forelgn |  |  | b Class A Btock...- | 143,400 2,400 | 2,400 |
| currencles. | 18.958 | 16,791 | Dividends payable | 35,579 | 35,803 |
| Invests. (at cost) | 894,157 | c3,512,422 | Bank loans, secur- | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 |
|  |  |  | Due for securities. | 15,335 |  |
| dividends _ | 35,579 | 35,803 | Res. for expenses, | 15,609 |  |
|  |  |  | Surplu | 3,049,982 | 3,034,586 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Shares of $\$ 10$ par value. b Shares of $\$ 1$ par value. c Investments based on market quotations as at March 31, 1938, amounted on 807,149 or $\$ 705,273$ less than cost. d Par 1c. e Investments, based on market
quotations as at March 31,1939, amounted to $\$ 4,794,17$ (or $\$ 99,941$ less
than quotations as at deducting provisions of $\$ 3,000$ for Federal income tax on the unrealized appreciation of investments, based upon the cost of sur such investments for tax purposes. No deduction has been madi p. 1796 .

## Carolina Power \& Light - Earnings <br> 

 Net oper. revenues
Other inçome (net) Gross income

| $\$ 342,661$ | \$361,751 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4 ; 828,590 \\ 22,634 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,843,035 \\ 24,549 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$362,276 | \$4,851,224 | \$4,867,584 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 540,590 \\ 191,667 \end{array}$ | 191,667 | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| - 8,460 | 5,501 | 76,185 $C r 2,434$ | 74,299 | Int, on mortgage bonds Other int. \& deductions

Int, chgd. to construc.

Net income $\overline{\$ 143,268}-\$ 165,108$ | Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the | ,477,473 | $\$ 2,493,285$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$-\mathrm{Balance} .148, \mathrm{p} .1796$. $1,255,237 \quad 1,255,237$

## Carpenter Steel Co.-Earnings-


 $x$ After taxes, depreciation, \&c. y On 360,000 shares capital stock. -

Carriers \& General Corp.-Earnings-

- Mos. End. Mar.31- ${ }^{\text {[Formerly }}$ International Carriers, Ltd.] 1937
 Net income-
Net loss on sales of investments (computed
on basis of avg 450,661 461,697 prof59,645 prof92,861 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net oper. loss for the } \\ \text { period. }\end{gathered} \$ 435,319 \quad \$ 454,060$ prop $\$ 98,623$ prof $\$ 109,280$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Capital surpius, balance } \\ \text { Dec. } 31\end{array} 14,453,108 \quad 14,453,104 \quad 14,453,16414,137,623$ Excess provision for prior


 Balance, March 31 _ $\overline{\$ 4,820,371} \overline{\$ 5,911,473} \overline{\$ 6,429,548} \overline{\$ 6,064,931}$ Comparative Balance Sheet March 31

(The) Catholic Bishop of Chicago-Notes CalledGeorge Cardinal Mundelein announced on April 23 through Halsey notes, series B, due on March 1, 1941 to 1948, had been called for payment on May 24 at premiums ranging from one-haif of $1 \%$ to $21 / \% \%$. in 1928 as The notes to be redeened, aggregating $\$ 887,000$, were issued in 1928 as
part of an issue of $\$ 1,500.000$. No new public financing is contemplated part of an issue of $\$ 1,500,000$ No new public financing is contemplated
in connection with the redemption, the announcement said.-V. 142, p. 945 .
Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 Pr

| Prop.retire't res. approp | 40,000 | -13,000 | 420,300 | 363,700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net oper. revenues | \$101,712 | \$83,011 | \$954,077 | \$927,250 |
| Other income (net) | 23 | 10,114 | 82,636 | 142,135 |

 Other interest-.........-

Net income
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the
$\$ 82,078$

| period whether to preferred stocks for the | $\$ 802,009$ | $\$ 836,184$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |



Central Foundry Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Neharges, deprec. and Fed. inc. tax Interest on funded debt Amort, of debt discount and -....-. Amort interest . Depreciation
Federal income tax (estimated) --.......
Net loss
x. 2115 . pr
.

Central of Georgia Ry.-Earnings-


## Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Earnings-



 Net income

- V. 148, p. 1635.
$\$ 499,015$
$\$ 336,503$
$\$ 1,824,226$
$\$ 1,560,202$
Central Indiana Power Co. (\& Sub.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-1939-3$ Mos.
$\begin{gathered}\text { Operating revenues } \\ \text { Oper expenses }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 1938$





 Miscell. invest| sinking funds and |
| :---: |
| special deposits | Unechal deposits-

Unamort. dt. dise Misc. def't chargees \& prepald acetess
Cash $\&$ work Cash $\&$ work, 1 ds.
Accts, receivableActe frem atatil.cos. Unbilued revenues.
Mdse., materials \&
supplies
Total .....-26
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1949$.
Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31- | $1939-M o n$ | -1938 | 19 | s.-1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues,-.-: | \$563,141 | \$528.445 | 86,875 2,393 | 6,700.678 |
| State and munic. taxes- | -59,198 | 57,578 | 716,507 |  |
| Social security ta | 4,212 | 3,992 | 47,951 |  |
| Fed. (incl. income) taxes | 31,903 | 24,099 | 421,857 | 337,287 |
| Net oper. income | \$255.714 | \$243,835 | \$3,295,680 |  |
| Non-oper. inc. (net) | 4,319 | 3,959 | 47,604 | 42,514 |
| Gross income | 2260,033 <br> 109 <br> 129 | 47,794 | 83.343 | 7 |
| her in | ${ }_{C r}{ }^{1} 9.601$ |  | 11.3 |  |
| her deductions | 15,71 | 15,350 | 182,1 | 421.2 |

 Note- During the period full preferred dividends have been paid, one
halfo the payments bring applitabele to the current dividend and one-half
to dividends in arrears.-V. 148, p. 2417. o dividends in arrears.-V..448, p. 2417.
Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-


Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings-

 Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. 31-
Net income after deprec. $\begin{array}{lll}1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 000 shs. common stock

Charis Corp.-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payababe May 1 to hordiers or or record Aphere on the common
of 10 'cents per share were paid in tach of the three
divendends
 was paid on Feb. 1, 1938.' See also V. 147 , p. 416
Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-

|  | 1 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | \$219.270 | \$205,004 | \$262,383 |  |
|  | 48.393 | 28,389 | 83 | ,13 |
| Gross from |  |  |  |  |
| Net aft | +124,055 | 109,716 32,761 | 225,804 140,128 | 172.446 112,044 |

\section*{Chicago Great Western RR.-Annual Report- <br> Income Account for Calendar Years <br> 

 $\$ 2,899346$ \$3,357,895 \$4,669,645 \$3,417,535 Non-Operating IncomeHire of equipment .....Mise non-oper phy prop Miscell. rent income.-Dividend income---. Income from unfunded 12,7
54,0
5,0
5,4
59,1 securities and accounts
Income from sinking and Miscellaneorve funds.-. Gross income income-. $\qquad$

$$
75
$$ Deductions-

Int. on funded debt 14,961
48,841
4,712
77,118
5,128
54,952 $\begin{array}{rr}15,100 & 9,34 \\ 47,665 & 47,14 \\ 4,318 & 2,36 \\ 77,024 & 78,41 \\ 37,110 & 60,07 \\ 37,501 & 38,63\end{array}$ Int. on unded debt.--
Hire of equipded debtHire of equipment.....
Joint facility rents
Rent for leased roads_Joint facility rents_--
Rent for leased roads.
Miscellaneous rents. Miscellaneous rents.--: Amortization of discount Mis funded debt. income charges
$\qquad$
Net deficit. -
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
1938

## $\underset{\text { Inv.road \& }}{\text { Assets- }}$

 Inv.road \& eq'tMisc.phys.prop
Impts. on lease Impts. on lease railway prop
Deposit in lle of mortgaged prop'y sold .-Stocks.-... Notes...Advances.
Other investm CashSecial deposits
Traffic, \&e., bal Net bal'ce from agts.\& condrs
Misc. accts. ree Mat \& \& supplies Int. \& divs. rec Work'g fund ad-vances....-. Ins. \& other fds

Other def, assets Unad just. debits 1938 |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,50 \\ 10\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{ll}4,522\end{array}$ |  |

$$
074
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Total...
Total_.......146,709,727 $\overline{146,262,832}$

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-


 Net from railway-:

| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | 87.400,487 | \$7,008.319 | ${ }^{\$ 8.72050 .523}$ | ${ }^{87,244,644}$ |
| Net after rents. | 812,260 | 538,248 | 1,705,178 | 1,196,207 |
| Fross from railw |  | 20,167,090 | 24,134.048 | 22,364,265 |
| Gross from railw | 51,095,659 | 3,806,029 | 6,6 | 5,829,392 |
| Net after rents | 1,898,198 | 450,104 | 3,329,599 | 2,992,242 |
| Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| March- | 1939 | 1938 |  | O |
| Gross from railw | \$313.5 | \$270,343 | \$406,115 | 8274,279 |
| Net from railway | 83,757 | 44,485 | 130,962 | 68,324 |
| From Jan. 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Get Gross from railway |  | 223,995 |  |  |
| Net after rents | 189,906 | 153,572 | 340,340 |  |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}$ Chail | 762,067 | \$682,762 | 3968 | 1857,161 |
| t from rail | 01,614 |  | 234,595 80 | $\begin{array}{r} 176,150 \\ 21,149 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {From }}$ tapter rents Jo- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | $\begin{array}{r} 2,076,255 \\ \mathbf{1 7 2 . 4 7 9} \end{array}$ | 1,947,525. | 2,758,640 |  |
| Net after rents | def260,721 | def337,151 | 132.147 | 138,975 |

## Chicago Mail Order Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-

Directors on April 25 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable June 1 to holders of record May 10 . Like
hike amounts were, pald on
$1937 .-\mathrm{V} .148$, D. 875.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific. RR.-Report-

| Slatistics for Calen |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miles oper., average | 10,954 | 11,09 | 11,123 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Locomotives }}^{\text {Leaume }}$ | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,233 | 3 |
| Passenger equipment. |  | ${ }^{970}$ | ${ }^{\text {E }} 3855$ | [55,746 |
| Frelght equipment. | ${ }^{55} 51724$ |  | ${ }_{3} .577$ |  |
| Company service equip | 3,724 |  |  |  |

Floating equipment.
Operations-
Passengers carried....
Passengers carried one mile----
Rate per pass. per mile Rate per pass. per mile-Freight (tons) carried.$4,249,792$
$433,914,324$ Frt. (tons) carried 1 m.
Rate per ton per mile
Earns, per frt. train mile


$3,697,034$
$349,938,768$
$349,938,768$
1.729 cts. $509.741,617$
0.969 cts.

| e Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  | ears |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| operati |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freight. |  | 21 |  |  |  |
| Passen |  |  | 8,285,703 | 7,496,99 | 6,045,446 |
| ail, |  |  |  |  | 1,437,067 |
| dic |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total oper. revenues.- 99,436,846 |  |  | 07,662,276 | 109,142,086 | 92,446,697 |
| Expenses- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maint. of equipm Traffic expenses |  |  | 20,627,12 | 19,652,8 |  |
|  |  | 2 | 2,708.35 | 2,559,78 | 2,546,099 |
| Transportation |  | ,623 | 41,985,006 | 40,501 | 36,184,971 |
| General expenses.....--- |  | 721,030 | 929,316 |  |  |
|  |  | 998,809 2982 | 969,325 | 348 , | 409,970 |
| Total oper. expenses.Net oper. revenues Taxes |  |  | 87", | 85,244,354 | 76,416.517 |
|  |  | 659 | 20 | 23,897,7 |  |
|  |  | 705,000 | 6,761,35 | 8,135,0 |  |
| Oparating income...-Non-operating income.- |  | ,058,6 | 13,763,47 | 15,762 |  |
|  |  | ,487,109 | 1,703,86 |  |  |
| Gross income.........- 11,545,768 |  |  | 15,467 | 17,762,408 | 11,992,568 |
| Miscell deductions from |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 69,608 |  |
| Int. on funded debine- |  |  | 22,019,878 | 22,057,086 | 22,371 |
| Int. on unfunded debt.- |  |  |  | 845. |  |
|  |  |  | 1,137,353 | 1,145,2 | 1,129,768 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net deficit_…..........17,996,270 } & 14,221,271 & 13,196,108 & 18,008,748\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ After restating revenues to include charge for uncollectible rail revenues of $\$ 27,096$, which, in accordance with Interstate Commerce Opmmission Classification, effective Jan. 1, 1936 is included in the revenue |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| accounts, instead of being stated as a separate account. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- |  | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
|  |  | \$ | Liabil |  |  |
| Rosd and equip 697 |  |  | Common sto | ck 105, 100,524 | 127,554 |
|  |  |  | Freferred sto | ck_119,307,300 | 19,307,300 |
| rallway prod. | 11,300 | 11,376 | Govt. grants | 550 | 544,920 |
| Depos. in lieu of mtgd. prop'ty |  |  | Funded de |  |  |
|  |  |  | unmatured | ...-464,318,229 | 466,497.991 |
|  | ,840 | 0,044 | Loa 3 \& bills | pay 3,500,000 | 3,866,374 |
| Miscell. physical property |  |  | Traf. \& car |  |  |
|  | ,990,265 | 958,2 | bals. pay | ble- 2,516,482 | 2,424,308 |
| Inv. in atfil.cos.: |  |  | Payroils \& | uch 5,902,945 | 6,107.789 |
|  | 5,162,145 | 5,162,145 | Mise. acets. | pay. 531,152 | 540,988 |
| Bonds-.------- | 1,497,801 | 1,497,801 | Int. mat'd u | pd. 37,796 | 26,135,979 |
| Notes_-...- | 9,049,678 | 9,536,145 | Fund. debt | mat |  |
|  | ,437,901 | 5,347,302 | unpaid. | - 14,870,663 | 14,606,862 |
| Other invest.-. | 271,978 | 85,455 | Unmat. int. | accr 2,641 | .665,061 |
|  | 13,406,690 | 10,005,020 | Unmatur |  |  |
| Cash -- ${ }_{\text {Special }}$ deposits. | 525,961 | 3,981,344 | accrued | 307,648 | 307,683 |
| Loans \& bills rec <br> Traf. \& car serv. bal. recelvable | 2,371 | 2,229 | Other curr. | lab_ 569,180 | 6 |
|  |  |  | nv. adj |  |  |
|  | 538,774 | 428,247 | ond int |  |  |
| Due from agents \& conductors. |  |  | - unmatu | red_ $79,550,056$ | 70,406,372 |
|  |  |  | Deferred lia |  |  |
| Misc. accts. rec. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,862,256 \\ & 9,195,681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,315,422 \\ 11,965,026 \end{array}$ | Unadj. cred Corp. surp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Its__ } \\ & \text { olus_ } \end{aligned} \text { 63,972,930 }$ | 60,237.330 |
| Int. \& divs. rec. Other curr .assets | 17,795 | 16,505 | Add'ns to | rop. |  |
|  | 37,053 | 25,654 | thru incor |  |  |
| Deferred assets. Unadj. debits.. | 3,058,303 | 3,841,830 | urplus | 53,172 |  |
|  | 3,265,153 | 3,875,862 | nd. deb |  |  |
| $\cdots$ * |  |  |  |  | 43,104 |
|  |  |  | - | ,728,908 | 449,640 |
| Total_ |  |  | Total | -757,966, |  |

Earnings for March and Year to Date $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway_..... } & \$ 8,134,961 & \$ 7,819,997 & \$ 9,156,833 & \$ 8.712,026 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...: } & 1,451,540 & 1,312,587 & 2.128,386 & 2,184,051 \\ \text { Net after rents_...... } & 321,093 & 227,564 & 1,049,098 & \mathbf{9 4 1 . 5 9 3}\end{array}$
 Net from railway.
Net after rents
Chicago Molded Products Corp.-Securities OfferedFuller, Cruttenden \& Co. and Barney Johnson \&ACo. Chicago, are offering $\$ 400,0005 \%$ convertible debenture due April 1, 1949 at 101 and int. In addition, $\$ 100.000$ of debentures are offered by the company to preferred stockholders in exchange for preferred stock.

The same bankers are offering 50,000 shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) at $\$ 5.25$ per share. The offering does not represent new financing in behalf of the company.
History and Business-Plymouth Manufacturing Co. was organized on April 29, 1919. The purpose for Which this company
to manufacture tools and dies. With the growth of the plastics industry the main purpose of the business soon became the design, engineering, and building of molds. On July 30, 1924, the Chicago Moulded Product Corp. was organized for the purpose or molding plastics. These two corporations wers. Later, in 1926, the two companies were merged and the Plymouth Manufacturing Co. took over the Chicago Moulded Products Corp, and stock in the Chicago Moulded Products Corp. was exchanged for stock in the merged company share for share. In 1931, the name of the
Plymouth Manufacturing Co. Was changed to Chicago Molded Products Corp. Since 1924, the company has engaged in the plastic molding industry which includes the design and fabrication of molds and the molding of practically all types of synthetic plastic materials such as Baketite,
Plaskon, Beetle, Tenite, Lumarith, Lucite. Polystyrene and others During the past five years net sales after discounts and allowances have
been as follows. $1934, \$ 644,851 ; 1935, \$ 836,080 ; 1936, \$ 995,123 ; 1937$. been as
$\$ 1,053,727 ; 1938 . ~ \$ 1,358,527.0$.
Purpose-Proceeds to the convertible debentures wi. $\$$ am 00 approximateriters, and $\$ 100,000$ will be offered by the company to its preferred stockholders in exchange for preferred stock at the principal amount thereof. The balance of the $\$ 100,000$ not exchanged by preferred
stockholders will be sold by the company directly to the public and no commission thereon will be paid to the underwriters.
Tne company intends to use the net proceeds as follows: (1) To pay off approsimately $\$ 133,825$ outstanding bank Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago; (2) approximately $\$ 105.000$ Illinois National Bank or rust cortion as shall not have been exchanged for convertivle debentures; (3) approximately $\$ 110,000$ to retire notes now held by officers, directors and stockholders, and (4) balance of The offering of 50,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock does not represent any financing and none of the proceeds will accrue to the benefit of the company
Net Tangible Asset Value-As of Dec. 31, 1938, the amount at which net value of intangible and deferred charges, was equitalent to approximately $\$ 2.06$ per share for each of the 150,162 shares presently outstanding. The
item real estate, amounting to $\$ 47,741$, was included in the net asset value as of that date but has since been distributed to stockholders. Giving effect to the distribution of such real estate, the expense of registration amounting to $\$ 11,351$, the receipt of the proceeds from the debentures
amounting to $\$ 481,000$, and deducting the additional $\$ 500,000$ liability of amounting to $\$ 481,000$, and deducting the additional $\$ 500,000$ liability of debentures, would leave a net asset value of $\$ 231,996$ represented by
150,162 shares of common stock. This would be equivalent to $\$ 1.54$ per share.
Underwriting-Company has entered into an agreement with Fuller, the underwriters have agreed to buy $\$ 400,000$ of convertible debentures at $\$ 95$ per $\$ 100$ principal amount, or a total of $\$ 380.000$, plus accrued interest
from April 1.1939 , to the date of sale of $\$ 400,0005 \%$ convertible debentures. Com April 19.39 , to the date 0 sale of these debentures to its preferred stockholders in exchange for their preferred stock, and those electing not to take the debentures will have their stock redeemed in cash.
Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co. have executed an agreement with Barney Johnson \& Co., in which the later agrees to assume the responsibility of O.uttenden \& Co. so that the two may be considered co-underwriters. pany's capital structure will be as follows:


Authorized outstanding Company's articles of incorporation were amended on March 28 , ' 1939, (no par) common stock to 435,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock of which 150,162 shares are outstanding.
 Note-The years 1936 and 1937 include deductions of $\$ 55,000$ and $\$ 43,000$,
respectively, for additional salaries paid to executives. No similar addi-
tional compensation was paid in 1938.-V. 148, p. 1950 .
Chicago Railway Equipment Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings

| Chicago Railway Equip |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calendar Years-_} \quad 1938 \\ & \times \text { Operating profit_-..._zloss } \$ 11,758 \end{aligned}$ | z\$952,342 | z $\$ 5886.311$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & z \$ 109,011 \end{aligned}$ |
| Depreciation .-.-.-.--- 50,000 | 100,000 | 100.000 | 100,000 |
| Fed. \& State income tax -....- | 169,800 | 80,456 |  |
| Federal surtax on undistributed profits | 1,200 |  |  |
| Net profit.-.---.-.-- loss\$61,758 | \$681.342 | \$405,855 | \$9,0 |
| Preferred dividend | 517,181 |  |  |
| Common dividen | 59,936 |  |  |
| Surplus .-.-.-.-.---- def\$61,758 | \$104,225 | def\$25,127 | \$9, |
| Previous surplus....-.-- 184,673 | 80,448 |  |  |
| Balance, surplus_---- \$122,915 | \$184,673 | 80, | \$105,575 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting manufacturing, | lling and |  |  |
| After including income from | $1939$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Profit from oper. after deducting | \$8,765 | x\$46,309 | 261,25 |
| Income frominvestments.....-.-- | 5,400 | 5,625 | 6,90 |
| Total profit | \$14.165 | 40,684 | 268 |
| Provision for deprecia | 25,000 | 5,000 |  |
| Provision for Federal income taxes |  |  | 29 |
| Prov. for Fed. undist. prof. táx |  |  |  |
| Net loss. | \$10,835 | \$65,68 | \$166,1 |

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Assets-Cash, \$261,273; U. S. Treasury, State and municipal bonds,


 \$31,393; sociai security taxes accrued, \$11,726. F Federal and state income mon stock ( $\$ 25$ par , $\$ 1,498,400 ;$ capital surprus, \$60,4966, earned surplus, $\$ 122,915 ;$ cost of 625 shares of pre
total, $\$ 4,266,696$.-V. 147, p. 2678 .

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

 Net after rents
From Jan.
 Net from railway
Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 2418.
Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { March }}$
Net from railway
Net after rents....
Gross from railwa
Net from railway.--
Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 1950

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

March- [Excluding Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry. 1
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway_-.- } & \$ 6,029,453 & \$ 6,088,428 & \$ 6,555,724 & \$ 6,047,513\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gros from railway_..... } & 16,792,106 & 16,894,413 & 18,063,745 & 16,688,076 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 2,72,653 & 2,103,678 & 2,591,596 & 1,056,667\end{array}$
 Period End. Mar.31-1939 Moch Island \& Gulf Ry.) 1938 Mos.-1938




Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings March$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Grot from railway }-. .--- & 1,313,521 & 15,737 & 1,245,810 & 1,386,947 & \$ 1,407,538 \\ \text { Net } & \text { def67,446 } & 167,465 & 108 ; 430\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net after rents.....-- } \\ \text { From Jan. } \\ \text { def } 67,446 & \text { def } 22,401 & 167,465 & \text { def } 50,027 & \text { def } 128,415\end{array}$ Gross from railway $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_---- } & 3,727,927 & 3,723,669 & 3,932,342 & 4,035,144 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 294,901 & 366,330 & 177,3,9 & 188,387\end{array}$


Chrysler Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account (Including Subsidiaries)


 Total income $-\cdots-\ldots \overline{\$ 27,477,838} \overline{\$ 12,556,352} \overline{\$ 27,069,823} \overline{\$ 25,089,057}$ | Admin. eng., sell., adv., |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| service \& gen. exps.-. | $12,439,548$ | $9,204,355$ | $12,929,785$ | $11,143,567$ | Prov. for Fed., State \&

foreign inc. \& excess-
profits taxes \& surtax
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { on undistrib. profits-- } & 3,400,000 & 1,242,028 & 3,225,735 & 2,492,051\end{array}$

 Earnings per share-Note-Depr. \& amortiz,
have been charged to
$\begin{aligned} & \text { cost of sales \& exps. in } \\ & \text { the amounts of } \\ & \text { am }\end{aligned}$ \$7,514,787 Dividend Increased-
Directors on April 27 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the com-
mon stock payable June 12 to holders of reord with $\$ 1$ paid on March 14, last; $\$ 1$ 15 paid on Dec 12 . This compar sept. 14, $1938 ; 50$ cents on June 141,1938 ; and $\$ 3$ per share paid on Dec. 13 ,
1937. See also V. 148, p. 1021.

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { F March- } \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & & 1936 \\ \text { N } & \$ 1,516,024 & \$ 1,249,516 & \$ 1,640,611 & \$ 1,336,340\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 4,366,013 & 3,501,912 & 4,302,920 & 3,818,386 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,632,363 & 933,550 & 1,536,842 & 1,408,480\end{array}$


## Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings-

$\times \quad \begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Months Ended March 31 } \\ & \text { Net income }\end{aligned}$
1939.644
$\$ 10.642$
$\$ 0.02$
$\begin{array}{lr}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 18.354 & \$ 63,484 \\ \$ 0.04 & \$ 0.13\end{array}$ x After Federal income taxes, depreciation, interest, \&c. y On 475,239
shares capital stock, $\$ 50$ par.-V. 148 , p, 1636 . shares capital stock, $\$ 50$ par.-V. 148, p. 1636 .

Cities Service Co.-Secures Debentures by Utility StockShareholders at their annual meeting on April 25 approved by an af
firmative vote of $1.552,000$ shares a resoltuion authorizing the company and an undivided $10 \%$ with trustees, under which an the common stock Power \& Light Co. would be turned over to the trusteez as security Service outstanding debentures of Cities Service. Voting rights on the stocks also would be vested in the trustees by the terms of the resolution.
Cities Service system. Through the common stock interest Cities in the controls the widespread utility system of Cities Service Power \& Light The resolution was proposed by the management of Cities Service as a possible The Cities Service ltself of direct working control of the utility system an application pending before the securities the petroleum business, has for exemption from the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company
Act.-V. 148, p. 2419 .
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.-Par Value Changed-
At recent annual meeting of stockholders they approved plan of changing
common stock to $\$ 1$ par value from no-par basis. As of Dec. 31 , 1938 out-
standing shares of common stock, all held by Cliffs Corp., numbered 408,296

Clark Equipment Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. 31-
Gros profit from oper_-
Miscellaneous income.--
Total income-.....--
Admin. \& selling exps
Cash discount allowed
Cash discount allowed.-
Prov. for depreciation--
Fever. exps. incurred.--
 Frost minority interest..
Preferred dividends....
Common dividends....

Surplus.
Shs. com. outst. (no par)
Earnings per share

| Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| $\$ 591,885$ 9,518 | \$175,826 6,368 | $\$ 653,364$ 18,097 |
| \$601,403 | \$182,195 | \$671,461 |
| 159.286 | 128,834 | 13.6 .269 |
| 19,043 4,788 | 18,432 5,077 | 44,149 |
| 126,181 | ,---- | 118,411 |
| $\overline{48,314}$ | $\overline{3}, \mathbf{6} \overline{4} \overline{2}$ | 54,205 |
| \$243,791 | \$26,210 | \$310,412 |
| 31,890 | 31,852 | 20, 58.79 |
|  |  | 95,076 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 211,901 \\ 237,616 \end{array}$ | def\$5,642 | \$194,747 <br> 237,641 |
| 237,616 $\$ 0.88$ | $\therefore 237,616$ | - ${ }^{131} 1.21$ |

Note-No provision was made for Federal surtax on undivided profits.

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liablities- | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Current acc'ts pay- |  |  |
| on hand.-----. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,005,112 | \$1,493,556 | able \& payrolls. | \$431,939 | \$260,136 |
| U. S. Govt. securs |  | 47,000 | Taxes, royalties, |  |  |
| Notes \& accounts receivable (net) |  |  | \&o., accrued | 163,177 | 225,062 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { receivable (net) }}$ Accrued interest. | 693,932 | 461,441 49 | Notes payable (due 1939) | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Inventories. | 2,010,334 | 2,102,112 | Notes payable (due |  |  |
| Cost of special tools for acc't of cust. |  |  | serially '40-'41). $7 \%$ cum. preferred | 400,000 | 600,000 |
| resov. within one |  |  | stock | 1,927,900 | 1,927,900 |
| year |  | ,268 | b Common stock | 4,996,760 | 4,996,760 |
| Cash surr. val. life insur. policies.. |  |  | Capital surplus. | 608.180 | 608,180 |
| insur. policies-- | 39,443 | 37,147 | Earned surplus. | 893,958 | 580,958 |
| Invest. in and advances to $\mathrm{Bu}-$ chanan Land Co |  | 61,654 | c Treasury stock. | Dr277,425 | Dr293,825 |
| Mise. common stk. owned |  | 3,024 |  |  |  |
| Claims against |  |  |  |  |  |
| closeu banks..- | 1,000 | 2,136 |  |  |  |
| a Land, buildings. |  |  |  |  |  |
| mach'y, \&c., at cost | 4,511,316 | 4,746,765 |  |  |  |
| Def'd charges and prepaid expenses | 25,718 | 46,020 |  |  |  | a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,350,578$ in 1939 and $\$ 4,005,490$ in

1938. b Represented by 249,838 no-par shares. $c$ Represented by 917 (1,081 in 1938) shares pref. tock, par $\$ 100$, and 12.22 shares common
Cleveland Tractor Co.-New Officers-
Two new officers were elected at the recent annual meeting of board of Hirector. Mee was named Executive Vice-President, and E. M. Bell, formerly
H. Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer.-V. 147, p. 4051.
Climax Molybdenum Co.-Earnings-


Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$606,255 | \$515,881 | \$727,356 | \$497,195 |
| Net from railwa | 299.603 | 197,385 | 404,255 | 207,746 |
| Net afier rents | 259,719 | 150,213 | 385,297 | 203,246 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,784,467 | 1,489,206 | 1,873,301 | 1,6 |
| Net from railwa | 1,917,912 | - 595,117 | -952,528 | -758.20 |


| Gross from | 1,784,467 | 1,489,206 | 1,873,301 | 1,617,724 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net from railwa | 917,912 | 595,117 | 952,528 | 758.204 |
| Net after ren | 816,991 | 493,852 | 919,203 | 739,402 |

Net after rents.
Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-


| Net after rents.------- | 39,622 der30,683 | 75,984 1,1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail |  |  |
| Net from railw | 211,725 145,495 | 396,250 218, |

$\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 1.342,637 & 1,437,751 & 1,834,200 & 1,527,43 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 21,725 & 14,495 & 396,250 & 218,430 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 50,993 & \text { def } 130,735 & 119,556 & \text { def6,622 }\end{array}$
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Chairman Optimistic as to Future-Earnings -
Philip G. Gossler, Chairman, on the occasion of the annual meeting of stocknolders held April 27 , stated
fidence and optimism than was indicated a year for somewhat greater conof this opinion is furnished by the comparative results of the system's operations for the first quarter of 1939 , as shown by the following figures:
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Gross Revenues } \\ \text { Net income available for preferred and } \\ \text { common dividends }\end{array} & 199,383,143 & \$ 27,993,533 & 5.0 \%\end{array}$ common dividends
I think I may say that while we cannot relax to any extent the closest attention to every feature and detail of our operations, it is reasonable to expect continuing satisfactory results during the year.
Without involving complaint or criticism on our part, but in order that the reason for certain intensive work, involving greatly increased expenditures, may be understood, I think you may be interested to know something of the labor and expense incurred by our organization throughout the past year in its efforts to comply Pully with the regulatory provisions
and obligations entrusted to the Securities and Exchange Commission by and obilgations entrusted to the securities and Exchange Commission by
the United States Congress. This may be visualized by the fact that the
out-of-pocket expense in connection with the preparation of the reports out-of-pocket expense in connection with the preparation of the reports
and documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission during and documents filed with the securities and Exchange Commission during
and since the year 1938 by Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. and its subsidiaries was several hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of salaries of System officers and employees belonging to the regular staff of the system.
It is conservatively estimated that over 141,000 man hours of time were It is conservatively estimated that over $141,000 \mathrm{man}$ hours of time were If such work were done by one man, on a basis of 35 hours per week, he would require 80 years for its performance; or, if such job were assigned to a group ors. Of course, it is but fair to say that this past year has been unusual because of the newness of such additional requirements and the nature of the particular applications filed by our corporation with the Commission. However, the documents involved and the cost thereof, as
referred to, do not include any applications for approval of any public offering of securities, which will be required from time to time in the future. Nor does this item of cost include any reports to or proceedings before other continuously As the shareholders have been advised from time to time, corporation has been confronted in recent years with several special actions in different courts and berore anden to defend with confidence that its contentions will be fully sustained.
of Two suits have invited public attention, chiefly because of the amounts of damages that have been claimed. One, instituted in September, 1937 , in
that the use of "inert gases" in the stabilization process of the System in-
volved an overcharge of $\$ 14,000,000$ to gas consumers, the suit being filed volved an overcharge or a public official claiming to represent in a private capacity all or said gas consumers and suing in his own and their behalf. Our corporation
and its subsidiary companies and officers claim emphaticaly that there is and its subsidiary companies and orficers claim emphaticaily tresented or in no sound basis for such sut erither in mech a suit in behal of the eqas conthe rers. The motion of our attorneys to dismiss the suit forthwith was
sume
The motur last week. Following the filing of final briefs, the argued win rule on the motion in due time. court will rule on tas filed in February, 1938 , in the U. S. District Court of Delaware by the trustee in bankruptcy of Inland Gas Corp. and Kentucky Gas Corp. or Kentur agreating $\$ 750,000$. This suit claims damages to minority security holders of said corporation, which have been in bankruptcy, the basis of the sutu beinge claim Columbia in their programs of prospered except for alleged interrerence by criumb, 1939, the U. B . court for the district of Delaware handed down its opinion and decision grantin the motion of our counsel to dismiss most of the claims in this caserbing to Law suits of the character just remer of money claimed and because of the expense and invariable delays in disposing of the cases, with such measure of uncertainty as to outcome as may
knowledge of the facts.-V. $148, \mathrm{p}, 2420$

Columbia Pictures Corp.-Consolidated Balance Sheet$\xrightarrow{\text { Cassets- }}$ Notes receevivaieAcets. recelvable-:
Advs. to outside nroducers. 1 lesg
amor. (see., by
amms. Inventory --.......
Invest. in wholy owned for. sub. Sundry rece. (after sundry rec. (aiter
rev. 8854,52 ).
Csen Cish with held from
outside produc'rs (per contra)
 Fixed asetments
Prepald expenses.

## Week Ended-

 AprilApril
April
April

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Monthly OutputGas output of the Commonwealth \& \&outhern Corp. System for the month or cubic feet for March, , 1938, an increase of $19.2 \% \%$ For the three months ended March 31,1939 , the output was the corresponding period in compared with 4,382,424.000 cubic reet for for the year ended March 31 ,
1938, an increase of $11.98 \%$. Total output for the 1938, an increase of 11,80 cubic feet as compared with $15,225.432,600$ cubic
 month of March was $735,409,020 \mathrm{kwh}$, as compared with $640,643,854 \mathrm{kwh}$. for March, 1938, an increase of $14.79 \%$. For $1,859,045,160$ kwh. for the corresponding perch 31,1939 , was $8.042,246$. 057 kwh as compared with
1938, a decrease of $2.39 \%$

Statement of Consolidated Income (Incl. Subsidiary Companies)
Period End. Mar. 31- 1939 -Month-1938 $1939-12$ Mos, 1938 Gross revenue........-\$12,829,861 $\quad \$ 11,860,162 \$ 148,847,046 \$ 148,283,486$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Prov. for deprec. \& re- } & 1.461 .667 & 1,339.796 & 16.630,953 & 16,336,364\end{array}$

 Balance:-............. $\$ 604,113-\frac{\$ 105,863}{\$ 4,302,849} \xlongequal[\$ 4,686,636]{\$ 0}$ x Includes provizion for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1937 Y Reflects deduction for full preferred stock iverenaid in full to Jan. 1 ,
rate of $\$ 6$ per share per annum.
1935 and at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per annum since that dat 1935, and
p. 2263 .

Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Total_...........15,760.735 15,610,597 Total_............15,760,735 15,610,597
a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,760,821$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,521,404$ in
937. b Represented by 75,000 no par shares. c Represented by 358,205 no par shares in 1938 and 349,468 no par shares in 1937.
The income statement for six months ended Dec. 31 was published in v. 148, p. 1637 .

Commercial Credit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a Consol. net income
Earns. per share applic
to common tock
to common stock a After all charges and reserve for Federal taxes. b On 1,842, 008 shares,
including scrip of common stock outstanding March 31,1939 cernings per share on 1.841,993 shares common stock in $1938,1,841,567$ in 1937 and 1,16693 in 19366
Note-No provisio
Note- No provision made for surtax on undistributed profits. the first quarter of 1939 was $\$ 168,553,192$, compared with $\$ 127,190.506$ for the first quarter or 1938, or an increase of $32 \%$. Gross volume for
March, 1939 was $\$ 62,690,297$, compared with $\$ 52,756,346$ for March, 1938 , or an increase of $18 \%$. Consolidated not income from operations for consolidated interest and discount charges for the first quarter ended March 31, 1939, After charging off or providing ample reserves for doubtful items, was $82,784,737$ comand discount charges were earned 3.93 times for 1939 , compared with 4.32 times for 1938.
Net income from operations availabie for dividends, after deducting
minority interest's portion- $\$ 2243$ in 1939 and $\$ 669$ in 1938 -aind after providing for all Federal and other taxes, was $\$ 1,716,704$ for the first quarpror of 1939, compared with $\$ 2,863,457$ for the rirst quarter of 1938 . on the
ter
After payment of $\$ 129,559$ dividends for the first quarter of 1939 qu $41 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock outstanding (whicch idividends applicable to 1,842008 and $631-1000$ shares, imcluding scrio of common
 $977-1000$ shares of common
$31,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 1318.
Commercial Investment Trust Corp.-New PresidentAt the meeting of the board of directors held April 27 Arthur O. Dietz and Chairman of the Board. Mr. Ittleson continues actively as Chairman of the Board
Combined net earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1939
Preferred dividends

 Earnings per share
-V .148, p. 2421 .

| Commercial Solven | nts Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earn |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Net profit after all and taxes | \$198, | sss\$236,501 | x\$01,773 | \$617,778 |
| tstanding (no par). | 2,63 | 2,636,878 | 2,636.878 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,636.636 \\ \hline 80.23 \\ \hline, \end{array}$ |

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output-
The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (intercompany sales deaucted) sponding period lasi year, an increase of $16.5 \%$.
sponding period lase year, an increase of $16.5 \%$.
Thion folowing are the output and percentage corisons for the last
four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:

Financial Chronicle

Income Statement of Company Only
Period End. Mar. 31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { (M kw. hours) } & \mathbf{9 4 9 , 4 9 8} & 875,288 & 3,427,583 & 3,294,598 \\ \text { Sales of gas (M Mu. } \\ \text { Operating Revenues-- } & 9,853,085 & 10,135,021 & 33,442,383 & 33,784,501\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From sales of evec. energy } & 27,474,300 & 26,693,280 & 100,855,696 & 98,249,287 \\ \text { From sales of gas. } & \$, 847,242 & 10,214,350 & 34,097,496 & 34,722,840\end{array}$

 Depreciation.-.-- for
Taxes (incl. prov. for
Federal income tax)
Operating income... Non-oper. revenue....
Non-oper. rev. deduc'ns $\mathbf{7}, 183,316$
$5,108,9397$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { isc. int., amort. of dt. } & 107,739 & 147,236 & 576,840 & 635,053\end{array}$
 Bal. avail. for divs. on $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { common stock.--- } & 2,166,585 & 2,208,366 & \mathbf{9 , 4 2 5 , 7 2 0} & \mathbf{8 , 8 1 8 , 4 9 3}\end{array}$ Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ending April production of the
$136,800,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. compared with $121,600,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ for the corresponding V. 148, p. 2422

## Consolidated Electric \& Gas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years- Operating revenues <br>  Federal inco accounts <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> | Interest \& other income charges of subs_-_- Eilectric | $2,046,988$ | $2,302,768$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. \& other income chgs. of Consolidated |  |  |  |
| \& Gas Co |  | $2,544,848$ | $2,426,426$ | <br> Net income............................................ $\$ 413,101$ \$519,490 except the spanish subsidiaries, Union Electrica de Canarias, S. A., and Gas y Electricidad, S. A

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| assets- | 1938 | ${ }_{\$}^{1937}$ |  | 1938 | 19.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 促 |  |  |  | 18,297,300 |  |
| subs. not con |  |  | as6. cum. pref. |  | $18,2$ |
| \&c., (net) -.. | 0,317,506 | 100,995,971 | b Cl.A non- |  |  |
| Sink funds \& spec. |  |  |  | 1,480,000 |  |
| deposits | 234,0 | 325. | Pf. cap. stk. of | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
|  | 1,934,902 | 1,401,463 |  |  |  |
| Accts, receivable | 3,282,971 | 3,431,060 | subs | 1,518,650 | 1,560;050 |
| Appl'ces on rent. | 112,334 | 247,325 | Consol. Elec. \& |  |  |
| Other recelv'les_ | 405,600 | 460,577. | Gas Co, bonds | 45,227,100 | 45,356,100 |
| Inventories | 1,731,061 | 1,872,305 | Subsid. bonds.. Notes payable.. | 30,994,200 | $29,799,000$$5,195,346$ |
| Prepald insur'ce, |  |  |  | 3,316,418 |  |
| taxes, int., \&c | 149,115 | 117,938 | Notes payable.- Accts, payable. | 1.745.493 |  |
| Unamort. debt |  |  | Int. accrued--Taxes accrued | 1,258,487 | $1,693,555$ $1,231,736$ 1,012 |
| dise't \& exp. |  |  |  | 1,054,984 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,101,230 \\ 892,569 \end{array}$ |
| of subs .-. | 53 | 566,158 | Cons'rs deposits 926,472 892,569 <br> Serv. extension 171075 125 |  |  |
| Improvem'ts to leased prop'ty Other def. debits |  | $\begin{array}{r} 173,485 \\ 92,509 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 268,851 |  | deposits - -.--- | 103,212 |  | 125.401 |
|  |  |  |  | 895,810 | 862,921229,229 |
|  |  |  |  | 183,460 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contings, res. } \\ & \text { Contribs. for ex } \\ & \text { tensions } \end{aligned}$ | 416,862 | 229,229 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | divs. on pref. stk. of a sub. | 90,204 | 91,127 |
|  |  |  | Other reserves_ Equity of minor. | 425,776 | 258,853 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 12,623 |  |

Total ….... 109,118,727 $\overline{109,684,558}$ Total_...... $\overline{109,118,727} \overline{109,684,5: 8}$
a 182,975 no par shares. b $\$ 1$ par.-V. 148, p. 877.
Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } & \text { 1939-3 Mos.-1938 } & \text { 1939-12 Mos. } & 1938 \\ \text { Elec. oper revenue. }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rlll}\text { Total oper. revenue_- } & \frac{341,498}{\$ 9,518,447} & \frac{330,359}{\$ 9,230,739} \frac{760,219}{\$ 34,844,737} & \frac{780,277}{\$ 34,904,074}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Oper. exps., deprec. \& } \\ \text { taxes }\end{array} & 7,298,337 & 7,060,390 & 27,138,882 & 26,531,593\end{array}$
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Gross income - } \\ \text { Int. \& amort. of disct, }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 2,383,220$
$\$ 2,309,596$ prem. \& exp. on bds.,
Net income- $\quad \frac{597,684}{\$ 1,785,536} \frac{651,677}{\$ 1,657,919} \frac{2,469,591}{\$ 5,980,756} \xlongequal{2,616,375}$
Divs, on pref. steck--
Divs, on com. stock

Preferred Stock Called-
Holders of $5 \%$ preferred stock, series A, are being notified that company will redeem on June 26,1939 , all of its $5 \%$ preferred stock, seriis A, then 110 in cass $\$ 0$ each share of such stock, together with accrued dividend to dividend, for each shar
Such redemption wil
upon presentation of certificates for such $5 \%$ preferred stomption price duly endorsed as for certificates for such $5 \%$ preferred stock, series A, Department; 18 th floor, Lexington Building, Lexington and Liberty Streets,
Baltimore, Maryland on June 26 , 1939 , Baltimore, Maryland, on June 26, 1939 .
for redemption on the date above specified, nevertheless the dividends such preferred stock so called for redemption and all other rights of the

Holders of preferred stock, called for redemption as stated above, may obtain immediately the full redemption price of such stock, namely,
$\$ 111.1805$ per share, by presenting the certificates therefor, duly endorsed for transfer, at company's office.

Registrar-
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed
registrar for the $41 / 2 \%$ preferred, series B stock. Over $98 \%$ of Preferred Stock Exchanged
At the expiration of the exchange period it was announced by the company
that owners of its $\$ 22,306,300$ of $5 \%$ preferred stock had exchanged $98.3 \%$ of the outstanding preferred, share for share, for the new issue of $\$ 22,-$ of the outstanding preferred, share for share, for the new issue of $\$ 22,-$
306,300 of $41 / 2 \%$ preferred stock. The $5 \%$ preferred shares not exchanged
have been called for redemption on April have been called for redemption on April 26 at $\$ 110$ per share, plus accrued

## Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.-Earnings-

Net earns. from opers.
Other income...........
$\$ 422,761$
203
Total income-
Prov. for deprec. \& depl
Loss on expired leases $\&$
retirem't of
retirem't of cap, assets
Interest deductions....- $\qquad$

Net income.
$x$ Including $\$ 165,325$ funds $\$ 145,223 \quad \$ 161,895$ def $\$ 423,238 \quad \$ 44,291$ $x$ Including $\$ 165,325$ funds released which had been impounded during
rate litigation, prior to Jan. 31,1937 . Assets-Property, plant, equipment and leaseholds (net), $\$ 11,213,196$
intangible assets, $\$ 838496$; investments, $\$ 5,862$; cash deposit with trustee $\$ 198$; cash deposit held by trustees under the indentures for sinking funds. indebtedness of officers and employees, $\$ 2,903 ;$ unbilled gas revenue (net),
$\$ 38,213 ;$ material and supplies,. $\$ 179,809 ;$ prepayments, $\$ 14,934 ;$ total,
$\$ 12,860$, 806 . $\$ 38,213 ;$ material and supplies, $\$ 179,809 ;$ prepayments, $\$ 14,934 ;$ total,
$\$ 12,860,806$.
Liabilities-Liabilizes-Common stock $\$ 1$ par), $\$ 878,026$; funded debt, $\$ 8,080,985$;
inteunts payable, $\$ 72,801 ;$ notes payable, $\$ 300,000$ taxes accrued, $\$ 72,069$ interest accrued, $\$ 100,547$; miscellaneous accruals, $\$ 25,300$; consumers deposits, $\$ 146,078$; capital surplus at organization, $\$ 3,382$, ,118; paid-in
surplus, $\$ 6,378$; deficit, $\$ 203,496$; total, $\$ 12,860,806$.-V.147, p.264.

Consolidated Oil Corp.-Debentures Called-
Convertible $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1951 , have been drawn by lot for redemption on June. 1,1939 , at $1021 / 2$, through operation of the sinking fund. Payment will be made upon presentation of the debentures at the corporate trust department of the Chase National Bank in New
York. The right to convert debentures will cease on June 1.-V. 148, p.
2118.

| Consolidated Water Power \& Paper Co. (\& Subs.)- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| fg. profit \& other in | \$1,43 | \$1,527.087 | \$600,903 |  |
| allow. for deprec. \& de | 661,119 | 606,932 | 583, 425 |  |
| Interest on bonds, \&c-- | 183,644 | 104,124 |  |  |
| Int. on borrowed money |  | 4,34 | 21 |  |
| ond expense | 6,616 |  |  |  |
| rov. for income taxe | 86,881 | 105 | 5,3 | 1 |
| Net income | $\$ 472$ |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid in ca | 196 | 343,336 |  |  |
| Stock dividend paid |  | 2,00 |  |  |
| a Discount allowed |  |  |  |  |
| iscollaneous |  |  |  |  |
| Deficit |  | \$1,7 | 退 | \$859,288 |
| Excess reserve for |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| b Adjust. of deprec. <br> Adjust. of Wisconsin ine. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| taxes for prior yea |  |  |  | ,985 |
| Surplus.....---.--- \$3,552,73 |  | ,270,959 | ,014 | .775,975 |
| Earnings per share on capital stock |  |  |  |  |
| a For cash settlement of collateral notes of Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd. $b$ In accordance with Wisconsin income tax audit for prior years. <br> $x$ Adjustments resulting from disposition of facilities acquired for use in connection with Thunder Bay Paper Co., Ltd. y On 80,000 shares of capi- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tal stock, $\$ 100$ par. z On 400,000 shares of capital stock, $\$ 25$ par. <br> Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets |  | Labilit |  |  |
| Aah. - .-...-.-.- 8593,062 | 2 \$510,245 | Accounts paya | ble $\quad 372,351$ | 42,678 |
| Accts. recelvable... 961.463 | 3 938,217 | Bonds matur | 42,000 |  |
| otes receivable-- 124,544 | -57,763 | Notes payabl | 779,965 | 591,6 |
| ventories-.-2-- $2,323,900$ | 2,449,581 | Local taxes | 258,865 | 221,353 |
| vestments_-_-- 904,593 | 3 910,225 | Federal taxes | 2 |  |
| ${ }^{x}$ Plant \& equip..-- $8,901,858$ | $8,235,224$ | Miscellaneous |  |  |
| Timberlands-less |  | crued liabilit | ties_ 257,994 |  |
|  |  | Reserves. | 216,473 |  |
| depletion_-.-.- 908,807 . 901,399 |  | Deferred inc |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Non-current recelv } & 340,159 & 385,896\end{array}$ |  | Funded debt | 3,715,000 | 3,358,000 |
|  |  | Capital stock | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Patents_......... 165,194 <br> 179,456  |  | Su | 3,552,735 | 3,270,959 |
| otal..........-19,301,475 |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{*}$ After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,667,666$ in 1938 and

$\$ 8,298,302$ in 1937. y Includes capital stock taxes.-V. 146, p. 3009 .

## Consumers Power Co.-Earnings-



 | Net income_- | $\$ 778,470$ | $\$ 744,170$ | $\$ 8,897,329$ |  | $\$ 9,834,507$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dividends on pref. stock | 285,428 | 285,427 | $3.424,822$ | $3,413,375$ |  |
| Amort. of pref. stk. exp- | 65,278 | 65,278 | 783,339 | 783,339 |  |



## Container Corp. of America-Earnings-

3Mos. End. Mar.31- $1939 \quad 1938 \quad 19371936$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net prof. after deprec., } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { int. \& taxes._...-. } & \$ 24,199 & \text { loss } \$ 53,198 & \$ 626,970 & \$ 179,303\end{array}$
During the first quarter working capital increased $\$ 289,727$. In the same period funded debt was reduced by $\$ 62,000$ and axpenditures totaling
$\$ 95,900$ were made for improvements to plants and equipment.-V. 148 ,


List determined that the new o1 par value common stock, for which the The Commission's order granting the application becomes effective at the

Coos Bay Lumber Co.-Earnings-
Profit from operations
Profit fron
Deppetion
Depreciatit
$\$ 23,043$
40.311
4
Loss from operations ---Tel):
Non-pperating property expense
Loss from dispossal of assets_
Deficit March 31, 1939
Balance Sheet March 31. 1939
Assets-Cash, 87,217 ; accounts receivable ${ }^{\text {P }}$ (less reserves), $\$ 169,392$;



Copper Range Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Sales of colperr (ind. mine oper. exps.
Cost of siles
ond

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Profitit from copper operations } & \$ 20,758 & \$ 247,200 & \$ 423,339\end{array}$ Sales from co. stores, and sundry | Net profit from bus co. operation --:- | 4,209 | 4,717 | 4,520 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Excess of income over expenses from


Non-operating expenses less income,
Net income, before income taxes.-.
Net income for year-................

| 3,412 16,141 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,517 \\ 12,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,256 \\ D r 2,948 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dr691 |  |
| $\$ 177.521$ 24.789 | $\$ 267,984$ | 8428,167 Cri,496 |
| \$152,731 | \$286,787 | $\begin{array}{r} 8429,662 \\ 82,520 \end{array}$ |


| $\$ 152,731$ | $\mathbf{x} 286,787$ | $\$ 347.143$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-272,211$ |  |  |解

$x$ There is no Federal income tax payable on the income of Copper Range
Co. for the reason that in filling its 197 tax return the company is alowed deduction for depletion of mines amounting to $\$ 505,617$ in 1938 and $\$ 447$,498 in 1937 (of which $\$ 31,764$ is the amount claimed by company or Gy obe Mine in 1938), based upon the March 1, 1918 , value as determine not inded in expenses. Treasury Department, which depletion change Copper Range Co., Copper
Notess (1) The companies consolideated ane Range Motor Bus Co, C. G. Hussey \& Co., Inc., Douglass Copper Co.,
St. Mary's Canal Minerai Land Co. and Champion Copper Co., the last st. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Co. and Champo. (inactive) for, the year
three being inactive; also C. Hus. Douglass Copper Co. is in process of dissolution. The Copper Range RR. is not consolidated as at Dec. 31, 1936 and 1937, due to its beitg in proce of reorganization under section
(2) No depletion has been provided on mines and lands, timber tracts, and mineral rights and development, except for sales or the propertes is believed by the orfi-
1937 and 1938 , as the book value of the cers of the company to be less tan the far vary, acquisition, exploration and development costs of assets subject to depletion should be reduced by charges against income so that the costs would be amortized over trem the properties the
production that might reasonably be expected fromition based on cost production that might reasonatit a ca
available data does not permit
which would be other than arbitrary

|  | Consolidated a Bata$1938 \quad 1937$ |  | Liabiluties- | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \substack{983 \\ 993 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cash }}^{\text {Assets- }}$ | 238,745 | 272,665 |  |  | Bank loans |  |
| Marketable bonds | 6,705 | 6,443 | Notes \& cos |  | 84,683 |
| Accts. 8 notes rec., | 673,652 | 603,046 | Accounts paya | 34 |  |
| Copper sold \& |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Accre }}$ |  |  |
| dell | ${ }_{9}^{924,927}$ | 1,438,768 | adv |  | , |
| Supplies | 414,319 |  | ${ }^{\text {c Ca }}$ | 1,458,428 |  |
| Investmen | 531,501 | 2,534,835 |  | 7,929 | 548,133 |


$\begin{array}{ll}\text { rights \& devers. } \\ & 4,457,847, \\ 4,376,717\end{array}$
$b$ Bldgs. \& mach'y
at smelter and

blant \& euip. ot.
C. G. Hussey $\&$.
M.

Total-.......11,839,457 11,858,653 Total-.......-11,839,457 $\overline{11,858.653}$

 stock, $\$ 427,987$, and sundry investments in other companles at cost
nominal values, $\$ 20,933$ nomAter reserves for depreciation. c Represented by. 565,000 shares, less
b $493-5$ shares $\mathrm{in}^{3} \mathrm{~V} .146, \mathrm{p} .2533$.

Copperweld Steel Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Equal to 46 cents per share on 431,714 shares of outstanding commo stock which was spit up on a two-for-one basis in ea share was paid on the On March
split-up com son stock. After payment of this dividend there was earned
surpus for the quarter of $\$ 113,894$, bringing total earned surplus to spurpus for
$\$ 753,616$.

Stock Increased-New Director-Dividend-
To provide for future capital needs of the company, stockholders at their annual meeting on April 26 voted an increase par value $\$ 5$ per share, from 600,000 shares to 900,000 shares, ande $\$ 50$ thorized creation of 50,000 shares or serial preerred stock par two-for-on split-up of common
Of present authorized common stock 431,714 shares are now outstanding and are listed on the New York Curb Exchange. wire, has noumortgaze dethor bonds outstanding. T. G. Oouncilor, Comptroller of the company and Assistant to the ident, was elected to the board of directors. Other directors of to compas
were reelected with the exception of William E. Cooper, who continues as were reeiectec aretary and Assistant Treasurer.
Assistant
Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents pe common stock, payablemany paid a dividend of 40 cents ser share on com , which has since been split-up two-for-one. In 19 ce dividends on the old stock were paid as follows: March 10,50 cents; June 10, 30 cents; Sept. 10
30 cents; Dec. 10,30 cents.-V, 148, p. 1320 .

Cuba Ca.-Delisting-
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced April 26 that it had granted the application or the New York stock Exchange to stronany,
listing and registration the no par value common stock of the company.
The application stated, among other things, that the Committee on Stock


## Net loss for the year-1 years

${ }_{\text {ris } 1.632}$
$\times 83,2,228$
Net deficit for year excl. of bond int. $\quad \mathbf{y} \$ 14,665 \quad \mathbf{~} \$ 31,096 \times$ inc $\$ 5,147$ $x$ Under the reorganization plan approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and substantially completed aseding interest coupons are retired bonds with the Oct. 1,1934 and non-cum. preferred and common stock.
and canceled in exchange for The results for the years 1936 and 1937 as shown above and vision for bond interest or amortization of bond by the Interstate Commerce y Under the Oct. 1, 1934 and all succeed peferred and common stock.

$$
\text { Ase Balance Sheet Dec. } 31
$$



 $\overline{\$ 3,348,460} \overline{\$ 3,404,517}$ Total .......... $\overline{\$ 3,348,460} \overline{\$ 3,404,517}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,316,503$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,347,477$ in 1937 After reserve for deprec
Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
[Includi
Period End. Mar. $31-1$ Operating revenues...-
Operating expenses
State \& munic taxes.-. State \& munic taxes.-.
Social security taxes.-
Fed. (incl inc.) taxes.

Net oper. income--
Non-oper. income (net) Gross income Bond interest.-------
Other interest-Other interest-(net)--
Other deductions.

Net income-…....Pref. div. require


Curtis Publishing Co.-Preferred DividendDirectors on Apred stock, payable July of 50 cents per share on the $\$ 7$ Dividends of 25 cents were paid on April 1 last and on Oct. 1 and July 1 , 1938. After payment of curr
per share-V. 148, p. 1953.
(Curtis B.) Dall Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department
Dallas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Gross income Gross income
$\times$ Other int. \& deductions $\qquad$ $\$ 217,699$
46,667

38,606 Nividends applicable to preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid ks for the Balance | $\mathbf{5 6 0}, \mathbf{, 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 2,555,426$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{5 8 1}, 450$ | 322,203 | $x$ Includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over $x$ Includes amount required

the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of $\$ 37,000$
$\$ 259,500$ and $\$ 32,500$ for the respective one-month periods and $\$ 415,500$ and $\$ 259,500$ for the re
p. 2422 .

Dallas Railway \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-

## Period End. Mar. $31-$ Operating revenues

$\square$ Operating revenues,----
Oper. exps., incl.taxes-
Prop. retire't res. approp
Net oper. revenues
Rent for lease of plant
Operating income
Other income.--
Gross income
Int. on mtge. bonds
Net income-.- $\$ 1,821$ sion $\$ 1,383$
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for th
Balance, deficit.
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1939-12 M \\ \$ 3,072,183 \\ 2,323,884 \\ 256,592 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Mos. -1938 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Balance, den } \\ \times \text { Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March } & \$ 84,1939 \text {, amounted to }\end{array}$ $\$ 562,797$. Latest dividend amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on' $7 \%$ pref stock was paid on Nov
V. 148 , p. 1802 .

Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.-Common DividendDirectors on April 26 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, parount was paid on Oct. 27 last.-V. 148, p. 2422.

Dayton Union Ry.-Plans to Market $\$ 3,900,000$ BondsThe company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority owned by Baltimure \& Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York Cen-
Ohio, now ownelicant said it was considered desirable to concentrate the
tral. The applic tral. The applicant said it was considered desat this arrangement would ownership of the facilities in one compand would simplify operations. In connection with the acquisitions, the company propoged the issuance of 10,5090
series $A$.

Of the new shares proposed to be issued, 3,210 would be issued in equal
proportions to the three systems to replace the present outstanding $7 \%$ proportions to the three systems to replace the present outstanding $7 \%$
capital stock held by them, which would be canceled. The balance of the
new stock would be issued to the the new stock would be issued to the three lines in partial settlement for property transferred and advances made by them to the Dayton company. The new bonds would be sold and proceeds applied to the repaymany. and additions and betterments; in payment for properties acquired; in reimbursement of the Dayton company's treasury for expenditures, made for additions and betterments, and to provide funds for construction of im-

## Deere \& Co.-New Director-

W. H. Stentz of St. Louis has been elected a directof of this company to
\& Hudion R
Delaw
March-March-
Gross from railway
Net from railway way_-.... $\$ 1$ 1939
$1,972,867$
560,682 \$1,621686 1937 Net from railway
Net after rents
From Jan.


Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-..- } & \$ 4,111,153 & \$ 3,775.966 & \$ 4,616,625 & \$ 3,667,635 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 859,341 & 822,089 & 1,218,274 & 431,399\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 11,794,332 & 10,466,581 & 12,426,924 & 11,933,184 \\ \text { Net frem railway-.... } & 2,401,187 & 1,817,068 & 2,745,046 & 1,948,360 \\ \text { Net after rents. } & 939,437 & 468,893 & 1,523,649 & 928,497\end{array}$

## Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Annual Report-



Total oper. revenues_- $\overline{\$ 23,404,171} \overline{\$ 26,781,992} \overline{\$ 25,599,309} \overline{\$ 20,936,609}$

 | Total oper. expenses. | $\$ 19,742,480$ |  | $\$ 24,125,717$ |  | $\$ 20,938,958$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net revenue from oper-- | $3,661,691$ |  | $2,656,275$ |  | $4,660,351$ | Tax accruals........--

$\begin{gathered}\text { Total oper. income..- } \\ \text { Non-Operating Income. }\end{gathered} \frac{2,623,602}{\$ 1,038,089}$$\frac{2,179,586}{\$ 476,688} \frac{2,247,427}{\$ 2,412,924} \frac{1,784,000}{\$ 3,017,142}$ Hire of frt. cars-rec'ts Hire of frt. cars-rec'ts
Rent from equipment
Joint facil Joint facil. rent incomeMiscell. rent income...Income from funded sec. Income from unfunded securities \& accounts
Dividend income. Dividend income_-.-.--
Miscellaneous incomes
780,458
123,429
519,877
102,946
213
52,455

Derby Oil \& Refining Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings of Derby Oil Co. (Parent Company Non-Operating)

sifine
silito
Miscel

| Gross profit $\qquad$ Miscell. revenue (net)..- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 253,587 \\ 56,216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 885,845 \\ 82,322 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 785.950 \\ 81.014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 448,553 \\ 75,282 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc. before depl.. \&c. | \$309,803 | \$968,167 | \$866,964 | \$523,835 |
| Depreciatio | 100,779 274.164 | 133,838 278,370 | 129,775 239,279 | 141,212 |
| Undeveloped leasehold |  |  |  |  |
| rentals- | 75.591 | 76,321 | 72,802 | 63,136 |
| non-prod. developm't | 79,327 | 25,382 | 172.334 | 29,421 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxez | 7,425 | 27,158 |  | , | Erov. for Fed. inc. taxes

Extraordinary credit in

 \(\begin{array}{r}1935 <br>

\)| $3,567,396$ |
| ---: |
| $2,665,960$ |
| $\$ 901,436$ |
| 452,883 |
| $\$ 448,553$ |
| 75,282 |
| $\$ 523,835$ |
| 141,212 |
| 222,971 |
| 63,136 |
| 29,42 | <br>

\hline\end{array} adjustment of disputed
$\qquad$
Net income before pro- $\$ 474.313-\$ 541,069-\$ 614,190-\$ 456,740$ vision for minority int.lo $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 252,774
\$67,094 Proportion applicable to
minority interest.... -
corporation_-.- der $\$ 164,358$ \$426,823 \$252,583
$\$ 67,036$ Consolidated Balanće Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 323,833$; note receivable, $\$ 2,400$;
accounts receivable, $\$ 219,419$ inventories, $\$ 43,219$ fixed assets (net), Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 314,890$; notes payable (maturing within one year), $\$ 210,500$; accrued payrolls, commissions, interest, taxes, \&c. $\$ 84,016$; provision for social security taxes, $\$ 7,032:$ provision for Federal $\$ 31,500$; deferred refining royalties (payable if and when oil is proces $\$$ ed in cracking stills), $\$ 60.000$; minority interest (The Derby Oil Co.), $\$ 3,062$ $\$ 4$ dividend cumulative preferred stock (18,849 shares at stated value of stated value of $\$ 7.89$ per share), $\$ 2,076,192$; certificates of deposit outstanding, $\$ 168$. capital, surplus $\$ 329,108:$ earned surplus (since Jan. 1 ,
1936 ), $\$ 368,037$; total, $\$ 4,221,387 .-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3454$.

## Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earnings-

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$54,216 | \$59,526 | \$73,051 | \$46,901 |
| Net from railway | 5,589 | 9,830 | 20.983 | 1,956 |
| Net after rents | 1,484 | 2,297 | 13,007 | def4,967 |
| Gross from railw | 164,034 | 152,511 | 189,587 |  |
| Net from railwa | 24,048 | 8,903 | 41,663 | der7,187 |
| Net after rents | 3,156 | def10,787 | 18,054 | def23,600 |

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Earnings -

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan, 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_-_- } & 5,230,661 & 4,860,881 & 6,201,239 & 5.277,646\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gros from railway_-.-- } & 5,230,661 & 4,860,881 & 6,201,239 & 5,277,646 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 747,473 & 523,998 & 807,527 & 952,685 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def293,376 } & 103,455 & 345,354\end{array}$

## Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings-

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$525,219 | \$105,004 | \$843,005 | \$805,721 |
| Net from railway | 226,875 | 134,056 | 483,209 | 459,094 |
| Net after rents | 150,075 | ,75,245 | 330,584 | 330,761 |
| Gross from railw | 1,798,828 | 1,384,372 | 2,447,344 | 2,245,544 |
| Net from railw | 891,810 | 516,389 | 1,387,921 | 1,272,454 |
| Net after rents | 614,569 | 315,279 | 945,176 | 912,333 |

## Net after rents

Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings Gross from railway Net from railway_-
Net atter rents.



included in cost of sa
amounted to $\$ 85,232$

$$
\text { Earnings for the } 3 \text { Months Ended March } 31
$$

1938
Gross sales of new trucks and service parts, less

| Oss sale |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross profit on new trucks and service parts Gross profit on sales of used trucks. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ,426 |  |
| Telling, general and administrative expenses. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 306 |  |
| Profit--7er income: Interest and financi |  |  | ,317 |  |
|  |  |  | .486 | 1 |
| Profit: <br> Interest paid <br> Provision for Federal income taxes |  |  | ,802 1 | ,604 |
|  |  |  |  | ,253 |
|  |  |  | ,30 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities- | 1938 |  |
|  |  | Notes pay. (ban |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec: customers (net) |  | Accts. pay.: Trade creditors | \$297,40 | 3-333,788 |
| Marketable securs. $\quad 106,998$ |  | Customers dep. |  |  |
| Marketable securs. |  | and credit bal. | 32.424 | 4.31,858 <br> 13.297 |
| Anventories....... 1 | 726,079 73,140 | Other accts. pay |  |  |
| Value of life insur.- | 40 | Accrued items -.--- | 121.925 | $5 \quad 2,439$ |
| Advs. to suppliers $150,205$ | 126,301 | Res.for truck guar- |  |  |
| on die costs -:Security investm't | , | anty expense. | 5.022 | 2 5,091 |
| Deferred charges.- 26,467 | 325 | Com.stock (par \$2) | 842.518 1.185 .839 |  |
| Property, plant \& $\qquad$ | 1,315,010 | Capital surplus. | 1,170,176 | $6{ }^{6} 1,274,337$ |
| Patents and trade- $4,961$ | 4,961 |  |  |  |
| 182 | 67,318 | Total | 661,182 | 2 \$4,367,318 |

-V. 148. p. 1639.

## Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.-New Directors-

William H. Lewis and Frederick W. Conant have been elected directors of the company, succeeding the late Harry $H$. Wetzel and Reeves Taylor,
who resigned some time ago.-V. 147, p. 3157 . Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-MarchGross from railway Net from railway
 Gross from railway_.... $\quad 275,980 \quad 346,085 \quad 433,011 \quad 306,438$ Net from railway......df1,328,865 df1,258,973 df1,313,154 df1,181,01
Net after rents Net after rents
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1954$.

Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings-March-
Gross from railway.... Gross from railway.-
Net from railway
Net after rents From Jan. 1二 Net from railway
Net after rents-


Net rom railway
Net after rents

- V. 148, p. 1954.
$\begin{array}{rrrr}389,107 & 415,549 & 602,570 \\ \text { def65,192 } & \text { def56,102 } & 110,534 \\ \text { def116,394 } & \text { def } 118,471 & 39,480\end{array}$
Duluth Winnipeg \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

| Ma | 193 | 19 | 1937 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$101,707 | \$99,325 | \$149,817 | \$112.392 |
| Net from railwa |  | , 389 | 48,249 | 20,509 |
| Net after rents | def23,524 | def17,604 | 18,881 | ef1,603 |
| Gross from railwa | 332,912 | 309,845 | 386,941 | 379,8 |
| Net from railway | 44,086 | 31,751 | 92,787 | 95,038 19,307 |
| et after rents | def25,91 | def50,066 | 14,037 | 19,307 |


(Allen B.) DuMont Laboratories Inc.-Debentures Offered-Lehman Brothers and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., principal underwriters of $\$ 750,000$ 10-year convertible $5 \%$ notes, are making public offering at 100 of that portion of the notes to which stockholders have waived rights, totaling $\$ 453,900$. The underwriters have been assigned $\$ 500,000$ of the $\$ 750,000$.

On April 24 Lehman Brothers offered $\$ 363,100$ of the notes and on April 25 Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. offered $\$ 90,800$. Lehman Brothers are underwriters of $\$ 400,000$ and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. are underwriters of $\$ 100,000$ of the notes.
According to the prospectus, Paramount Pictures, Inc., Which has a $50 \%$ purchase 42,000 additional shares of class B common stock and simultane Disly made loans aggregating \$108,000.
Dated as of May 1,1939 ; due May 1; 1949 . Interest payable M. \& N .
Until May 1, 1942, interest payable only to the extent earned; thereafter Until May 1, 1942, interest payable only to the extent earned; thereafter interest payable $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal. Redeemable at any time as a
and
whole, at option of company, or from time to time in part by lot either whole, at option of company, or from time to time in part by lot either
at the opfion of the company or through operations of the sinking fund, on at least 30 days' published notice, prior to May 1 , 1942 at $120 \%$; there-
after and prior to May 1,1944 at $10 \%$; thereafter and prior to May 1 , after and prior to May 1,1944 at $110 \% ;$ thereafter and prior to May
1945 at $108 \%$ therearter and prior to May 1,1946 at $106 \% ;$ thereafter
and prior to May 1,1947 at $104 \%$ thereafter and prior to May 1,1948 at and prior to May 1,1947 at $104 \%$; thereafter and prior to May 1 , 1948 at
$102 \%$, and thereafter up to maturity at $100 \%$;in every case with accrued nterest. Convertible, unless previously redeemed, at option of holders, into shares of class A common stock of the company at $\$ 25$ principal amount of notes
for each share of class A common stock, or at the conversion price adjusted Sinkided in the indenture.
Sinking fund, payable on or before March 15, 1942 and each March 15 net profits of the company during the preceding calendar year; sinking fund payments may be made in cash or notes.
Rights to Sockholders-Holders of record at the close of business on April 22 of the outstanding shares of class A and class B common stock were holder of common stock, for each share of such stock so held, was granted
Rights to subscribe the right to subscribe to $\$ 6.6964$ of no
expired at 3 p. $m$. (EST) on April 28 .
Business and Property-Company is principally engaged in the develop-
ment, manufacture and sale of cathode ray tubes. Briefly stated, the ment, manufacture and sale of cathode ray tubes. Briefly stated, the When impulses are applied to deflecting elements in the tube, a ray is caused to fluctuate in direction, indicating on the fluorescent face of the tube the picture or pattern which can be viewed or measured. Laboratory work in connection with the tube has been carried on by the company since its inoped from time to time. Chathode ray tubes are also manufactured by
various other companies which are in competition with the company in various o
that field.
One of the uses of the cathode ray tube is in the transmission and recepcast license, issued Feb. 17,1939 , authorizing it to operate between mid-
night and $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) a transmiting station located at its plant at Passaic night and 9 a. m. (EST) a transmitting station located at its plant at Passaic,
N . J., using the call letters W2XVT. This license expires by its terms

Feb. 1, 1940, and provides that it is subject to change or cancellation by the Federal Communications Commission, which issued it, at any time, without advance no should arise. In connection with the operation of its experimental television broadcast station the company is experimenting with a systemisione of the scanning sion and reception that incep circuits are necessary at the receiver, although cathode ray tubes remain essential
During the recent past the company has manufactured in small quantities television recefvers for use under standards agreed upon by members of the Radio Manufacturers Association (Which the company has not joined), ture sets for use in the DuMont System. On Dec. 7, 1935 authorized capital stock was $\$ 50,000$ preferred stock (par common stock (par \$1), of which 50,000 shares were outstanding. From time to time in 1936 and 1900 additional shares of common stock were issued for cash at par.
4,000 additional shares of common stock were issued for cash at par'
In 1937 company sold to Radio Corp. of America the former's patent No. $2.014,106$, relating to a voltmeter for vacuum tubes, popularly termed
the "Magic Eye." The net proceeds to the company from this sale were $\$ 15,000$.
In 1938 company sold to the public 1,148 shares of common stock out of a total offering of 20,000 shares and received $\$ 11,480$ before deducting certain expenses. 1938 Paramount Pictures, Inc., entered into an agreement with the company in pursuance of which the capital structure of the company was changed, Paramount became a stoc


 By amendment to certificate of incorporation, company's authorized
cores capital stock was which were issued and outstanding, 56,000 shares of class A common stock (par \$1), of which 55,148 shares, were issued and outstanding, and stock
56,000 shares of class B common stock (par $\$ 1$ ).
Thereupon, pursuant to the agreement, Paramount subcribed for 14,000 shares of class B common stock at par and loaned the company $\$ 36,000$, for which the company delivered to Paramount its negotiable promissory
note of $\$ 36,000$, maturing July 1,1948 , and bearing interest at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum payable semi-annually, and bearing interest at the rate of of $1 \%$ per annum payable at maturity and interest at the rate of $4 \%$-per annum after maturity. Options granted give to Paramount the right, at its election, to subscribe
at \$1 per share for an additional 14,000 shares of the company's class $B$ at $\$ 1$ per share for an additional 14,000 shares of the company's class B
common stock at any time on or before July 1,1939 , and for an additional common stock at any time on or before 14,000 shares of the company's class B con stock at any time on or before July 1,1940 , and for an additional 14, 1900 shares of the company's
class B common stock at any time on or before July 1, 1941, except that, class B common stock at any time on or before July 1,1941 , except that,
in the event that Paramount should fail to exercise either of the first two in the event that paramoune or ones thereupon would terminate. Paraoptions, the subsequent one or ones the the sum of $\$ 36,000$ simultaneously
mount is obliged to lend to the company the With the exercise of each such option, orcept as to date of issue, to the one to receive a note similar in its terms, except as to date or issue, the the one issued for the loan actually made. assignable by Paramount and should continue to be in force
should not be ash only so long as Paramount should be the holder of the shares of the class B
common stock and of the notes acquired by Paramount pursuant to options. common stock and of the notes accauiredmon stock were issued to employees of the company for cash at the par value thereor, mak shares of such stock now outstanding. April 4, 1939 , authorized class A
By a certificate of amendment filed A (par \$1).
Underwiting-Lehman Brothers and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co are the principal underwriters. The principal underwriters have severally agreed
to purchase from the company the respective percentages of any 10 -year convertible notes which shall not have been subscribed for by stockhoiders, as follows: Letman Brothers, $80 \%$; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., $20 \%$, provided,
however, that under no circumstances shall either principal underwriter be however, that under no circumstances shall either principit und name above
obligated to purchase more than the percentage set opposite its name obligated to purchase more than the perce.
of $\$ 500,000$ of 10 -y ear convertible notes.
The price payable by the principal underwriters to the company for the
convertible notes purchased by them will be $961 / 2 \%$. Company has agreed convertible notes purchased by them wissue to each of the principal underwriters transferable options or war to issue to each of the principal underwriters transferabie options or war-
rants to purchase at $\$ 25$ per share its proportionate part of an aggregate
of 7,500 shares of class A common stock, plus an additional three-quarters of 7,500 shares of class A common stock, plus an additional three-quarters
of a share for each $\$ 100$-10-year convertible notes subscribed for by stockof a share for each $\$ 100$ 10-year convertible notes subscribed
holders, but not to exceed an aggregate of 9,375 such shares.
Purpose-Proceeds will be used to pay outstanding notes and bonds and
the balance will be applied toward carrying out a program for increased the balance will be applied toward carrying out a program for increased production.-V. 148. p. 2122.

## (E. I.) du Pont de Nemours \& Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 3 Months Ended March 3 Months Ended March 31- 1938

 \&c.) and other operating revenues.-..Cost of goods sold and operating chargesSelling, general and administrative expenses Selling, general and administrative expenses....-
Provision for depreciation and obsolescence....
Income from operations


Income from operations Income from miscellaneous investments.......... Profit on securities (net)
Inc. rec. from invest. in General Motors Corp

$\qquad$
$52,094,385$
$32,787,646$
$7,885,994$
$4,309,081$

Net income debenture stoc $19,075,376 . \$ 99,060,602$ Dividends on debenture stock,
Dividends on preferred stock,
Balance applicable to common stock-.......
Incl. E. I, du Pont de Nemours \& Co. equity in ncl. E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co.' equity in
undiv. profits or losses of controlled cos. not
wholly owned, amount earned on com. stock is.Wholly owned, amount earned on cour. stock is-- 17,109,459, 7,176,571 excluding shares held in treasury.-............. $1,055,921$
$\$ 1.55$
Statement of Consolidated Surplus March 31
 $\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ 56,251,529 \\ 19,075,376 & \mathbf{\$ 2 4 4 7 2} \mathbf{4 , 0 6 0 , 6 0 2}\end{array}$ Difference between cost and the value placed on $6.500,000$ 6,000,000 Difference between cost and ter value placed on
common stock awarded under bonus plan-..-- 431,720
 Pref. stock, $\$ 4.50$ cum. ( $\$ 1.125$ each quarter)
Common stock ( $1939-\$ 1.25 ; 1938-\$ 0.50$ )...

Surplus at March 31 $\$ \overline{\$ 266,230,106} \overline{\$ 252106,577}$ a In accordance with past custom, the amount at which du Pont
company's investment in General Motors Corp. common stock is carried was adjusted on the books of the company in March, 1938 , to $\$ 190,500,000$ ( $\$ 19.05$ a share) and in March, 1939 , to $\$ 197,000,000$ ( $\$ 19.70$ a share) which closely corresponded to the equity indicated by the consoisated
balance sheets of General Motors Corp. at Dec. 31,1937 , and Dec. 31 ,
1938, respectively.-V. 148, p. 2423 .

Volume 148
Duquesne Light Co.-EarningsYears Ended Feb. 28-
Operating revenues.
 Appropriration for retiremen
Amortization of leaserolds
Trovision for Federal and State in
Net operating revenues
Rents for lease of electric
Net operating income
 Interest revenues
Gross income-
Interest on funded debt........................-.-.-.
Amortization of debt discount and expense
Other interest
Other interest (net)
Miscollaneous deductions

- Vet income 148 p. $242 \overline{4}$

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended March 31 Feederal innome ta exescositimated)
Depreciation and deplotion Depreciation and deplotion.
Interest Intereast
Debt disc
Minority interest
Net income a vailabie for dividend requirements \$456,554 $\$ 2,730,427$ Note No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits.

- 148 , p . 212 .

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry,-Earnings-


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Netafter taxes Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 85,412 \\ 4,651 \end{array}$ | 4,657 |  |  |
| Gross corp. income | \$190,063 | \$174,926 | \$596.158 | 508,43 |
| (ents, \&c--.-........ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,056 \\ & 97,739 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,201 \\ 107,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138,419 \\ & 286,694 \end{aligned}$ | 317,351 |

Net inc. before prov.

- V. 148, p. 1954


## Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input -

For the week ended April 20, 1939 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp., and National Power \&igh Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1938, was as follows:

 - $\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .2424$.

## Electric Shareholdings Corp.' \& Subs.)-Earnings-

 General Shareholdings Corporation has been changed (effective March 14) to Calendar Years-Total income... Oper exps. taxes \& int
Prov. for Fed Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Prov. for Fed. surtax on
undistributed profit. Dive. - On sor period... pref. stock (opt. stock.
div. series)
 paid on account of arrears, amounting to of arrears. $\$ 3.375$ per share.-V. Inding $\$ 88, \mathrm{p} .1641$. 201 .

Electrolux Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Net profit.Mar } & 8443.914 & \$ 668.246 & \$ 768.369 & \$ 723.472 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Earnings per share-.-- } & \$ 0.36 & \$ 0.54 & \$ 0.62 & \$ 0.58\end{array}$ $x$ After charges, Federal income and surtax. y On $1,237,500$ shares
capital stock.-V. 147 , p. 3158 . Equity Corp.- 147, p. 3158.

| Years Ended Dec $31-$ | 1938 |  |  | ${ }_{\$ 417,847}^{1935}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income-Cash dividends | \$356,932 | \$599,521 | \$1,125,790 |  |
| Int. on loan to subs | 5,927 |  | 785 |  |
| Miscellaneous income |  | 77700 |  |  |
|  | 1,781 | 10,994 | 7.391 | 1.329 |
|  | \$374,640 | \$618,216 | \$1,134,714 | + $\begin{array}{r}423,702 \\ 204,228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Interest on debentures.- | ${ }^{147} \mathbf{1 6 7 5 3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}231,706 \\ 167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 241,204 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tureholders and taxes |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 531 |  |
| Prov, for Fed. taxes-.-:- | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Excess of income over |  |  |  |  |
| Non-oper. expens. charged | 854,720 | \$216.604 | 8723.480 | \$166,432 |
| Pref. divs, out of surplus |  | 60598 | 1,438.503 | 24.398 |
| Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Total income |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$109,16 | 87.885 |  |
| Operating expenses, |  | 31,995 | ${ }_{41,875}$ | 50,583 41,875 |
| Interest on bank indebtedness- ${ }^{\text {Taxes }}$ refunded to debentureholders |  | 7,354 |  |  |
| Taxes refunded to debentureholders and taxes paid at source. |  | 1,062 | 814 | 768 |

## Excess of inc. over oper. exps. (without giving effects to ressult <br> of security trasactions), carried

 Preferred dividends $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{lll}$\$ 26,880$ \& \& $\$ 1,582$ <br>
194,777 \& 197,077 \& <br>
\hline 2028,101
\end{tabular}

Oroanized New Canadian Company-The 1938 report stated:
Since Dec. 31 , 1938, the corporation has, in conjunction with Hugo
aufmann \& Co.s Bank. N, $V$, Amsterdam, Holland organized ainanadian

Financial Chronicle
pany, with an initial capital of $\$ 2,000,000$ represented by 200,000 common ministration Oo., Ltd., in which Hugo Kaurmann \& Oo,s Bank, N. and Oceanic Insurance Co., Ltd. (a substantial owner of shares of Equity
Corp.) have acquired equal stock ownership, has purchased 25,000 common shares at the same price as pacad by the Equity Corp. International Oapital
Co. of Canada, Ltci, will pay to the Equity Corp. per quarter 3-32 of $1 \%$ or the gross value or itt assets at t the ene do t the equartere for investment service.
It is planned to issue a approximately $\$ 2,000.000$ of preference shares (which may be convertible and participating and may carry rights to purchase common shares) of International Capital Co. of Canal Ca, Ltd., for sale in
Europe. An issue of debenture bonds may also be authorized and sold Europe. An issue of debenture bonds may also be authorized and sold. Dar value of the preference shares it it planned that Interational Oapital
 mann \& Co's Bank, N. V. The Equity Oorr. has undertaken with Hugo asset of the common shares of International Oapital Co. of Oanada, Ltd.,
fails below \$7.50 per share, International Capptal Co. Oo Oanada, Ltd.:
 chase the common shares of International Capital Co. of Canada, Ltd., then
owned by Securities Administration Co, Ltd... orovided the holding of such company are at the time not
at $90 \%$ of their then asset valu

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in b |  |  |
| Accounts recelvabie for secur. | ¢ $\overline{4}$ | 9,206 |
|  |  |  |
| Invest'ts in | 9,556,672 | 11,148,678 |
| Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Other accounts payable, accrue | 50,827 |  |
| Accrued interest on debentures out |  |  |
| Notes payable to banks (secured) |  |  |
| Reserve for taxes and | 416 |  |
| Debentures assumed |  |  |
| referred |  |  |
| Common stock (10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Unrealized deprec. (net) of | Dr 537344 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Dr 579,349 |  |
| xcess of cost of investmen |  | Dr 121766 |
| cess of cost of investment in International | Dr197,5 |  |
| Capital Co. of Canada, Ltd., common stock |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 681, | 0,525 |
| ovision for Feder | eci |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ars (nel) at |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earn |  |  |


| March- |  |  | 1937 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | 1.488,310 | ${ }^{8876,563}$ | \$2,394,219 | \$1,534,289 |
| Net after rents | 259,782 | def42,145 | 1,652,119 | 359,927 |
| Gross from railwa | 4,330,650 | 2,577,388 | 6,029,924 | $4.261,292$ 1.25810 |
| Net from railway | ${ }^{1,3600,232}$ | def 134,084 | 1,253,567 | 1,864,693 |
| -V. 148, p. 1955. |  |  |  |  | Years Ended Dec. $31-\quad 1938$ Dividends-a-1

Profit from sale of securities
Inte.-.............. In
 x Additional excess profits tax for 1935 .


p

 Total_-......-82,119,495 $\$ 2,027,009$ Total_......... \$2,119,495 \$2,027,009 $\times 14,317$ shares at cost in 1939 and 260 shares in 1938.-V. 147, p. 3013. Erie RR.-Earnings-


Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.-Debentures Called-

A total of $\$ 150,00020$-year $4 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due June 1 . 1956 have been called for redemption on June 1 at $1021 / 4$ and accrued interest. | Paymen |
| :---: |
| $-V .148, ~ p . ~$ |

## European Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Consolidated Income Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938 Gross operating income.Taxes (including government in
Deprecaliaion
Amortization
Amortization
Loss from operations $\qquad$ $\mathbf{8 1 2 8 , 5 7 1}$
$\mathbf{2 2 , 9 6 1}$
Consolidated net loss ...............................................-- 8151,532 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
 deforred charges, 850,984 ; total, $82,759,775$, Layable, 8273,237 ; accrued liabilitites, $\$ 13$, 582 ; owing to standard Oil Co. of
 2,098,600 shares of co nmo
447,932 total, $82,759,775$.
Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-

|  | 1078 |  | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ope |  | \$76,986 |  |  |
| O | 43,471 | 43,934 | +497.013 |  |
|  | 4,491 13,613 | 4,373 13,087 | (66,825 | 152,278 |
| Net operating revs Non-oper. income (ne | \$17.2 | \$15,590 | 77,895 68 | ,334 |
| Balance---- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 17,289 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 15,590 \\ 5,100 \end{gathered}$ | 60,010 | $\begin{array}{r} 179,457 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ |
| ross incom rest char | \$12,289 | $\begin{array}{r} 810,590 \\ 1,088 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,96 \\ 11,69 \end{array}$ | 12,803 |
| idend | \$11,348 | \$9,502 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 106,266 \\ 95,962 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$106,6} \\ \mathbf{1 0 5 ,} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

Net income
Dividends decia
Federal Bake Shops, Inc.-25-Cent DividendDirectors have de. 1 ared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock: payable June 30 to holders of record June 13 . This compares with dividend
p. 3457 .

Federal Mining \& Smelting Co.-Annual ReportCalen dar Years -
Value of production
Cost, royalty, $\& c$


 * After deducting Federal surtax on undistributed profits in amount of x After deducting Federal surtax on undistributed
$\mathbf{\$ 1} 0,000$. $\mathbf{y}$ Includes payment of all dividends in arrears.

| Lance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash }_{\ldots} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 887.368 \end{gathered}$ | 1937. $\mathbf{\$ 9 7 5 , 8 1}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 110,163 \end{gathered}$ | - 81337379 |
| Accts. recelvabie.. | 246,189 | 157,762 | Acerd. liabilities | 368,176 | 638,599 |
| Inventories. | 437,404 | 543,444 | Due for pt, stock |  |  |
| U. S. Treas b | 48,212 | 38,172 | retiremer | 25,942 1.570 | 10,330 1,466 |
| Prepaid royalties \& |  |  | Other liabilitie | 58,773 |  |
| insurance | 54,519 | 65,486 | ${ }^{\text {Res }}$ | 71,149 | 8,149 |
| Mineral |  | 2.714 .820 | ( $\operatorname{sar}$ \$100) | 793 |  |
| $\times$ Bldgs.\& equip. | ,994,307 | 1,173,318 | Common stock | 493,280 | 493,280 |
| Investments | 200,407 | 213,019 |  | 1,529,634 |  |
| otal |  |  |  |  |  |

Total ….... $4,766,138 \quad \frac{5,881,830}{}$ Totai -........84,766,138 $85,881,830$ ${ }^{x}$ A Atter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,624,435$ in 1938 and $\$ 4,410,091$ in
1937 y Represented by shares of $\$ 10$ par.- V. $148, \mathrm{p}, 2267$.

Federal Motor Truck Co. (\& Subs,)-Annual Report-




 $x$ After depreciation. y Represented by 499,543 no par shares. $\mathbf{z}$ Repre-
Sales-Charter Extended-
Factory sales in the first quarter were $20 \%$ ahead of a year ago. stock-
olders were informed at the recent annual meeting by R. W. Ruddon, President.
A esolution was adopted authorizing the extension of the company's
Federal Water Service Corp.-Annual Reportincluded in the annual report, shows total opperating revenues of $\$ 20$. 912,653
 companies and net income of 8987,762 after all holding company charges. In presenting the final audited figures to stockholders, $\mathbf{O}$. T. Chenery, and the preliminnary earnings figures released in February were due pri-
marily to changes in the companies included in the consolidation of accounts. marily to changes in the companies included in the consolidation of accounts. These changes, he pointed out, also made it impracticable to present the The chief changes in the consolidation of accounts were the inclusion
for the first time of the accounts of Southern Natural Gas Co and subfor the first time of the accounts of Southern Natural Gas Co. and sub-
sidiaries, and the exclusion of the accounts of California Water Service.

Which have hevetofore ben included in the consolidated figures. Although Gas for some years, the accourts of the latter company have heretofore been senarately reported. Federal owns all of the common stoct or coll fornia Water Service Co., but contros only has equal voting rights with the common stock.
In his report to stockholders Mr. Chenery enphasized that the changes In the make-up of the consolidated accounts for 1938 were intended to
bring them into ine with the generaly accepted accounting principle of including in consolidated statements only thase companies in which the parent directly or indirectly, owns more than other than as ardected balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1938 (including Southern
The consolidated
Natural Gas Co and excluding California Water Service Co.) shows total Natural Gas Co and excluding Cailorinia Water Service Co.) shows tota

 ments and long-term debt maturing in 1 The Federal report also reveals that in 1938 the corporation sold all of the stock of the Illinois Water Service Co. to the Northern Illinois Water Corp. for $\$ 635,000$ cash. The report states that the City of New York during 1938 considered the purchase of the Flathush and woodhaven
properties of the New York Water service Core., ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Federal subsidiary
We
 to be considering the purchase of the properties of the Chester Water Service
Co., a subsidiary. The City of Charleston, W. Va., Which in 1937 stated its intention to purchase the water works property, of the West Virginia
Water Service Co another Federal subsidiary decided in 1938 not to pro ceed with the purchase, the report states. The Alaban a Water Service Co. however, agread in April, 1939, under threat of condem nation, to sell
to the City of Deratur. Alai, for 8825,000 its water supply systen $\begin{aligned} & \text { serving }\end{aligned}$ to the City of Deatur, Ala., for 8825,000 its water supply systen serving
that city. The Federal system purchascd no new properties in 1938 . that cily. Consolidated Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938




| Gross income |
| :---: |
| Totai charges of subsidiary companies |
| Con |



Total charges of Federal Water Service Corp..
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,353,093 \\ 365,331 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Balance of net income
\$987,762
Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow{\text { Marosh }}$ -
Gross from railway
Net from railway Net after rents
$\qquad$ 1939
$1,320,520$

5819 ${ }_{81,583,178}^{1938}$ $1037,324,486$

1 | 1936 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,1848.853$ |
| 5087 |
| 360,47 | From Jan. 1 ,-Net from railway

Net after rents
-V. 148, , 2425.

Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings"Period End.Mar. 31- 1939-Moth-1938 Operating revnues---
Deduct rate reduct. res Balance
Oper. exp Oper. exps., incl. $\mathrm{taxas}=-1$
Prop. retire. res. approp.
$\underset{\mathbf{R} \in \text { net from lease of plant }}{\text { Net }}$
Operating income.-.
Other income
Gross incomeInt. on mortgaje- bonds-
Interest on debentures.
Other int. \& deductions

| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,438,338 \\ & 737,528 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,509,895$ 740,730 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 8584,143 | \$685,832 |
| $\$ 584,364$ 31,289 | \$686,053 20.769 |
| \$615,653 | \$706,822 |
| 110,000 | 110,000 |
| 21,070 | 20,460 |
| 16 | $\$ 359,695$ |


\section*{| Net income- |
| :--- |
| Dividends applicable to |
| $\$ 267,916$ |
| 859,695 |}

Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for th
 $\$$. Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31, 1939, amounted to stock and \$1.13 a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on April 1, 1939 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.
a Note The litigation reating to the reduction of rates was rinally decided
against the company in against the company in Nover ber, 1938, when the United States Supreme amounts involved had been provided by appropriations from surplus. Beginning with the month of December, 1938, operating revenues have been reported on the basis of reduced schedules of rates. The operating revenues
for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, are reduced by 8403 , 733 which is the amount of rate reduction reserve applicable to the eight mont hs ended Nov 30, 1938. Operating revenues for the month of March, 1938 and for
the i2 months ended March 31, 1938, have been reduced to give offect to the 12 months ended March 31,1933 , have been reduced to give effect to
the rate reduction reserve for the respective periods. -V. $148, \mathbf{p} .2425$.

Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Hearing on Plan Postponed-
The Interstate Commerce Commission, on application of the trustees
of the road, has postponed from May 8 to Nov. 14 a hearing on a plan of of the road, has postponed from Masy 8 to Nov. 14 a hearing on a plas of
reorganization filed by a protective committee of bondholders. The reorganization filed by a protective committee of bondholders. The
hearin is to be held before Harvey H. Wilkinson and R. A. Porterfield, Examiners for the Commission.-V. 148, p. 2425 .

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-


Net loss : $\$ 35,785$ prof\$14,045
$x$ The provision for interest on income notes and income taxes amounts

Foundation Co. (Foreign)-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the common
stock payable May 10 to holders of record Freeport Sulphur Co.-Earnings-
 ${ }^{\mathbf{x}}$ After all charges, including depreciation, depletion and F ederal taxes

Gardner-Denver Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net inc. from oper...
Other income $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,340,158 \\ 47,189 & \$ 1,288,106 \\ 29,341\end{array}$
$\$ 802,709$
23,738 Total income Surplus for the year
Divs. paid on pref. stock

Earns. Der Dh. 31.... Earns. per sh. on com
stock outstanding $\begin{array}{lllllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Including } \$ 31,070 & \$ 0.84 & \$ 1.84 & \$ 5.21 & \$ 3.25\end{array}$ ax. Comparative Earnings Statement for 3 Months Ended March 31 Net profit after prov for Fed It axes

Preferred stock dividend requirement | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 216,770$ | $\$ 61,366$ | $\$ 312,973$ |
| 28,674 | 28,674 | 00,000 |

 -563 shares now outstanding
$\$ 0.50$
Gatineau Power Co-Bonds Offered-A new issue of ${ }^{f}$ $\$ 62,500,000$ 1st mtge. $33 \%$ series A and B bơnds due 1969 was offered April 24 by a group of American and Canadian underwriters headed by the First Boston Corp. at the price of $981 / 4$ and int. The offering is the largest Canadian corporate issue so far registered under the Securities Act. The issue is divided between $\$ 52,500,000$ series A bonds, payable in American dollars, and $\$ 10,000,000$ series B bonds, payable in Canadian dollars.

The proceeds of the issue, together with the proceeds of a $\$ 7,300,000$ loan to Gatineau Power Co. by several American and Canadian banks, and the proceeds of the sale of 35,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock to be offered in Canada, will be used to redeem the company's $\$ 68,014,500$ outstanding $5 \%$ 1st mtge. gold bonds on June 1, 1939. This financing will effect a reduction of approximately $\$ 800,000$ annually in the company's interest charges, which saving will be used for debt retirement.
Associated with the First Boston Corp. in the offering of the series A bonds are: Smith, Barney \& Co.: Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.); Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Lehman Brothers; Harriman Ripley \& Co.,' Inc.; White, Weld \& Co.; Bodell \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \&Co., and 38 other underwriters.

The series B bonds were offered in Canada at 98 and int. by a group comprising the Dominion Securities Corp.; Ltd.; Wood, Gundy \& Co., ${ }^{\circ}$ Ltd.; McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.; Nesbitt, Thomson \& Co., Ltd. the other underwriters named below.

The 35,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock were offered in Canada by the same group headed by the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., at 97 and dividends.
The 1st mtge. bonds $33 \%$, series A and series B due 1969 will be the same tenor excent that bonds of series A are to be payable as to principal and
interest in lawful omney of the United states or American at the principal
office of the American office of the American paying agent of the company in New York, N. Y.
and bonds of series B are to De payable as to principal and interest in lawful and bonds of series B are to De payable as to principal and interest in lawful
money of the Dominion of Canaa at the specified offices of the Canadian paying agent of the company, and except with respect to certain tax withThe bonds of series A and series $\mathcal{B}$ are to be dated as of april 1,1939 . interest payable A-O in caqe of series A bonds at principal office of the
 of Montreal. Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg or Vancouver, Can. Series A
ond series B bonds will be issued as coupon bonds registerable as op principal
 $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ in case of series B bonds and as fully rexistered bonds
without coupons in the denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ or authorized multiples thereof. Company covenants to reimburse hoiders or series A bonds for any Penn. taxes (except estate, succession, inheritance or income or profits taxes)
lawfuly assessed against such bonds or such holders, not exceeding 5 mills per year per dollar of the principal a mounct or todababse, valuet theereot, which
ever may be the basis of assessment; provided that application for such reimbursement be made within the time and in the manner provided in the indenture.
Under th
Under the existing income tax laws of the Dominion of Canada, interest on series A bonds when payaxle to non-residents of Canada will tot bee payable to non-residents or Canada will be subject to withholding of Dominion income tax at rate of $5 \%$ or such interest.
By the indenture, company will coven
By the indenture, company will covenantin in effect that if existing Dominof interest on series A bonds payable to non-residents of Canad in respect the extent that it legally may do so, pay such interests without deduction for, or reimburse payee for, any tax so required to be withheld, up to, but not exceeding, a rate of $5 \%$ of such interest.
Provinclal Electricity Board of the Province of Quebec. Redemption Provisions- Bonds of series A A and bonds of series B, or either
of them at option of company, are redeemable in whole or in part an time prior to maturity on 30 days are roticeemate at option of compony or or or bonds of series A and bonds of series B, or either of them at option or or company, are
redeemable for purposes of sinking fund or other provisions of the indenture redeemable for purposes of sinking fund or other provisions of the indenture
at following percentages of principal amount thereof, together in each case







 Sinking Fund ocompany covenants to pay to truste are as a sinking fund option of company, on or before April 1 , of each year, beerinning Ar Aril at
1945, an amount sufficient to redeem the following princinal amounts of onds of series A and (or) bonds of series B: From 1945 to 1949, both incl $\$ 315,000$ from 1950 to 1954 , both incl., $\$ 625,000$ from 1955 to 1959, both
incl. $\$ 850,000$; from 1960 to 1964 , both incl. $\$ 1,250,000$; from 1965 to

 bonds of series A and bonds of series B (theretofore icsued by company) or
of either of said series at its option (canceled or for cancellation but) not of either of said series at its option (canceled or for canceliation but not
bonds theretofore retired through sinking fund, refunded, delivered to of property), to be taken used as their the basis of withdrawal of cash or release of property), to be taken at their principal amount. ompany will borrow $\$ 7,300,000$ against a like princinance of bonds ofrerea ssory notes under a bank loan agreement, and will receive $\$ 3,500,000$ from sale of 35,000 S1/2, cum. pret. shares. Such shares are to be offered hrough certain underwriters at $\$ 97$ per share entirely outside the United
states, its territories and possessions. The estimated net procheds states, its territories and possessions. The estimated net. proceeds to be
received by company from the foregoing transactions and from issuance and sale of bonds offered hereby will be as follows:
1st mtge. bonds offered (excl. of accrued int. \& after deductin
expenses in the estimated amount of $\$ 280.000$ ) Loans under bank loan agrement (evidenced by promissory 859,695,000 notes) (after deduct'g exps.inent estd. amount or promis.
$35,00051 / 2 \%$ cumb pref. shares (after deducting exps. in the estd.
$7,292,500$ amt. of $\$ 8,000$ \& inderwriting comms. in amt. of $\$ 140,000$ )
und.
 Op the $\$ 3,500,000$ received for preferred shares, International Hydro-
Electric System, parent of the company, will pay to company to be credited
 the end that company will receive $\$ 100$ as the consideration for the issue and sale of each of said shares.
Tithe treastire net proceeds of bonds, preferred shares and loans, together
$68,014,500$ of ind be used by company to redeem on June
 bonds outstanding (excl.. of bonds held in treasury, at 104. Interest to
June 1, 1939 on bonds being redeemed will be paid out of treasury funds. In connection with redemption of such bonds company may be required to pay an exchange premium.
The 1st mtge. gold bonds $5 \%$ series due 1956 are all expressed to be standard of weight and fineness at places of payment in canadignated holders' ortion, in iold coin of the United states of America of or equal to designated standard of weight a and fineneness at places of payment in the nited states. In the opinion of counsel for company, company's obilga-
tion on such bonds will be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, of the face amount of the obligation inlawful money of the Dominion of Canada
or or the United States of America as chosen by the respective holders
thereof

Funded Debt and Capital Stock
The capital securities of company authorized and outstanding as of Dec.

st mitge. bonds:

 Promissory notes, $3.65 \%$ due $1939-49 \ldots$
$5 \%$ cusi. pref.shares ( $\$ 100$ par)
$51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $\quad 3,500,000$
Common stock (no par) $\ldots \ldots-\ldots,-\ldots, 000,000$ shs. $\quad$ e25,161,596 a $3 \%$ serial debs, due June 1, $1939, \$ 600,000 ; 31 / 2 \%$ series debs. due
June 1, $1940, \$ 600,000 ; 4 \%$ serial debs due June $1,1941, \$ 600,000 ; 414 \%$
serial debs. due June 1, $1942, \$ 600,000 ; 414$ serialdebs, due June $\$ 600,000 ; 5 \%$ sinking fund debs. due $1949, \$ 9,901,000$. due June 1,1943,
$b$ ist mtge. bonds of series $A$, and $B$ or other series may be issued as provided in the indenture. limited to the agrergate principal amount of
$\$ 250,000,000$ unless the authorized amount is increased by supplemen indenture. c $5 \%$ property purchase obligation to Town of St. Jerome, originally
outstanding in the agregate authorized amount of $\$ 249,722$, payable in equal annual instalments of $\$ 8,055.55$ final payment due March 1,1962 . and on each April 15 and Oct. 15 thereafter to and incl. April 15, 1944 and
$\$ 330,000$ on Oct. 15, 1944 and on each April 15, and Oct. 15 thereafter to $\$ 330,000$ on Oct. 15, 1944 and on each April 15, and Oct. 15 thereafter to
and incl. April 15, 1949 . e Represented by $1,635,950$ shares. Company gave, as an incident to
the issuance of $\$ 10,000,000$ of $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures, rights to sub-
scribe, between June 27,1938 and Dec. 31,1942 , for 10 common shares (as constituted on June 1, 1938 ), at $\$ 10$ per share, for each $\$ 1,000$ of suich
debentures. On Dec. 31, 1938, 86,010 common shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of such rights.
The annual interest requirements on the $\$ 193,3335 \%$ property purchase obligation to Town of St. Jerome outstanding at Dec. 31 , 1938 would ke
$\$ 9,666$. and on the $\$ 62,500,0001$ ist mtge. bonds $3 \$ 4 \%$ series A and B offered to be outstanding will be $\$ 2,343,750$, and the annual interest requirements on the serial and sinking fund debentures outstanding Dec. 31, 1938 and the promissory notes to be outstanding as stated above would be $\$ 875,500$, which $\$ 2,235,200$ would be payable in United States dollars. The gross revenues of the company are in Canadian dollars.
History and Business-Company was incorp. by letters patent of the
Province of Quebec, Can., on March 11, 1926. Company and its subsridiaries collectively but not all individually are engaged primarly in the sidininess of generating, transmitting, distributing and selling electricity in
the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick in the Dominion of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick in the Dominion of
Canada. Also, the company sells steam to a single customer, the company and a subsidiary sell electrical appliances at retail and one subsidiary owns and operates a small bus transportation system. Company owns generating plants having $725,634 \mathrm{~h}$. p. rated installed turbine capacity of which over
$98 \%$ is hydro-electric. During 1938 company produced approximately $98 \%$ is hydro-electric. During 1938 company produced approximately
$2,700.000,000$ kwh. of electricity. For the 12 months period ended
Dec. 31,1938 , over $99 \%$ of the total operating revenues of company and its subsidiaries consolidated was derived from electric operations.
The company's largest customer is The Hydro-Electric Powe Comm
of Ontario which purchases under contract 25 cycle power for use in its Niagara system and 60 cycle power for use in its Eastern Ontario system. The two principal contracts extend to 1970 . The Commission, a public
authority constituted in 1907 by Act of the Ontario Legislature, generates and purchases power which it supplies to various municipalities and other customers almost entirely in the Province of Ontario. The latest puplished its fiscal year, the Commission had "total available capacity generated and purchased" of $1,816,175 \mathrm{~h}$. P., of which $372,475 \mathrm{~h}$. p. Was 'power purchased, power to the Commission amounted to over $39 \%$ of the total operating ended Dec. 31, 1938.
The company also sells electricity under contracts, none of which expires tional Paper \& Power Co., for its Kipawa sulphite and Gatineau newsprint. mills, both in the Province of Quebec. Company and a subsidiary sell mill, in the Province of Ontario. The Kipawa and Hawkesbury mills are

Racture of rayon yarn, cellophane and allied products. In the Province of
New Brinswick, the compdny extending to 1967 to New Brisnwick International Paper Co., a subsidiary of Revenues received Paper Co., for use at its Dalhousie newsprint electricity and steam to Canadian International Paper Co. a and to New
Brunswick International Paper Co. including payments for use of facilities Brunswick International Paper Co., including payments for use of facilities
provided oy the company amounted to over $35 \%$ of the total operating provided oy the company amounted to over $35 \%$ of the total operating
revenues of the company and its subsdiairies consolidated for the 12 months ended Dec. 31,1938 .
The company also sells, under long-term contracts, electricity at wholesalectricity in the City of Ottawa, the City of Huil (where the company also distributes electricity), and vicinity, and in the Province of New Brunswick to Fraser Companies, Ltd., to the towns of Dalhousie and Grand Falls, and
to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for distributiion north of to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for distribut the company
Grand Falls and east of Dalhousie. In the Hull, Que, district
sells electricity under contract to the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd. (in which the sells electricity under contract to. the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd. (in which the company has a substantial interest) and other industrial customers
The retail distribution business of company and its subsidiaires in 1938 accounted for approximately $11 \%$ of total operating revenues on a con-
solidated basis. About $93 \%$ of such retail revenues was derived from the solidated basis. About $93 \%$ of such retail revenues Was derived from the
company's distributing operations in the Province of Quebec, where approxcompany's distributing operations in the Province of Quebec, where approx-
imately 22,000 customers are served in an area of about 5,000 square miles extending eastward from Bryson, and Campbell's Bay, principally aling extending eastward from Bryson, and Campbell s Bay, principally along
the north shore of the Ottawd. River, to Rawdon and St, Lin, and in two
other areas, one south of the Ottawa River and one south of the st Lawrence other areas, one south of the Ottawa River and one south or the st, Lawrence River, in and anout a audreuil and cediectricity purchased from Montreal
The latter two areas are supplied with elt
Light, Heat \& Power Consolidated. The balance of retail distribution business is dereived from a subsidiary's operations in the Province of
As of Dec. 31, 1938 , assets owned by subsidiarics represented less than $3 \%$ of the total assets of the company and its subsidiaries consolidated and earnings of subsidiaries are relatively unimoprtant from the standpoint of the
enterprise as a whole. Only four of the company's subsidiaries carry on enterprise as a wh
active operations.

Principal Underwriters.

| - Am | Name . Amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| The First Buston Corp....... $86,990,000$ | Schroder Rockefeller \& Co.; |
| Smith, Barney \& Co-.......--3,467,000 | Inc |
| Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc...- 2,310,000 | Unton Securities Corp.-.-.-.- 5788.000 |
| Mellon Securities Corp......-2, 210,000 | Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, Inc. 578,000 |
| Blair \& Co., Inc-...........-- $1,733,000$ | The Wisconsin Co----.--*--- 578,000 |
| Lee Higginson Corp ---.---- 1,733,000 | Dominick \& Dominick |
| Harris, Halt \& Co. (Inc.) -....- 1,445,000 | Granbery Marache \& Lord -- 347,000 |
| Blyth \& Co., Inc. | Hornblowr \& Weeks _- .-.--- 347,000 |
| Bonbright \& Co., Inc......... 1, 155,000 | Starkweather \& Co _...-.--- 321,000 |
| Glore, Yorgan \& Co........... 1,155,000 | A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc-5-...-, 289,000 |
| Goldman, Sachs \& Co ........ 1, 155,000 | E. W. Clark \& Co _-- |
| Lehman Brothers .-.......... 1,155,000 | Tucker, Anthony \& Co-...--- 289,000 |
| Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc-- 1,155,000 | Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds, 250,000 |
| White, Weld \& Co........... $1,155,000$ | A. C . Allyn \& Co. |
| Bodell \& Co............-.... 1,080,000 | A. C, Allyn \& Co., Inc .-. . . ${ }_{23100}$ |
| Kidder, Peabody \& Co.....-- 1,080,000 | Hayden, Miller \& Co------- 231,000 |
| Coffin \& Burr, Inc...-.------ 867,000 | Arnold W. Jones \& Co., Inc--- $\quad 231,000$ |
| W. E. Hutton \& Co...------- . 867,000 | Minsch, Monell \& Co.; Inc--- $\quad 231,000$ |
| F. S. Moseley \& Co.........-- 867,000 | Newton, Abbe \& Co-.--2--- $\quad 231,000$ |
|  | G. H. Walker \& CO-- -- ----- $\quad 231,000$ |
| Stone \& Webst | Burr, Gannett \& Co_.-.....- 200,000 |
|  | Bosworth, Chanute, Lough- $\quad$ ridge \& Co 15,000 |
| Estabrook \& Co................ 578,000 | Edgar, Ricker \& Co.........-* 115,000 |
| Hallgarten \& Co.............. 578,000 | The IIlinois Co. of Chicago - --- 115.000 |
| Hemphill, Noyes \& $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {r }} \ldots \ldots . .-578,000$ | The Mllwaukee Co.-...----- 115,000 |
| W. C. Langley \& Con....---- 578,000 | Putnam \& Co-------------115,000 |
| Riter \& Co........-.-.-.-.- 578,000 | Dillon, Read \& Con-.-.-.-...- $3.467,000$ |
| E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc..-- 578,000 | Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. . . . - -- --- 3,467,000 |
| -First Mortgage Bonds 33\%\% Series B due 1969 (Canadadian Dollars) |  |
| Name- $\quad$ Amount | Name- Amount |
| ominlon Securitles Corp., | Cochran, Murray \& Co., Ltd_- \$300,000 |
|  | Kerrigan, MacTler \& Co., Ltd. 300,000 |
| McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., | Midland Securities Corp., Ltd. $\quad 300,000$ |
|  | Mead \& Co.. Ltd .---7---- 250,000 |
| Wood, Gundy \& Co., Ltd.-.-- 1,000,000 | W. C. Pitfield \& Co., Ltd .-.-.- 200,000. |
| Nesbitt, Thomson \& Co., Ltd. 1,000,000 | Mills, Spence \& Co., Ltd...... 200,000 |
| Collier, Norris \& Henderson, | Burns Bros. \& Denton, Ltd.-.- 200,000 |
|  | Savard, Hodgson \& Co., Inc.- - 150,000 |
| Bell, Gouinlock \& Co., Ltd.-- 600,000 | Greenshtelds \& Co., Inc-...--- 150,000 |
| McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks | Brawley, Cathers \& Co..--- 150,000 |
| \& Gordon, Ltd.-.......-i.- 500000 | Aldred \& Co., Ltd-------- 100,000 |
| Hanson Bros., Inc.......-...-. 500,000 | Canadlan Alliance Corp., Ltd. 100,000 |
| L. G. Beaubien \& Co., Ltd....- 500,000 |  |
| V. 148, p. 2426. |  |
| General Cable Corp.-Earnings- . . . |  |
| 3 Months End. March 31 | 1939 1938 1937 |
| Gross profit on sale | \$548,181 $\quad \$ 700,961 \quad \$ 1,996,320$ |
| Selling adm. and general | 383,212 409,437 - 413,183 |
| Other operating | 11,838 13,70 |
|  | 76,808 \$305,228 \$1,581,130 |
|  | 47,580 77,546 190,2 |
| Pr |  |
| ep | 249,119 $248,932 \quad 260,88$ |
| ro |  |
|  | 12,811 25,837 Dr2,1 |
|  | \$s\$11,920 \$159,679 \$1,508,317 |
| Inter | 137,273 145,430 160,964 |
| Federal income | 2,850 $\quad 269,471$ |
| Prof | \$149,193. \$11,399 \$1,077,882 |
| et | 47,580 77,546 190,230 |
| Net loss.----------------------- | 96,773 \$66,147 pfx\$887,652 |
| - After deducting the quarterly requirements of \$1.75 per share of $7 \%$ |  |
| are equivalent to approximately 47 cents per share of common stock.- |  |
|  |  |
| V.148.p. 1642 . |  |

## General Motors Corp.-Financial Statement -

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman, states in part:
Business Trend-The period under review was characterized by a con-
inuation of the higher level of sales to consumers that prevailed during the ourth quarter of 1938 , reflecting the recovery movemenent which set in during the latter part of June of that year. This was in turn reflected in greater production and sales to deaters, arger payrolls, a greater number of tion's workers, as well as in better profits for the stockholders, than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year
Although this describes the situation in
was in evidence during the quarter a tendency for therms, nevertheless there to decline. During the month of January and in early February the de decline was so small that it was quite inconclusive, but during the latter part nounced. During the latter part of March, however, a more than seasonal mprovement in sales to consumers took place. Whether that improvement Will prove to be only temporary, or whether it indicates a more lasting re-
versal of the downward trend, cannot be determined at the time of this writing. Passing from the corporation's own activities to those of industry in general, it might be noted that during the period many important indices
of business have declined. However, there does not appear to be economic justification for any drastic decline at this time, unless the economic situation is affected adversely by tvents from without due to political difficuities abroad. It appears likely, therefore, that the trend of business will
be influenced by day to day occurrences. The corporation's overseas activities during the period continued at the
same favorable level that has prevailed for over two years. It is a rather
remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the drastic decline in business activ-
ity in the United states during the latter part of the year 1937 and the first ity in the United States during the latter part of the year 1937 and the first
half of the year 1938, the sales of automotive units overseas were affected to a negligible extent, especially considering the international uncertainties which characterized an important part of that particular period
Sales in Unils and Valu--Total sales to dealers, including Canadian manufacturing subsidiaries during the first quarter of 1939 amouunted to
489.284 cars and trucks, compared with 298.271 units for the corresponding 489.284 cars and trucks, compared with 298,271 units for the corresponding
quarter of the previous year-an increase of $64.0 \%$. quarter of the previous year-an increase of $64.0 \%$. Sales by the corporation to dealers within the United States during the first quarter of corporation to dealers within the United States during the
196,851 units for the corresponding period or and and trucks, compared with
ago-an increase of Retail sales by dealers to consumers within the United States for the first quarter ended March 31, 1939 amounted to 314,178 cars and trucks, compared with 225,922 units for the same period of the previous year-an in-
crease of $39.1 \%$. Total factory and dealer stocks in the United States showed an increase during the first quarter of 1939, whereas during the corresponding quarter December, 1937, production was curtailed to adjust stocks to the lower were well in line with the current consumer sales trend, giving consideration to the seasonal influence.
of 1939 were 101.239 units as compared with 97,193 units for the corresponding period of a year ago-an increase of $4.2 \%$.
The competitive position of the corporation, as measured by its percentage of total new car and truck registrations in the
its position in the other automotive markets of the world, continues to be maintained. in value, excluding inter-divisional transactions, for the first
Net sales quarter same quarter Employment-The improved level of operations during the first quarter of 1939 , as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. as compared with $\$ 69,755,936$ a year ago, an increase of $40.2 \%$.
The average number of employees on the payroll during the first quarter of 1939 was 236,160 as compared with 207,104 during the same period of the previous year, a gain of $14.0 \%$.
The a verage number of hours worked per week for all General Motors
hourly workers in the United States during the quarter was $33: 1$. This hourly workers in the United States during the quarter was $33: 1$. This
compares with an average of 23.5 hours per week for the same quarter a year ago-4 noument was reflected in an increase in the average weekly earnings of hourly workers. Since there was no change in the wage level, the a verage weekly earnings were $\$ 30.50$ during the period under review,
as compared with $\$ 21.81$ for the same period a year ago, a gain of $39.8 \%$. Consolidated Income Account 3 Months Ended March 31-
Sales of cars and trucks (units)
General Motors sales to dealers, in-
cluding. Canadian sales, overseas
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { shipments \& } \& \text { production by for- } & & & & \\ \text { cign manufacturing subsidiaries_ } & 489,284 & 298,271 & 439,200\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Retail sales by diealers to consum- } & 48,18 & 298,27 & 43,200 \\ \text { ers-United States.-U. } & 314,178 & 225,92 & 340,693 \\ \text { G. M. sales to dealers-U.-. } & 375,597 & 196,851 & 337,181\end{array}$
 Profit from oper, \& income from inv.
(incl. diy, rec'd from sub. not consolidated), after all exps. incident thereto, \& after providing for depr'n
of real estate, plants \& equipment $\overline{-1}$
$66,181,821 \quad 6,925,810 \quad 52,335,988$
General Motors Corp.'s equity, in the
undivided profits or losses of sub.

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { undivided profits or losses of sub. } \\ \text { companies not consolidated }\end{array}$ | $4,469,904$ | $\mathbf{4 , 7 6 0 , 6 9 2}$ | $4,928,451$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Net profit from opér. \& investments $\overline{70,651,725} \overline{11,686,502} \overline{57,264,439}$

| Employees' savs. \& inv. fund-net. | 82,509 | 63,089 | 38,461 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Empl's' bonus (and,in 1936, pay. to G. M. Management Corp.) ..... | 3,817,000 |  | 3,042,000 |
| Amounts provided for empl's' bonus |  |  |  |
| payments by certain foreign subs. having separate bonus plans | 80,500 | 87,000 | 105,800 |
|  | 080,009 | 50,089 | 186 |

Net inc. before income \& excess profits
taxes and surtaxes --......-.-.-.
Provision for U. \& forign income
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{6 6 , 6 7 1}, 716 & 11,536,413 & 54,078,178\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { rovision for U. } 8 \text {. \& foreign income } \\ & \text { and excess profits taxes.......-13,465,000 }\end{aligned}{ }^{\bullet} \quad 3,272,000 \quad 9 \quad 9,214,000$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net income for the period_-.-.-. } & 53,206,716 & 8,264,413 & 44,864,178 \\ \text { G.M. Corp.'s prop'n. of net income } & 53,177,928 & 8,234,017 & 44,814,166\end{array}$ G.M.Corp. s prop n. ornet ind stock--
$\$ 5$ series (less div. applicable to
$\$ 5$ series (less div. applicable to
stock held in treasury)
Amount earned on com. cap. stock-- $\overline{50,883,3,73} \overline{5,939,462} \overline{42,519,611}$
Aver. No. of shs. of com. cap. stk. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { A outstanding during the period. .- } & 42,942,836 & 42,922,464 & 42,942,160 \\ \text { Amt: earned per sh. of com. cap. stk. } & \$ 1.18 & \$ 0.14 & \$ 0.99\end{array}$ Note-The above earnings for the three months ended March 31, 1939, 1938 and 1937 make no provision for any surtax which may be imposed by Summary of

| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Gen. Mot. Corp.'s proportion of net

inc. per summary of consol. income 53,177,928. $\quad 8,234,017 \quad 44,814,166$ Earned surplus before dividends.$- \overline{476,593,036} \overline{403,023,759} \overline{412,895,391}$ Cash dividends paid or accrued

Total cash divs. paid or accrued.
Less amt. rec. or accr. by Gen. Mot.

 Net cash divs. paid or accrued.-.-- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,504,397 \\ & \$ 13,035,343 \\ & \$ 13,029,775\end{aligned}$
Earned surplus at end of period......-442,088,639 $\widetilde{389,988,416} \not{399,865,616}$ Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheel Mar. 31, 1939 Dec. 31, 1938 Mar. 31,1938

| Assets- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.- ${ }^{\text {U. S. }}$ - | 195,575,606 | 175,609 |  |
|  | 709 | 888 |  |
| Other marketable securities |  |  |  |
| Sight drafts and 0. | 10,149,512 | $8,526,730$ |  |
| Notes receivable | $1.070,649$ |  | 9 |
| a Accts. rec. \& trade accept | 64 | 68,155,441 |  |
| Inventories | 212,767,123 | 199,871,640 | 241,00 |
| Investments and miscellaneous: Sub. cos. not consol. \& misc b G. M. Corp. cap. stock held |  | 242,477,567 | 53.596 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Real estate, plants \& equipm't. | 748 | 758,830,738 | 752,356,684 |
| repaid exps. \& def'd charges | 8,566,372 | 8,098.056 | 4,787.172 |
| oodwill, patents, | 50.322,686 | 50,322,686 | 6 |
| Tot |  | 229 |  |

Liabilities-
Accounts payable...............
Taxes, payrolls, warranties and sundry accrued items....-- and foreign income and excess prof. taxes and surtaxes_-
Employees' savings funds, payEmployees' savings funds, pay-
able within one year Accr. divs. on pref. cap.-stock-Employees. savings funds pay.
subsequent subsequent to one year----
Employees bonus (at Dec.
an 1938, based upon cost of stock
distributable as bonus) distributable as bonus)- warranties \& miscell
Reserves--peserves-Deprec. of real est.,
plants and equipment Sundry and contingencies--Common stock ( $\$ 10$ par)
Int. of min. stockholders in sub co. represented by pref. stock
of subs. in hands of public.-

Mar. 31, 1939 Dec. 31. 1938 Mar. 31, 1938 $\begin{array}{ccc}59,998,473 & 61,355.358 & 40,405.425\end{array}$ $39,360,975 \quad 35,647,453 \quad 40,827,767$ $38,784,079 \quad 30,089,041 \quad 38,332,158$ $\begin{array}{lll}3,596.322 & 4,462,715 & 1,934,135 \\ 1,529,703 & 1,529,703 & 1,562,805\end{array}$ 4,456,153 4,407,159 7,469,653 $\begin{array}{rrr}3,817,000 & 3,086,396 & 16,944,4 \overline{4} \overline{1}\end{array}$ | $369,588,150$ | $362,488,520$ | $348,034,329$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $32,599,080$ | $29,498,281$ | $31,446,869$ |
| 87,060 | 187,600 | 1850 | $\begin{array}{lll}18,536,600 & 187,53,2800 & 187,536,600 \\ 435,000,000 & 435,000,000 & 435,000,000\end{array}$

$\qquad$
 $\overline { 1 . 6 3 6 , 1 8 1 , 7 1 4 } \overline { 1 , 5 9 8 , 0 1 2 , 2 2 9 } \longdiv { 1 , 5 4 1 , 3 7 1 , 2 1 1 }$ Total. $\qquad$ $1.636,181,7141,598,012,22$
accounts: in $1939, \$ 2,673,086$.
b In $1939,557,167$ shs. common, 39,722 shs. $\$ 5$ series no par preferred. Notes-The March 31, 1939 balance sheet is after giving effect to the de-
qiveries. under the bonus plan, of General Motors common stock awarded as bonus for 1938 .
in connection with the operations of the General Motors Corp bonus plan 263,620 shares of General Motors Corp. common stock representing the equivalent of 263,620 shares of GM Shares, Inc., class B stock owned by General Motors Corp.
ments and other matters incident to the ordinary course of business, to gether with other contingencies, involve amounts totaling approximately $\$ 17,000,000$. There is no way of determining the amount for which these
claims may eventually be settled but in the opinion of the management and counsel, amounts included in other liabilities and contingency reserves on the books of the corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are adequate to cover all settlements that may be made. In addition, there is the claim interest from 1927, arising out of the acquisition of the assets of the Fisher Body Corp. No provision has been made for any possible loss in connection with this case for the reason that it is believed to have been a tax-free
reorganization. This position was upheld by the United States Board of Tax Appeals, and the case is now pending upon appeal by the Commissioner to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Chevrolet Sales Higher-
Chevrolet dealers' retail sales of new cars and trucks reached 21,743 units in the first 10 days of April, $24 \%$ abo
of This brings Chevrolet's year-to-day sales total to 213,427 units, a gain Used car sales in the same period totaled 41,482 units, a gain of 4,856 over the sales one month ago, making an aggregate new and used car total
of 63,225 for the period, the announcement said.-V. 148 , p. 2426 .
General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) A nnual Report -
Calendar Years-
Opales., selling, adm, and
general expenses, sc.
1938
$\$ 13,519,288$ 11,849,279 Balanc

Miscellan | aneous income--- | $\$ 1,670,008$ | $\$ 2,085,189$ |  | $\$ 1,498,380$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Total income.-...-. } \\ \text { Interest on bonds, notes } \\ \$ 1,850,024 \\ \$ 2,268,089 & \$ 1,707,196 & \$ 955,812\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { and mortgages_ } \\ \text { Prov, for retire. \& amort. }\end{gathered} 178 \quad 2,441$ 7,655 8,892 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { of adv. display plants- } & 1,026,234 & 985,685 & 932,946 & 988,723 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.-- } & 45,000 & 170,000 & 40,600 & -1\end{array}$ Prov. for contingencies.

Inc. in gen. rts, against
Inc. in gen. res, against
investments

Net profit dividends |  | $\$ 653,6$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 168, |  |
|  | 199, |

 $x$ Advertising displayed on own plants, commercial displays and gross commissions earned on business sublet.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-
Reai est mach'y 193
and equipment.y mach's
and
est
Cash equipment 4,772,867 $\quad 5,001,560$
Pates \& accts. rec.
pinted displ. not billed to cust's-Adv. to employees
Due from affin. co. Mat'ls \& supplies-
Prepd. lease rentals
Prepaid insur. and
expensesur. and
ent.-.
Invent' $y$ of comm.
stigns in process. stgns in process.
Empl. stk. subscr. account subscr. Stock Outdoor Ad-
vertising, Mtges., notes and Stks. \& other secs.
Cash surr. val. Cash surr. val. of
iffe ins. policies.
Adv. displ. plants.
Patents and copy-
renhts and copy-
Total .........-. $\overline{18,203,439} \overparen{18,377,234}$ Total ........ 18,203,439
no par shares.-Vy 147, 1000 no par shares. y Represented by 642,385
no par shares.-V. 147 , p. 2426

## General Printing Ink Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit-a---- } \\ \text { Shares com. stock out- }\end{array} & \$ 225,940 & \$ 170,165 & \$ 327,235 & \$ 291,555\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { standing (no par) } \\ \text { Earnings per share_- } & 735,960 & 735,960 & 735,960 & 183,990 \\ \text { E } & \$ 0.23 & \$ 0.16 & \text { a\$0.37 } & \$ 1.30\end{array}$
a On 735,960 shares (par \$1) after 4-for-1 split-up.-V. 148, p. 1477.
General Telephone Corp.-Removed from Listing and Registration
The corporation's common stock, par \$20, has been removed from listing
and registration on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 148, p. 2427.

General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

| Period End. Mar | 9-M | 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross oper revenues. | \$454,732 | \$431,511 | \$5,710,568 | \$5,505,693 |
| Operating expenses | 204,693 | 190,370 | 2,395,272 | 2,316,648 |
| Maintenance | 20,333 | 22,880 | 202,010 | 222,752 |
| Prov. for retirement | 47,162 | 45,147 | 555,772 | 532,969 |
| Generaltaxes | 47,917 | 45,066 | 568,2 | 522,392 |
| Fed. normalinc. tax | 9,475 | 6,856 | 122,661 | 82,637 |
| Fed. surtax on undis buted profits |  |  |  | 4,080 |
| Net oper. income Non-operating income | \$125,151 2,372 | \$121,191 | \$1,866,605 18,396 | $\$ 1,824,764$ 29,034 |
| Grossincome | \$127.523 | \$123,177 | \$1,885,001 | \$1,853,798 |
| Charges of subsidiaries-- | 29,743 | 31,119 | -361,934 | 373,998 |
| Chges. of General Public Utilities, Inc.: |  |  |  |  |
| Int. on 1st mtge. and coll. trust $61 / 2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| bonds | 71,353 | 71,353 | 856,238 | 856,238 |
| Other intere | 636 |  | 8,043 |  |
| Net income | \$25,791 | \$20,704 | \$658,786 | 623,561 |
| Divs. on $\$ 5$ pref. stock... | 3,242 | 3,242 | 38,910 | 38,910 |
| Bal. avail. for common $\qquad$ stock and surplus.. 148, p. 2268. | \$22,548 | $\bigcirc \$ 17,462$ | \$619,876 | \$584,651 |

## -viock and surplus

## General Shareholdings Corp.-Earnings-

 [Formerly Electric Shareholdings Corp.] Statement of Income for the Period Jan. 1 to March 31, 1939 Income-Interest ${ }_{\substack{82 \\ 171.069 \\ \hline}}$ x Total income Interest stock tax $\qquad$ Capital stock tax. $\$ 173,751$25,088
18,665

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Net income } \\ \text { Cash dividend paid on } \$ 6 \text { cumulative convertible pref. stock } & \$ 120,331 \\ 136,125\end{array}$ $x$ Includes all cash received or receivable from the sources specified,
whether payable from earnings or otherwise, except amounts expressly stated to be liquidating distributions. In an economic sense, therefore, the amount shown is not in whole to be considered true income.
 x Represented by 90,750 no par shares stated value $\$ 100$. y Investments
owned on Dec. 31, 1936 are carried at the lower of cost or market at that date. Subsequent purchases are carried at cost. Investments, based on market quotations as at March 31, 1939, amounted to $\$ 1$
135,197 less than the amount shown.-V. 148, p. 1642 .
General Theatres Equipment Corp.-Earnings-

 $\mathrm{x} \$ 356,070$ charged to paid-in surplus, $\$ 695,391$ charged to earned surplus.
Note-The provision for depreciation amounted to $\$ 98,210$ in 1938 , Note-The provision for depreciati
$\$ 100,646$ in 1937 and $\$ 80,537$ in 1936 .

Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31



| , | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash | 1,635,589 | 2,070,730 | Accts. pay (trade) | 430.217 | 484,293 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. |  |  | Prov. for State \& |  |  |
| (net)-..... | 2,925,697 | 3,014,506 | Federal taxes-... | 136,975 | 236,9 |
| Int.receivable | 2,516 | 9,723 | Other accts. pay. |  |  |
| Inventories | 1,670,246 | 1,529,587 | \& accr. liabils | 79,029 | 85,77 |
| Investments | 5,017,071 | 5,017,071 | Prov. for est. add' 1 |  |  |
| Capital asset | 630,016 | 638,723 | Hab. (reorgan.) - |  | 84 |
| Goodwill | 2 |  | Det'd cred. to inc. | 160,426 | 175,73 |
| Inv. in \& amts.due |  |  | Reserves | 40,918 | 54,92 |
| subs. (not cons.) | 286,396 | 249,138 | Capital stock.... | 6.014,870 | c6.010,920 |
| Deterred charges -- | 90,673 | 79,694 | Paid-in surplus. | 4,751,796 | 4,808,60 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 643,977 | 747,126 |
| Tot |  | 175 |  |  |  |

 no par value. of which 5,390 are reserved for holders of debentures of 1937, under plan of reorganization; issued or irrevocably authorized to
be issued, 601,092 shs., less in treasury, 200 shs.; total, 600 , 892 shares be issued, 601,092 shs., less in treasury, 200 shs.; total, 600,892 shares.
Note-The above statements include the following subsidiary companies: Note-The above statements include the following subsidiary companies:
International Projector Corp. National Theatre Supply Co. Theatre
Equipment Contracts Corp., J. E. McAuley Mfg. Co., Hall \& Connolly Equipment Contracts Corp., J. E. McAuley Mfg. Co.il Hall \& Connolly,
Inc., and the Strong Electric Corp; ; but excludes the foilowing subsidiaries:
Cinema Building Corp., and J. M. Wall Machine Co., Inc., and Zephyr Cinema Building Corp., and J. M. Wall Machine Co., Inc., and Zephyr
Shaver Corp, in 1937 .
No provision has been made in the above balance sheet, or in the ac companing statements of profit and loss and surplus, for the minority interest represented by common stock of subsidiary companies in the hands of the
public, consisting of less than $1 \%$ of the common stock of International Projector Corp. and of National Theatre Supply Co., respectively. All the
preferred stocks of these companies are owned by General Theatres Equipment Corp. The accumulated dividend preference and the liquidating preference of these preferred stocks respectively exceeded the net profits
such companies for the year ended Dec. 31,1938 , and their net worth at
said date.-V. 148, p. 1959 . said date.-V. 148, p. 1959 .

General Time Instruments Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Fiscal Years Ended- Dec. $31^{\prime} 38$ Jan. 1 '38 Jan. 2 '37 Dec. 28 '35 Gross sales, incl. service
charges. less returns,
 Costor, adver., gen.-and
admin. expenses. Gross profit.
Other income.
 Apion \& benerit fund
Amort. of electric clock Amotor Losson male \& abandon't. Of capital assets. Miscell.
Prov. or
Oed
Fed.tions income taxes.....-.
Surtax on undist. prof Surtax on undist, prof.-
Minority interest... Preferred dividendsCommon dividends. Common dividends
Common shares outst
Earnings per share...
a Representing excess of payments to or for employees for pensions and other benefits under income or the year 1939. b becrease in pension rund
representing excess of payments to or for employees for pension annuities, group insurance, vacation payroi, \&c., over income for the year Consolidated Earnings for 3 Monihs Enae 1939


Consolidated net income-........................... Note-No provision has been mader the Revenue Act of 1936 , since it. is
on undistributed net income under Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings

Oper. revs. (est.)
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .2427$.
V. 148, p.
Geost.

Georgia Power Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{gathered}\text { Oper. expenses and } \\ \text { Prov. for deprec } \ldots-\cdots\end{gathered} \frac{270,000}{\$ 1,000,809}-\frac{230 ; 000}{\$ 814,596} \frac{2,887,500}{\$ 11,658,667} \frac{2,760,000}{\$ 11,059,989}$ Gross income---i-
terest and other fixed
charges
Net income-

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\frac{\$ 40,010}{} \\
\hline \quad 245,862 \\
\hline 211336
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$ $\underline{6,589,308} \frac{6,560,554}{84,49,455}$ Balance--_-...
Georgia Southern March-
Gross
Nrom
Net from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents.
Gross from railway.-..-
Net from railway.
Net after rents
Net after rents-

## (L. H.) Gilmer Co.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March $31-$Earnings before taxes on incom
 Company reports an increase of
year over 1938-V. 147, p. 1925.
Globe \& Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.-DirectorsGlobe \& Ru
Capital Reduced-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 24 elected the following irectors: Farle Bailie, Olin L. Brooks, William S. G Gray Jr., E. C. Jameson, Alfred Jaretzki Jr, John C. Jay Alfred B. Jones, Eigood M. Lufkin, Charles S. McVeigh Edwin G. Merrill, J. Bernard Miller, Francis ${ }^{\text {F. }}$. Randoiph,
Robert C. Ream, John R. Simpson, Matthew S. Sloan and Russell L. Robert C. Ream,
Snodgrass.
The charter of the company was amended to reduce the amount of its capital stock and the number of its shares from $\$ 2,148,630$ represented capital stock
22,70 shares of first preferred stock 35,472 shares of second preferred stock
 shares of second preferred stock, 5,000 shares of junior preferred stock and shares or secon of common stock. The 1,970 shares of first preferred stock
80,00 shares operation of the retirement fund or otherwise.
operation or the retirement func or otherwise The following officers of the company were by the board at its annual meeting, held following the stockholders' meeting: Chairman of the Executive Committee, John .. Jay; President, Sc., W. F. Watson; Sec., John R. Van Horne; Asst. Sec., John N. Burshingham; Compt., Geo
O. Bowers.-V. 148; p. 2269 .
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May 15. Similar payments stock, payababe June 15 to holders of record May
were made on March 15, last and on March 15, 1938.-v

Grand Trunk Western RR.-Earnings-1937 1936


 Net from railway Net after rents $-\mathbf{V} .148$, p. 1959.

Great Northern Ry.-Earnings-






Great Lakes Dredge \& Dock Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarteriy dividend or record May 2 . Similar payments were
both payable May 15 to holders of both payable May 15 to holders of record, pay
made on Feb. 15 last. See also V. 148, p. 582 .

| Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March- |  |  |  |  |
| ross from ran |  |  |  |  |
| et atter rer |  |  |  |  |
| 促 |  |  |  |  |
| $t$ from railw |  |  |  |  |
| torter rent |  |  |  |  |
| (H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-AcquisitionCompany has purchased from Retail Department Stores of America |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Company has purchased from Retam Depar owned. These stores are |  |  |  |  |
| operated under the name or schulte-United stores do an annual volume of around seven millions, |  |  |  |  |
| s company in 1938 did a volume in its |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Green did a volume in 1938 in excess of eight millions. <br> H. L. Green Co. does not contemplate any new manancing as the resul of acquiring the Schulte-United stores. A new company is to poriganzed as a wholly owned subsidiary of H. H. Green aore, inc., to contin. 2124 . |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Guysborough Mines, |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Months Ended MTons of ore milled.-. |  |  |  |  |
| s |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated operating pront-.-.-.-............- 259 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Estimated total profit.-................................... $\$ 5,087$ : $\$ 14,780$ Note-In the above figures no allowance has be. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents.- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| From Jan, 1- |  |  |  |  |
| -232754 |  |  |  |  | Net from railway

Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 2270.

Gulf Natural Gas Corp.-Registrar-
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { compa } \\ 2394 . \\ \hline\end{array}$
Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings-March-
Gross rom railway Net from railway-
From Jan. 1 -
Gross from railway


## Net arter rents- 148 , p. 1960 -

Haverhill Gas Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-$
Operating revenues.

Net oper. revenues-
Non-oper. income (net) Non-oper. income (net)-
Balance Balance--........-als
Reitree't reserve accruals Gross income..........
Interest charges.-.... Net income--.

 Dividends declared
Hershey Chocolate Corp.-Earnings -
Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March
 Shs.com.s per share-_-
Earnings Note-No deduction has been made for Federand paid credit from the previous year.-V. 148, p. 1479.

## (R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-



## Net loss-...-.-N.-.......... 2271

Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.-Receivership Asked-
Three stockholders asked the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, Del. April 25 , to appoint a receiver for the company They alleged neglect,, mismanagement and waste An accounting alsed receiver" taike possession of all the moneys, assets and pro
determination of the litigation

The suit was filed oy Hugh M. Morris and S. Samuel Arsht on behalf of
Mary S. Lankford and Iola J. Harter of Washington, and Everett L. Mier, Whose address was given only as Illinois. Newspapers, Inc.; Hearst Enterprises; W. R. Hearst; members of his family and officers, of Hearst companies.-V. 148., p. 1479 .
(Henry) Holt \& Co., Inc.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 1.80$ cumulative participating class A stock, no par
value, payable June 1 to holders of record May 12 . Similar amount was
paid on March

Hoskins Mfg. Co., Detroit-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturing profit | \$597,651 | \$1,026,106 | \$922,404 | \$748,514 |
| Sell., adm. \& gen. exps.- | 211,489 | 263,840 | 240,844 | 240,598 |
| Operating pr | \$386,162 | \$762,266 | \$681,560 | \$507,916 |
| - Interest on bonds | Cr16,609 | Cr23,730 | Cr31,999 | Cr31,003 |
| Depreciation | 46,898 | 44,231 | 42,941 | 43,143 |
| Prov. for Federa | 55,868 | 106,700 | 95,270 | 66,064 |
| Net profit | \$300,00 | \$635 | \$575,348 | 429 |
| Previous sur | 547,057 | 597,343 | +500,306 | 300 |
| Adj. of res. for | 21,400 |  | 91,889 | 69,634 |
| Total surplus | \$868,462 | \$1,232,407 | ,167,543 | \$800,07 |
| Dividends pa | 312,000 | 624,000 | '569,775 | 299,150 |
| Miscell. char |  |  | 425 | 615 |
|  |  | , |  |  |
| Surplus Dec. | \$556,462 | \$547,057 | \$597,343 | 500,306 |
| Shares capital | y480,000 | y480,000 | $\times 120,000$ | x120,050 |
| arnings per share. | \$0.62 | \$1.32 | - $\$ 4.79$ | \$ $\$ 3.57$ |

$x$ No par. y Par $\$ 2.50$
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1939
Manufacturing profit
$\$ 175,805$
$-\quad 56,805$

Profit


Federal in $\qquad$ | $-\$ 127,183$ |
| :---: |
| 10,203 |

 quarter of 1938 .

Assiets-Cush_-............ accts. receivable Sundry accts. rec_ Uventories -...-. Municipal, listed \& mise. bds. \& stk Accr. int. recelv
Claims for deps. in closed banks. $x$ Prop.accts. (cost) Pats. \& goodwill Pats. \& goodwill--
Duture opera'ns

Total ․-.---- | $\$ 1,912,342$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,947,485$ |
| $\$ 1,912,342$ |
| $\$ 1,947,485$ | XAfter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 305,166$ in 1939 and $\$ 294,963$ in 1938 .

YPar value of $\$ 2.50$ a share; authorized and issued, 480,000 shares.--
148, p. 1170 .

## Household Finance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31- $1939-3$ Mos.-1938
Gross income from oper_ $\$ 4,440,065$ 1939-12 Mos.-1938
$\$ 4,564,564$
$\$ 17,779,549$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross income from oper_- } & \$ 4,440,065 & \$ 4,564,564 & \$ 17,779,549 & \$ 17,959 ; 397 \\ \text { a Operating expenses_- } & 2,142,612 & 1,967,464 & 8,647,851 & 8,341,882\end{array}$ a Operating expenses-a-
Prov. for losses on instal-

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { rov. for losses on instal- } \\ \text { ment notes receivable_ }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |


 Interest paid- Fed and Do-
ar. 31 '39

Net inc. before min
 Net income_-....- $\$ 1,581,597 ~ \$ 1,618,740 ~ \$ 6,123,770 ~ \$ 6.468,529$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}5 \% \text { preferred stock_- } & 225,000 & 225,000 & 900,000 & 899,879 \\ \text { Common stock. } & 737,264 & 716,916 & 3,604,530 & 3,584,951\end{array}$ a Excluding provisions for losses on instalment notes receivable. b In
cludes Federal surtax on undistributed profits. cludes rederal surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Cash \& Govt. sec- } 7,475,900 & 8.322,352 & \text { Notes pay_-Bks_ } 11,715,000 & 17,195,000 \\ \text { a Instal. notes rec_ } & 83,474,283 & 55,781,223\end{array}$
a instal. notes rec.
Loans to empl. \&
ofricers pursuant officers pursuant
to former stock
ownership plan to former stock
ownership plan
Oth. recelv les, \&c.
Oth. receiv'les, \&e.
b Office equip. \&
improvements.-



$$
496,559 \quad 518,324 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Dividends payable } \\
& \text { Misc. liahilitles. } \\
& \text { Res. for Can. exch. } \\
& \text { fluctuations (un- } \\
& \text { realized apprec. }
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\begin{array}{rlr}
\text { fructuations (un- } \\
\text { realized apprec.) } & 62,049 & 51,406 \\
\text { Rer. for conting._- } & 500,000 & 500,000 \\
\text { Min. int. in cap. \& }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Min. int. In cap. \& } \\
& \text { surp. of sub. eo } \\
& \text { Pret. stock (par }
\end{aligned} \quad 31,668 \quad 27,619
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Pref. stock (par } & 27,019 \\
\text { \$100)_.......000,000 } & 18,00,000 \\
\text { C Common stock } & 18,431,600 \\
17.922,900
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\hline \text { d Common stock_18,431, } 600 & 17,922,900 \\
\text { Capital surplus } & 694,952 & 295,687
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Capital surplus --- } \\
& \text { Earned surplus--. } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

Total_-......-61,584,290 64,923,750 Total_.........61,584,290 64,923,750 b After reserves for losses of $\$ 4,503,963$ in 1939 and $\$ 3,600,750$ in 1938 . \$414,931 in 1938. c Includes Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
d Represented by 737.389 no-par shares (less 125 shares in treasury) in d Represented by 737,389 no-par sharess (less 125 shares in treasury) in
1939 and 717,389 no-par shares (less 473 shares in treasury) in 1938.-V.
148, p. 882 .

## Howey Gold Mines, Ltd.-Interim Dividend-

Directors have declared an interim dividend of three cents per share on
the common stock, par $\$ 1$, on June 1 to holders of record May of four cents was paid on Dec. 1, last and dividends of two cents Dere pand of four cents was paid on Dec. 1 , last and dividends of two cents were paid
on Aug. 2,1937 , July 14, 1936 and Dec. 14.1935.-V.147, p. 2687.

Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues_-..-- } & \$ 942,141 & \$ 905,334 & 1939-11,694,817 & \$ 10,973,358 \\ \text { Oper. exps., incl. taxes_- } & 503,614 & 468,503 & 6,059,846 & 5,34,480 \\ \text { Prop.retire.res. approp_- } & 85,320 & 102,089 & 1,506,383 & 1,685,288\end{array}$


 | Int. on mortgage bonds. | 80,208 | 80,208 | $94,147,960$ | $\$ 3,962,500$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other int. \& deductions. | 13,078 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12,812 |  |  |
|  |  | 157,106 | 154,500 |  | Net income-

Dividends applicable to
preferred stocks for the period, whether paid or unpaid...........---- ${ }^{3} 315,078 \quad 315,078$

Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 Proceads from sale of
com. stock in excess of

Surplus at Mar. $31 .-\$ 14,655,378$
Shares com. stock out
$\$ 13,635,059$
$\$ 11,495,098$
$\$ 10,392.209$
 $x$ From all sources after deducting all expenses incident to manufacturing
and sale, ordinary and extraordinary repairs maintenance of plan dents, depreciation, \&c. $y$ Includes other deductions of $\$ 6,736$. $z$ In-
cludes other deductions of $\$ 607$ Ind cludes other deductions of $\$ 607$ ( $\$ 37,821$ in 1937 ) and undistributed profit tax of $\$ 71,774$ in 1937, none in 1938 . a Includes other deductions of
$\$ 2,709$ and Federal income and capital stock taxes of $\$ 236,566$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Mar $\$ 236,56$

ed by $1,355,668$ shares of no par value.-V. 148, p. 1808
Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-

| od End. Mar. 3 | 1939-Mo | -1938 | 1939-3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross oper, revenue- | \$664,294 | \$638,862 | \$1,890,098 |  |
| Oper. expenses \& tax |  | 453,148 | 1,326,49 |  |
| - Operating income... Non-operating income- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 212,740 \\ 10,469 \end{array}$ | $11,856$ | 33,24 |  |
| Gross in Income | $283,94$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 197,570 \\ 287,936 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 596,844 \\ 851,026 \end{array}$ | 864,62 |
| Incom | $\$ 60.739$ |  |  |  |

Idaho Power Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues-.-.
Oper, exp, incl. taxes.-
Property retirement Oper, exp., incl. taxes.-
Property retirement re
serve
serve appropriations-- $\quad 37,500 \quad 37,500 \quad 450,000 \quad 434,000$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues_... } & \$ 149.543 & \$ 165,423 & \$ 2,462,669 & \begin{array}{llll} & \$ 2,333,790 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & & 8,877 & 832\end{array} & 13,125\end{array}$ Gross income. Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. Int. chgd. to construct'n Net income
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the

period, whether paid or unpaid. - $\qquad$ | $\$ 2,475,794$ | $\$ 2,333,839$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 675,000 | 68,161 |
| 113,354 | 110,417 |
| Cr597 | Cr38,831 |
|  |  | Beriod,

$\$ 1,688,037 \quad \$ 1,577,092$ $-\mathrm{Balance}$ $\frac{414,342}{\$ 1,273,695} \frac{414,342}{\$ 1,162,750}$

Illinois Central RR.-Would Extend Loan-
Tommission for permission to seek a five-year extension of inter Commerce 170,000 rrom the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The obligation falls
due on May 31 and on June due on May 31 and on June 1 this yaar, but the road proposes extension of the maturity date to May 31,1944 . The loan actually is $\$ 35,175,000$, but
the road proposes to pay off $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 . The petition submits that the carrier cannot, under current conditions obtain needed funds eit ther in whole or in part in the open market. The
principal difficulty is described as the fact that because of the size principal difficulty is described as the fact that because of the size of the
loanit could not be handled by any single bank. Furthermore, all of Illinois Centrul's available collated by is held single bank. Furthermore, all of Illinois part, "is due to obtaining some part of the loan," the petition reads in part, is due to the impossibinity of dividing the collateral

| March- | 1939 | $1938$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | 89,161,601 | \$8,584,538 | \$10,954,348 | \$9,149,043 |
| Net from railway | 2,212,053 | 2,087,827 | 3,351,790 | 2,242,810 |
| Net after rent | 1.272,643 | 1,055,715 | 2,227,120 | 1,174,989 |
| Gross from railwa | 26,323,527 | 25,528.154 | 28,757,346 | 26,905,272 |
| Net after rents | 6,034,562 | 6,201,161 | 6,469.666 | 6,053,915 |
|  | 3,210,439 | 3,191,000 | 3,068,251 | 3,259,892 |
|  | Earnings of Company Only |  |  |  |
| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Gross from railwa | \$7,890,920 | \$7,478,431 | \$9,475,391 |  |
| Net from railway | $1,790,464$ $1,033,923$ | $1,838,001$ $1,018,227$ | $2,771,381$ $1,856,183$ | 1,864,293 |
| Net after-rents. From Jan. 1 | 033,923 | 1,018,227 | 1,856,183 | 1,008,821 |
| Gross from railway | 22,920,507 | 22,132,973 | 24,879,367 | 23,634,020 |
| Net from railway |  |  | 5,263,736 | 5,220,569 |
| Net after rents | 2,874,278 | 2,888,616 | 2,499,122 | 3,029,649 | -V. 148, p. 1962.

Illuminating Shares Corp.-Liquidation Deferredof the United Of the company, a holding trust formed in 1930 for shares Haven, Conn., and Bridgeport, was deferred April 19, at the adjourned

Financial Chronicle
April 29, 1939
James W. Hook, President, told stockholders that J. Dwight Dana, Counsel for the company, is studying the situation and will report at
another meeting. Intricate details, the interpretation of which cannot at
thet another meeting.
the moment be forecst,
tion.-V. 147 , p. 3914 .

| Illinois Terminal RR. Co.-Earni |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar | 1939 |  |  |  |
| ross from |  | \$429,628 |  |  |
| Net from railw |  |  |  | 7 |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,23 |  |  |
| et from railw |  | 315,874 |  |  |
| Net after rents--.--- $192,037 \quad 126,613 \quad 413,306 \quad 375,349$ |  |  |  |  |
| 148, |  |  |  |  |
| Incorporated Investors-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Mos. End Ma | 1939 |  |  |  |
| Dividends receive | 4,087 | \$2 |  |  |
| Interest received. |  |  |  |  |
| x Part of proceeds or |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ Part of proced |  |  |  |  |
| $r$ partiç.in undiv |  |  |  |  |
|  | 38,018 | 02, |  |  |
|  |  | 52,11 |  |  |
| Taxes---------7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 921 |  |
| Printing stock certifs.-- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous expenses. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$307.575 |  |
| Undiv. earnings Jan. $1-$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Adjust, of taxes appli |  |  |  |  |
| divided ea |  |  |  |  |
| to dividen | \$908,048 | 809,908 |  |  |
| dends |  |  |  |  |
| Undiv. earns. Mar. 31$\times$ Representing amount included in price of new shares for partigiation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| in accrued gross earnings before expenses for the quarter special cash dividend |  |  |  |  |
| the balance in undivided |  |  |  |  |
| of 25 cents per share representing a distribution was declared March 23, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| payable April 30, to holders of record Aptine dividend payable on the 2,996,336 |  |  |  |  |
| shares of record April 1, 1937, entitled at date. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed Statement of Net Resources March 31, 1939 |  |  |  |  |
| On March 31, 1939, the company had: cash.-.-uri--............ $1,045,938$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad bonds |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Making total resources of - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| kin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,885,797 shares. <br> x These investments are carried at their cost of $\$ 50,184,664$ on the books of the company.-V. 148, p. 2125. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| perating expenses_...- 68,607 67,627 $197,956 \quad 201$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating revs --- $\quad \$ 61,070 \quad \$ 52,641 \quad \$ 194,891 \quad \$ 169,017$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net oper. income...- $\$ 40,933$ $\$ 37,592$ $\$ 134,580$ $\$ 116,623$  <br> Net income  28,152 25,362 99,410 79,542 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

-V. 148, p. 1962 .
Industrial Brownhoist Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31Net sales_-_-_rations,
Profit from operation
Provision for depreciation
Idle plant exponse
Loss on disposition of capital assett.
Int. on gen. mtge. 20-yr. conv. $6 \%$ inc. bonds...



Net loss for Federal incom $\$ 83,780$ prof $\$ 61,412$
Net loss.-. $\$ 8.823$ of additional taxe3 for prior years. b Additional provision for Federal income tax for 193 Ended March 31
Earnings for 3 Months Ended

$$
\text { Earnings for } 3 \text { Months Ended March } 31
$$


Profit available for bond interest_- $\overline{\text { loss } \$ 22,231} \overline{\$ 15,349}-\$ 84,585$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-
Cash in banks and
on hand......-
Notes, accounts, \&c., recelvable. Inventoriess....... Other assets........e Bldgs., mach'y \&
equipment.... equipment
Drawings...
atterns.
Deferred charges.-........
Total........... $\$ 4,425,679 \$ 4,708,460$. Total...........-\$4,425,679 $\overline{\$ 4,708,460}$
a Including balance in special sinking fund reserves. $b$ To officers, payable in voting trust certificates for 2 d pref. and common stocks. © Represented by 141,840 ( 140,280 in 1937 ) no-par shares. 2 d After reserve ror
doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 31,083$ (30,081 in 1937 e After reserve
for depreciation of $\$ 1,183,348$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,059,597$ in 1937. f 172,201 or depreciation of $\$ 1,183,348$ in 1938 and ( $\$ 1,059,1267$ in 1937 ) shares (no par) at stated value. $h$ Includes $\$ 50,000$ appropriated from earned surplus as
at $\mathrm{Jan}: 1,1938$, for sinking fund reserve for retirement of bonds.- V .147 .
p. 2359 :

Insull Utility Investments, Inc.-Liquidating Dividend Charles, referee in bankruptcy, announced on April 24 that a payment of $31 / 2 \%$ would be made on $\$ 50,000,000$ of claims of 16,000 defund in the hands of the trustee Harry A. Bigelow. will be paid, and another small dividend, it was indicated. March 22 , 1933, was the deadline for filing claims under 1942 for claims under the equirs under both the bankruptcy and equity actions Pill have received a total of $71 / 2 \%$. This will amount to $\$ 75$ on a $\$ 1.000$
bond-V. 148, p. 2125 . bond.-V. 148, p. 2125.
Interchemical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Formerly International Printing Ink Corp.]
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Mar. } 31-1939-3 & \text { Mos. }-1938 & \text { 1939-12 Mos.- } 1938 \\ \text { ales after allow. \& disct. } \\ \$ 5,425,949 & \$ 4,3 \times 9,510 \\ \$ 19,833,379 \\ \$ 19,421,150\end{array}$


| Other deductions (net)-- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit | \$402,554 | \$41,845 | \$971,991 | \$630,117 |
| Federal taxes | 83,840 | 30,050 | 179,690 |  |
| et profi | \$318,714 | \$11,795 | \$792,301 | \$443,967 |
| hares common stock | 289,618 | 289,618 | 289,618 | 289,618 | Nhares common stock \$0:76 Nil:

Onsolidated Balance Sheet
 a Represented by 289,618 no par shares. b Land, buildings, machinery
and 1939 and $\$ 3,684,843$ in 1938 . c Includes $\$ 200.000$ amount due within 1939 and $\$ 3,684,843$ in 1938 . c nce ofss one year. d Development expenses of subsidiary engaged in facture of machinery to be amortized against future operations.-V. 148 , facture of
D. 2273 .

International Business Machines Corp.-Earnings$\mathbf{x}$ Net income Ended March 31- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccc}1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 2,807,817 & \$ 2,522,670 & \$ 2,361,467\end{array}$ $\times$ After deducting blocked foreign net profits of $\$ 237,374$ in 1939, $\$ 196,408$ in 1938 and $\$ 210,844$ in 1937 but before providing for Federal taxes. first quarter of 1939 would be $\$ 2,244,817$ or $\$ 2.62$ a share on 855,408 first quartares outstanding at the end of the period, compared with $\$ 2$, 080.170 or $\$ 2.55$ a share on 814,674 capital shares at the end of 1938 .


Iowa-Nebraska Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns: Calendar Years-
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes,



Total_-.-........
-V. 148, p. 584.

$$
\mathrm{Ot}
$$



Jamaica Water Supply Co.- Redemption Agent, \&c. $-\frac{-}{71 / 2}$ prempire Trust Co. has been appointed redemption agent for the $71 / 2 \%$ preferred stock of this company.
Manufacturers Trust Col is registrar for 60.000 shares $\$ 5$ cumulative
preferred stock series A , and 120,000 shares of common stock.-V. 148 , ${ }_{\text {preferred }}^{\text {pref }}$
(W. B.) Jarvis Co.-To Increase Stock-

Directors voted to recommend to stockholders an increase in authorized
capital stock to 500,000 shares from 200,000 . capital stock to 500,000 shares from 200,000 .
Directors also signified their intention that in stockholders approve the
proposed increase. the company will issue to them one additional share of proposed increase. the company will issue to them one additional share of
stock for ach share now held. This would increase the outstanding capital
stock to 300 . ock 300,000 from 150,000 shares -V. 148, p. 1480

## Jefferson Lake Oil Co., Inc.-Earnings-

 Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31. 1939Income - Sulphur sales.-.-it
Profit on sulphur under special contract
\$970,977
Cash discounts and miscellaneous income.
$\begin{array}{r}5970,97 \\ 5,304 \\ 4,394 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total inco

| $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 3 0 , 7 7 1}$ |
| :---: |
| 643,504 |
| $8,87,272$ |

a Net income
Earned surplus Jan. 1,1939 on preferred and common stock.
Dividends declared or paid on $\qquad$

a Before providing for U. S. Govt. and State of Louisiana income taxes. Balance Sheet March 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 606,127$; guaranty deposit on con-
tract, $\$ 9,167$; accounts receivable, $\$ 849,092$; inventories and supplies at cost, $\$ 434,669 ; 450$ shares Old Ocean Gas Co. in escrow, ", $\$ 45,000$; fixed assets, $\$ 1,617,136$; treasury stock ( $25 ; 6281 / 2$ shares of pref. and 131 shares
of common stock carried at cost), $\$ 152,750$; deferred tems, $\$ 46,352$; total, $\$ 3,760,293$.
Liabilities-Notes payable, bank, $\$ 150000$; divs. on common stock, payable April $15,1939, \$ 116,139 ;$ accounts, payable, $\$ 38,020$; qcerued ex-
penses, $\$ 178,099$; reserved for 1938 U. S. Govt. and State of Louisiana income taxes, $\$ 133,850 ; 7 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 10$ ), $\$ 1,813,010 ;$ common stock (par 25 cents), $\$ 232.335$; paid-in surplus $\$ 329,403 ;$ earned surplus
$\$ 571,747 ;$ reserve for depletion of sulphur dome, $\$ 197,690 ;$ total, $\$ 3,760,293$.
Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. Mar. 31--
Gross oper. revenue-
G39-3 Mos.
G Gross oper. revenue...-
Gross mdse. revenue...
Non-oper. revenue....

Total gross revenue $\$ 2,944,433 \quad \$ 2,802508 \$ 12960$ 307 $\$ 12711,403$ Total gross revenue_-
Gds. oper. expenses
Mdse. oper, expense.-: Mdse. oper, expense.--:Taxes (incl. Federal)
Bal avail. for int.,\&cBond interest - disct. e- exp
Amort. debt,
Other misc. deductions
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net for dividends.... } & \$ 400,817 & \$ 355,883 & \$ 2,061,184 & \$ 1,984,139\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1939
Assets-Fixed capital, $\$ 78,336,979$; cash, $\$ 2,019,654 ;$ notes receivable, $\$ 4,310$; accounts receivable
terial and supplies, $\$ 894,963$; prepayments, $\$ 61,091 ;$ miscellaneous curren terial and supplies, $\$ 894,963 ;$ prepayments, $\$ 61,091 ;$ miscellaneous current
assets, $\$ 14,935 ;$ miscellaneous assets, $\$ 11,495 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 2,826,592$;
company's own preferred stock held, $\$ 132,200$; total, $\$ 86,488,207$ Liabilities-7\% cumulative preferred ( $\$ 1000$ par), stock, $\$ 7,100,000$; $6 \%$ cumulative preferred ( $\$ 100$ par) stock, $\$ 7,030,300 ; 51 / \% \%$ cumulative
preferred ( $\$ 100$ par) stock, $\$ 7,910,800 ;$ common stock (1,053,770 no par
 $\$ 273,225 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 136,321$; consumers' deposits, $\$ 515,692$; taxes accrued, $\$ 619,567$; interest accrued, $\$ 565,208$; dividends accrued,
$\$ 338,472 ;$ miscellaneous current liabilities, $\$ 72,569 ;$ reserves, $\$ 5 ; 668,502$
canital surplus, $\$ 769,338$; earned surplus, $\$ 2,725,513 ;$ total, $\$ 86,488,207$. capital surplus, $\$ 769,338$; earned surplus, $\$ 2,725,513 ;$ total, $\$ 86,488,207$.

Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3. Months Euded March 31y Total earnings.
 x The results for the first quarter ended March 31,1938 , include Frickpany are now included in the consolidated accounts. y After deducting all expenses incident to operations, including repairs and maintenance of Vlants and estim.

Kanawha Bridge \& Terminal Co.-Tenders-
The Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., trustee, will until 12 o'clock noon,
June 1, receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient bonds to exhaust the June 1 , receive bids for the sale
sum of $\$ 11,088$.-V. 147, p. 423 .

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Theatre admiss., rents,


 $\begin{array}{llllll}$|  Total income_-  | $\$ 1,841,128$ |  | $\$ 2,134,334$ | $\$ 2,285,129$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  Interest and discount,-  | $\$ 1,284,990$ |  |  |  |
|  Loss on investments and  | 580,019 |  | 609,600 |  | \& \& 614,196 \& \& 678,453\end{array} Loss on investments and

capital assets capital assets
bProv for loss of affil.-Settlement of lease oblig.
Settlement with officer settement with office Sundry deductions.....Fpplicable to minority $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net profit--1- } \\ \text { Divs. paid out of cap } & \$ 996,996 & \$ 1,300,888 & \$ 1,237,141 & \$ 403,073\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { surplus- } & 56,660 & 675,192 & 787,724 & \text { - } & & \\ \text { Earns. per share on com_ } & \$ 0.45 & \$ 0.70 & \$ 0.65 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ a Including $\$ 11,875$ ( $\$ 63,600$ in 1936 ) provision for surtax on undis taken up. c Loss on capital assets only. d Less taxes on bond discount charged to surplus account
Consolidated Earnings for 13 Weeks
13 Weeks Ended- $A$ Apr. 1, 39 Apr.2,'38 Apr.3,'37 Mar. $28,{ }^{2}$ '36 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Profit beiore prov. for } \\ \text { deprec. \& incometaxes } & \$ 605,930 & \$ 599.258 & \$ 803,259 & \$ 521,103 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 185,593 & 196,876 & 196,378 & 184,014\end{array}$


| 1938193719381937 |  |  |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | \$ | Liabilitles- |  |  |
| b Land, building |  | 7\% pr. stk. K-A-O | 6,430,400 | 6,430,400 |
| equipment, \&c $20,761,050$ | 21,328,424 | c Common stock. | 12,064 | 12,064 |
| Leaseholds \& good- |  | Funded debt | 9,462,892 | 10,120,657 |
|  | 2, 178 | Acets pay affil.cos | s 26,624 | 48,253 |
| ash .---.----.... 2,832,778 | 2,475,589 | Notes \& accts.pay | . 424,134 | 380,721 |
| Notes \& accounts <br> receivable......72,040 | 107,808 | Accrued taxes, int and expenses. | - 581,479 | 592 |
| Accrued interest..- 823 | 1,165 | Serial bonds and |  |  |
| Invest'mt in affil. |  | mtge, instal. due |  |  |
| and other cos... $2,446,831$ | 2,424,397 | within one year- | - 136.890 | 232,664 |
| ther assets_...... 250,851 | 268,257 | Rent \& other dep. | . 86,555 | 86,800 |
| Deforred charges .- 249,913 | 274,649 | Deferred accou |  |  |
|  |  | and notes pay- | 10,573 | 20,402 |
|  |  | Deterred incom | 15,643 | 12,327 |
|  |  | Reserv | 667,176 | 679,953 |
|  |  | Surplus | 8,759,855 | 8.263,204 |
| Total...........26,614,286 26,880,293\| Total_..........26,614,286 26,880,293 <br> b After depreciation and amortization. c Represented by $1,206,381$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| March | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Gross from railway | \$220,106 | \$212,729 \$ | \$196,169 | \$191,416 |
| Net from railway | 94,879 | 106,340 | 94,660 | 94,405 |
| et after | 58,631 | 65,767 | 53,390 | 52,931 |
| From Jan. 1-- ross from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| et from railwa | 342,340 | 302,570 | 263,776 | 297,945 |
| Net after rents | 228,432 | 195,657 | 160,109. | 200,229 |

Net after rents
(Julius) Kayser \& Co-Dividend-
stock, par $\$ 25$, payable May dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable May 15 to holders of record May 5 . A dividend of
40 cents was paid on Feb. 15 , last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Feb. 15,1938 when 25 cents per share was distributed; previously
regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were paid.-V. 488 , 2431 .

## Kimberly Clark Corp.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar.31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Cost of sales } & 5,-\cdots 34,946 & 5,946,523 & 21,367,601 & 22,032,212 \\ \text { General \& selling exps.- } & 585,181 & 582,659 & 2,267,599 & 2,283,146\end{array}$
$\underset{\text { Other income operation. }}{\text { Prof }}$
$\$ 827,694$
52,241
Total income-
Bond interest
Bond interest--...-
$x$ Federal income taxes x Federal income taxes.--
Net loss of subs
Net after taxes
Net amount earned on
common stock. Amount earned per share
$\qquad$ Amount earned per shar $\overline{\$ 2,639,477} \begin{array}{r}258,821 \\ \begin{array}{l}\$ 3,222,625 \\ 233,014\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}-- & \$ 0.92 \quad \$ 0.89 & \$ 2.74\end{array} \$ 3.52$ for the nine months ended March 31, 1938 Represents sub's, estimated loss loss for the nine months ended March 31, 1938 , less one-fourth of the profits
(B. F.) Keith Corp. (\& Subs.) Annual Report$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Theatre admissions_-- } & \$ 8,356,122 & \$ 9,322,067 & \$ 9,380,149 & \$ 9,033,895\end{array}$ Theatre admissions.--
Rents, concessions and
other income $\begin{array}{r}\mathrm{d}^{88} \\ -\quad 1,0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Total income_-..-.-. salaries \& film service
Operating Operating expenses and
theater overhead theater overhead_----
Deprec. of cap. assets
amort. of leaseholds Operating income
Divs. received on invest. in other companies...
Interest earned._-.-. Interest earned.-.-.
Recoveries on notes and
accounts written off in accounts written onf
prior years-...-.
Profit on investments \& Profit on investments \&
capital assets.-.-...-
Sundry other income.--

Total income $\quad$ Interest and discount--Interest and discount-
Loos on sale of cap. assets
Prov.for loss of affil.cos. Sundry other deductions Prov. for income taxes.-
Provision for surtax
Profit for year
Balance at Jan,
Disc't on bonds retired Balance at and
Disc't on bonds retired -
Liquidat'g div. from affil
Adj. of prior year's chgs. Balance-_ Transfer of cap. def. of a
sub to its oper surplu

| account | 18,327. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prov. for inv. in affil. cos | -..-* | 8,10 |
| Loss on sale of cap. assets |  | 39,752 |



| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilties- |  |  |
| Cash. | 1,415,929 | 1,009,078 | Notes payable--. | 127,431 | 11,449 |
| Notes \& acets. rec. | 56,743 | 95,028 | Accounts payable. | 80,798 | 107,093 |
| Accrued interest.- | 422 | 422 | Acets. pay. to affil. |  |  |
| Land owned | 6,507,701 | 6,507,701 | companies | 21,442 | 5,321 |
| c Bldgs \& equip.- | 3,692,012 | 3,968,567 | Accrued taxes, int. |  |  |
| a Leasehold impts. |  |  | and expenses | 358,982 | 385,1 |
| \& equipment |  | 90 | Eerial bends and mtge. instalm'ts |  | 100,000 |
| goodwill | 79,694 | 85,007 | Rent \& other dep. | 25,476 | 27,934 |
| Invest. in affil. an |  |  | Deferred income-- | 5,454 | 9,697 |
| other companies | 2,178,169 | 2,204,401 | Deferred notes pay |  |  |
| Other invests., de- |  | 123,421 | Funded debt.... Reserves | $5,887,000$ 560,959 | 6,420,000 |
| Deferred charges.. | 184,493 | 209,095 | b Capital stock | $8,000,000$ | 8,000,000 |
| drod |  |  | Capital surplus. | 1,146,041 | 1,146,041 |
|  |  |  | Operating surplus. | 1,216,382 | 811,861 |
|  |  |  | tal | 29,966 | 600,012 |

Earnings for 13 Weeks Ended
Apr. 1, '39 Apr. 2, '38 Apr. 3, '37 Mar. 28. '36 Profit before prov. for Depreciation..........Net prof, after al chgs. $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 218,365 & \mathbf{x} \$ 196,646 & \mathbf{x} \$ 383,863 \\ \$ 238,326\end{array}$ x Before surtax on undistributed earnings.
For the 52 weeks ended April 1,1939 , the corporation and subsidiary mpanies show a net profit or $\$ 13,730$ after all charge, V. 147 p. 2868.

## Kansas City Public Service Co.-Deposits-

 Assents to the proposed plan of capital readjustment, at the close of usiness on April 24 , amounted toKings County Lighting Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues: } & \$ 19,268 & \$ 806,427 & \$ 3,062,759 & \$ 2.997,332 \\ \text { From sales of gas__-_, } & \$ 81,379 & 5,182 & 22,241 & 14,322\end{array}$ Operating expenses..... Daintenance---2-- (retirement exp) provision) (incl. income tax
prent ind
$\underset{\text { Operating income..... }}{\text { Other income (net) }}$
Gross incomeOther interest. of debt disct. and exp. \& misc. deduc'ns

Net incomé-- -
Misc. reservations of
ncome.-.------.-....Bal. transfered to earn
surplus
(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-New Directors

William L. Baker and O. A. Taylor were elected directors of this company at a special meeting held April 25. They fill vacancies in the Board

La France Industries-Plan Submitted-
A plan for the reorganization of the company, manufacturer of textiles, A plan for the reorganizatio Manufacturing Co., built around a $\$ 600,000$
and its subsidiary, Pendleton
loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been submitted loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been submitted
to the U, S. District Court at Philadelphia. Along with it was the report y J. Harris Warthman, Federal Court trustee objections by the Security and Exchange Commission and bondholders and stockholders groups. Spokesmen for the various creditors and security, holders told Judge Kirkpatrick, who received the plan and Warthman's report, they con some differences still to be worked out. Judge Kirkpatrick fixed May 17
for a further hearing and suggested the parties try to work out their diffor a further hearing and suggested the parties try to work out their dif Among the essential
the existing mortgage bonds of the reorganization are the cancellation of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 500$ of new preferred stock.
Mr. Warthman suggested that the
 of 20 shares of common to reimburse them for the "loss'" of accrued interest
of $\$ 205,000$ General creditors with claims for over $\$ 200$ would receive $50 \%$
in cash and $50 \%$ in preferred stock.-V. 147, p. 2092.

Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co., Ltd.-Accum. Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 5.25$ per share on account of ac-
umulations on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$; payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . Dividends of $\$ 1.755$ were paid in previous quar ters. Arrearages a

Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings-
 From Jan. 1--
 Net from railway-
Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 1964 .

Lambert Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Qet profits after taxes_- } & \$ 433,443 & \$ 390,001 & \$ 447,378 & \$ 380,885\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Shares capital stock out- } \\ \text { standing (no par) } & 746,371 & 746,371 & 746.371 & 746,371\end{array}$ Note-No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits
V. 148, p. 1646 Co.-Listing

Lane-Wells Co.-Listing, \&cc.- has been admitted to listing and The company's con New York Curb Exchange--V. 148, p. 1811 .

Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-EarningsGross from
Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan. $1--$
Gross from railway. Net from railway......

New Director-
Walter S. Franklin, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania RR. Was on
pril 25 elected a director of this railway to succeed Julien $\frac{\text { L. Eysmans, }}{L}$ April 25 elected a director
retired.-V. 148, p. 1964.

Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { March }}$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway.- }]{\text { Net from railway }}$
Net from railway .-. -Net after rents--
Grom Jan. -
Net from railway--
Net after rents--
-V .148 , p. 1964.

## Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { March- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_ } \\ \text { G }\end{array} & \$ 3,639 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ | Gross from railway_...- | $\$ 3,637,109$ | $\$ 3,295,990$ | $\$ 4,642,805$ | $\$ 3,564,715$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | 940,794 | 616,638 | $1,437,873$ | 52,758 |
| Net after rents | $499,---$ | 499,577 | 111,560 | 944,244 |

 | Net from railway $\ldots . .-$ | $3,028,126$ | $1,915,908$ | $3,275,025$ | $2,259,86$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net after rents..... | $1,593,083$ | 398,501 | $1,729,508$ | $1,136,275$ |

(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings -

Period End. Feb.28- $\quad$ 1939-Month-1938 $\quad \$ \quad$ 1939-12 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net sales_............- } & \$ 353,682 & \$ 291,780 & \$ 6,478,841 & \$ 5,655,614 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Net income........ } & 66,075 & 57,374 & 1,476,018 & 1,231,708\end{array}$ $x$ No provision has been made in the current year for surtax on distributed profits.-V. 148, p. 2275, 884 .

Libby, McNeill \& Libby-To Amend By-Lawsstockholders at their annual meeting on May 11 will consider amending lasses-laws to provide for the election of nine directors divided into thre more than one year.-V. 148, p. 585 .
Loft, Inc.-Suit Filed to Recover Pepsi-Cola Stock-
Suit was filed April 25 in New York Supreme Court against Loft. Inc. and its subsidiary, Pepsi-Cola Co, by Margery K. Megargel, widow of recovery of 95,000 shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock estimated to be worth at present $\$ 12,000,000$. The shares are part of wer tharles G Guth, former acting President of Loft., Inc. The plaintiff in the present action claims the stock was obtained from he 1933 by fraud and misrep wiven and ancial status of the Pepsi-Cola Co. at the time she turned over the stock to the defendants. Mrs. Megargel also claims that the defendants, repre sented to her that unless she del.
In her action the plaintiff asks for return of the stock or cash paymen based on its present value. She also asked for an injunction restrainin the defendants from disposing of the 95,000 shares or from paying divi dends an accounting of dividends and profits that have been paid on the 5.000 shares since she delivered them. The law firm of Cart Ledyard \& Milburn filed the action on behalf of Mrs. Megargel.
Devoine Co. Asks Court to Declare the 100,000 Shares Recently Awarded to Loft Be Declared Property of Its Subsidiary Devoine Co., a Maryland corporation, has filed suit in Federal Court a Baltimore against Loft, Inc., asking that 100,00 shares of stock in Pepsi voine Co. The stock in question, together with a block of stock owned by Charles $G$ Cola Cormer President of Loft, Inc., and rater a decision by a pepsicourt last year. ferred the stock to the Devoine Co. in 1931 in payment of debts he owed that corporation. After the transfer of the stock the Devoine Co. had i registered in the name onsfer the stock was valued at about $\$ 1,000,000$, but now has value of around $\$ 10,000,000$, it is claimed.
The Devoine Co: contends that conspiracy and fraudulent testimony to Loft:-V. 148 , p. 2431

Lone Star Cement Corp.-Earnings
 Sales \& shipping costs
MPg.
(excl. of deprec. and
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { depletion } \\ \text { Sell. \& admin. expenses- } & 2,236,809 & 2,450,313 & 2,125,344 & 1,830,65 \\ 606,836 & 609,507 & 563,756 & 475,95\end{array}$

 | Totalincome | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | taxes on int. paym'ts \& amort. of deb. dis Inc. taxes, cap. stock \& franchise taxes, \&c.Prov. for deprec. and Misc. charges (incl. pro Misc. charges incl. prov.

for doubtful accts. \&
contingencies) contingencies) --....--
Nhs. com, stik, outstdg (no par), stk, outstdg. $\begin{array}{ccccr}\text { Shs. com, stk, outstdg. } & 964,756 & 961,395 & 967,070 & 656,740 \\ \text { (no par) } & \$ 0.76 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.67 & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.76 \\ \text { Note-No deduction has been made for the Federal corporate surtax on }\end{array}$ Note-No deduction has been made for the Federal corporate surtax on
undistributed profits under the Revenue Act of 1936.-V. 148, p. 1964.

- Long Island Lighting Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938
 Total oper. revenues _ $\$ 3.080,615 \$ 2,822,312 \$ 11,818,898 \$ 11,240,706$ Operating expenses Maintenance-1--.-.-. Deprec, (retirem t exp.)
Taxes (incl income tax
provision)

Operating income.
Other income Gross income_Other interest Amort: of debt. discount

Net income -...-

|  | $-\cdots$ | 1,58 | 131,112 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 225,338 | 197,184 | 174,054 | 146,059 |
| 563,611 | 489,017 | 575,096 | 501,224 | $148,054-120,410-148,134 \quad 119,167$

## Operating revenues: From sales of ${ }^{\prime}$ electric

 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 2,822,312 & \$ 11,818.898 & \$ 11,240,706 \\ 1,224,155 & 5,091,588 & 5,204,984 \\ 177,029 & 1,133,781 & 726,859 \\ 247,348 & 1,050,312 & 708,895\end{array}$
 income
Balance transferred to
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1812$.

| - 486 | 1,155 | $6,360$ | 982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$365,437 | \$295,505 | \$1,102,190 | \$1,285,542 |
| 144,000 | 120,000 | 568,000 | 120,000 |
| \$221,437 | \$175,505 | \$534,190 | \$1,165,542 |

Long Island RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net from railway_-.--- } & 1,217,625 & \$ 1,748,643 & \$ 2,005,206 & \$ 1,896,199 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 164,076 & \text { def104,435 } & \text { def45,552 } & 368,423 \\ \text { From } & 19,953\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { From Jon. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- }\end{array} & \mathbf{5 , 3 2 6 , 6 8 5} & 5,027,890 & \mathbf{5 , 6 8 1 , 5 8 0} & 5,679,197\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net from railway }-.---- & 635,564 & 589,479 & 539,651 & 891,802 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 468,702 & \text { def } 371,134 & \text { def } 406,173 & \text { der } 28,433\end{array}$

## -v . $148 . \mathrm{p} .212 \overline{2} \overline{2}$

ouisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Merger, \&c.The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 13 approved the acquisi-
tion by the Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry. of control of the Louisiana Arkans \& Texas Ry by acceptance of the latter's capital stock, and merger of the properties of both corporations into the Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry. for Louisiana, management and operation. The Commission also authorized not exceeding $\$ 850,000$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series and in delivery of
with was \& Texas Ry., the bonds to be held in the treasury subjisiana Arkanorder of the Commission. The Commission in its report, dated Oct. 29, 1938, approved the foregoing
transactions subject to four stated conditions imposed for the protection

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of general office employees of the Texas company who would be affected pending the acceptance by the applicants of the enumerated conditions. The applicants filed a petition for reconsideration, rehearing and reargu-
$\qquad$
lation by the Louisiana company and the Texas company, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the Brotherhood of Rail way and Steamship Clerks, Fright Handlers, Express and Station Employees, the Brotherrood
of Maintenance Employees, and the Joint Railway Legislative Board of Texas, agreeing and stipulating as follows:
(1) That, the railways have become parties to the "Job Protective ation, and certain other labor organ tected in and as a result thereo all employees of the railways will be pro(2) That applicant railway company hereby withdraws it rehearing before the whole Commission and agrees to accept an order of the Commission made pursuant to the report of Division 4 dated Oct. 29,1938 ;
(3) That the parties mutually agree that any conditions which may be imposed by the Commission in any order made by it pursuant to its report
of Oct. 29 , 1938 shall be interpreted and applied as to be consistent with of Oct. 29,1938 shall be interpreted and applied as to be consistent with
and to be enforced by the machinery set forth in said "Job Protective Agreement.'
This
This stipulation was accompanied by a letter addressed by counsel for Board of Texas to the effect that the stipulation and the so-called job agree ment will be interpreted to apply to all employees of said railroads, irre spective of whether such employees are parties to agreements with the stipulation and the job agreement are not to be construed as changing such existing contracts nor creating any contractual relation with respect to rates of pay, \&c., which do not now exist.

Comparative Income Account for Calendar Year Operating revenues:
Freight



Total oper. revs Operating expenses: Maint. of way \& struc.
Maint. of equipment Traffic of equipment Transportation--.--
Miscell. operations Transp'n for inv.-Cr.
Total oper .expenses $\begin{array}{r}\quad 37,911 \\ \$ 3,993,917\end{array}$ Net oper. revenues
Railway tax accruals.Railway oper. income- $\$ 1,643,615$
$\$ 1,526,973$
$\$ 1,370,233$
$\$ 1,259,18$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Rent from equipment_ } & 29,482 & 32,270 & 36,190 & 25,671 \\ \text { Rent from jt. facil__-- } & 63,493 & 60,726 & 63,612 & 66,311\end{array}$ Gross oper. income $\overline{\$ 1,736,590} \overline{\$ 1,619,969} \overline{\$ 1,470,035} \overline{\$ 1,351,166}$

 Deductions from income
Rent for leased roads Int, on funded debt
Int. on unfunded debt
Other deductions.... Net income
Dividends:
Divs. on 6\% pr. pf. stk Balance, surplus

|  |  | General |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Inv. In rd. \& equip_ 31,419,196 |  |  |
| Impts." on leased |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| mtged. prp. sold |  |  |
| Miscl. phys | 67,121 |  |
| $v$. in | 678,570 | 636,088 |
| ther i | 1,254,906 | 1,135,475 |
| ash | ,022.571 | 844 |
| pecial dedo | 18,098 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Traffic \& car-serv. balances rec |  |  |
| Net bal. rec. from |  |  |
| ag'ts \& conduc |  |  |
| isc. acc't | 195,00 |  |
| at'l \& supplies | 810,740 | 875 |
| t. \& divs. rec | 22,500 |  |
| ther curr | 4,213 |  |
| orking fund advs | ,710 |  |
| ther det'd | 90.238 |  |
| h. unadj. debi | 440,799 | 475 |

Total.... $\overline{36,643,010} \overline{35,514,567} \overline{36,643,010} \overline{35,514,567}$ Earnings for March and Year to Date $\underset{\text { Gross from railway }}{\text { March }}$ Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents 1938
$\$ 501,548$
161,939
99,145 1937,128
$\$ 512,168$
164,389
98,045 1936
$\$ 474,11$
176,60
110,45

 | Net from railway_...... | 484,362 | 470,177 | 436,374 | 484,164 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net after rents |  |  |  |  |
| V. 148, p. 1965. | 290,458 | 272,612 | 262,560 | 309,797 |

## Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-


Oper. exps., incl. taxes-:-
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross income.....- } & \$ 137,159 & \$ 113,354 & \$ 1,928,242 & \$ 2,008,67\end{array}$
Int. on mtge. bonds. $\qquad$

Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the
period, whether paid or unpaid.
$-\mathrm{Balance}, 148, \mathrm{p}-1812$.
356,532 \$1,077,273
$\frac{356,532}{\$ 642,876} \frac{356,532}{\$ 720,741}$

See Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry -V. 148, p. 1965.
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. Year Ended Jan. 31-
Operating revenues.--
 1938 $0,016,066$

 Amortization of contractual capital expenditures.-
Miscellaneous deductions.-.-.
Dividends on preferred stock of Louisville Gas \&
 Note-Provision made by Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) for Federal
and State income taxes for the year 1937 was reduced as a result of deduc tions made for losses resulting from the flood in Louisville during Jan. anc
Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Annual Report-
Comparison of Principal Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years. Freight, revenue--
 A verage haul-miles_-
Revenue per ton-mile (mills)
Passenger revenue.-
Number passengers one mile.................
Average haul-miles-:-1.-.

| $\$ 67,605,607$ | $\$ 7637$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $36,912,679$ | $45,943,874$ |
| $8,346,535,227$ | $10,113,134,060$ |
| 226.1 | 220.1 |
| 80.10 | 7.1 |
| $\$ 6,199,037$ | $\$ 7,20,546$ |
| $2,916.960$ | $4,133,845$ |
| $311,000,399$ | $420,604,383$ |
| 106.6 | 101.7 |
| 1.99 | 1.71 | $\begin{array}{lcccc} & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Aver. miles of road oper. } & 4,937 & 4,941 & 4,986 & \mathbf{5 , 0 4}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Ry, oper revenues: } & \$ 67,605,607 & \$ 76,863,874 & \$ 78,278,272 & \$ 63,931,182\end{array}$

 Total oper. revenues
Railway oper
$\$ 79,394,560$
$\$ 90,194,993$
$\$ 91,040,151$
$\$ 75,694,731$
 Total oper expenses $\$ 81,008,799 \$ 68,104,747$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net ry. oper. revenues_- } & 18,385,761 & 22,090,246 & 25,391,390 \\ \text { Railway tax accuals.-- } & 7,114,734 & \mathbf{7 , 7 1 6 , 7 2 1} & \mathbf{6 , 6 2 6 , 0 8 7}\end{array}$ $\$ 57,795,870$
$17,898,860$ Railway tax accruals...
Uncollec. railway revs.
Railway oper. income $\$ 11,271,027 \quad \$ 14,373,525 \$ 18,765,303 \quad \$ 13,572,34$
 Net ry. oper income-
Non-oper ating income:
$\$ 11,622,971$
$\$ 15,551,121$
$\$ 19,257,364$
$\$ 13,961,959$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Inc. from lease of road } & 225,827 & 227,194 & 227,671 & 227,668 \\ \text { Dividend income.... } & 52,228 & 67,931 & 53,859 & 52,677 \\ \text { Other income.ne...- } & 599,332 & 926,531 & 633,515 & 544,778\end{array}$ Gross income_-. $\xlongequal[\$ 12,500,358]{\$ 16,772,777} \xlongequal[\$ 20,172,409]{\$ 14,787,082}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Interest_-.............. } & 9,148,452 & 9,253,915 & 10,098,079 & 10,007,950\end{array}$



Income balance trans


Total-........529,507,915 $531,744,078$ Total....... 529,
Earnings for March and Year to Date

[^3]sideration to merge the company with the L. V, Manufacturing Co. of
New York was unfair to the stockholders. He said the merger plan proposed New york was unnair to the stockholders. He said the merger plan proposed lated dividends of $\$ 60$ a share and transfer the assets of a New Jersey corporation to a
135, p. 308.

McKeesport Tin Plate Co.-New Directors-
Horace C. Flannigan, Senior Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, Georges Doriot, Assistant Dean of Harvard Business School, and Charles E. Richardson of Bryn Mawr, Pa., ha
the board of directors of this company.-V. 147, p. 2869 .

McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Fictitious Transactions Cost Company Net of $\$ 3,296,859$ -
Money paid out by the company on fictitious transactions or in fees over the amount returned to the company was $83,296,859$ Arthur Seal, partner
in S. D. Leidersdorf \& Co., testified at a hearing by the Securities and Exchange Commission on the e accounting practices followed in McKesson \& Robk which me aight alter the figure.
lact
The total amount paid out on fictitious transactions was $\$ 22,807,816$ Mr. Seal tesitified. of which $\$ 16.129,380$ was for the domestic company and paid back to the company a total of $\$ 18,591,822$, of which $\$ 12,379,924$ was
received by the domestic company and $\$ 6,193 ; 898$ was received by the Canadian company
dditional cash com. Seal testified that he believed there should be credited This left a net outgo for fictitious cransactions of $\$ 2,409,860$. Fees and commssions paid in handing this non-existent business amounted to $8886 .-$
999 to bring the total outgo on account of these transactions up to $\$ 3.296,859$ Overstatement of inventories as of Dec. 7. 1938 , the date of the filing of the reorganization petition, was $\$ 10,575,000$. Nicholas Metton of 8 . $D$. Leidersdorf \& Co. testified. The overstatement of accounts receivable dated figures for the domestic company and its Canadian subsidiary. The overstatement of sales during the period for both companies. was
$\$ 18.523,000$ and the overstateemnt of purchases was $\$ 17,322,000$. In all cases by far the largest part of the totals were on the bo
can company. Hearings have been adjourned sine die

Obituary-
Julian $F$. Thompson, 50 , Treasurer of this company, whose investigation
on


Madison Square Garden Corp.-To Pay 60-Cent Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the com-
 20 cents paid on Aug. $31,1938, \$ 1$ on May 20,$1938 ; 20$ cents paid in each
of the three preceding quarters; a dividend 75 cents paid on May 20 , 1937 ; one or 20 cents paid on Feb. 26, 1037 , and prevrously quarterly divi-
dends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend dends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition,
of 10 cents was paid on May 29, 1936.-V. 148, p. 2127.
Maine Central RR.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31- 1939-Month-1938 | Operating revenues |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating expenses.-... | $\$ 1.119,660$ | 898,249 | $\$ 1.036,847$ |
| 783,547 |  |  |  |

1939-3 Mbs.-1938
 Taxet oper. revenues...

Net ry. oper. income.
Other income. Gross income

Net income.....
Net income
$\times$ Indicates

| 798,249 | , |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$321.411 67.166 | \$253,300 |
| ${ }_{43,910}$ | 33,850 |
| 27,470 | 28,347 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 182,865 \\ 35,366 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 113,725 . \\ 38,618 \end{array}$ |
| \$218,231 | \$152,343 |
| 168.810 | 169,049 |
| 9,421 | * $\$ 16,706$ |


| $\$ 695,698$ |
| ---: |
| 191,215 |
| 112,951 |
| 82,927 |
| $\$ 38,605$ |
| 101,931 |
| $\$ 410,536$ |
| 552,114 |
| $\mathbf{x} \$ 141,578$ |

Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co.-Extra Divtion to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable May 15 to holders of record May 1 . Similar
payments were made in each of the 11 preceding quarters.-V: 148, p. 587 .

## Marconi International Marine Communications-

 Final Dividend-Directors have declared a final dividend of 243 3-5 cents per share on the
American depository receipts for common stock payable April 25 to holders American depository reeceipts for con
of record April 4:-V. 147 , p. 2128 .

| Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |
| Non-opera |  | $\$ 714,360$ 5,110 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$764,2 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Gross earnings |  |  |  |
| Operating expens |  | 474 | 522,381 |
| Interest on mortgae debt |  |  | 246,913 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Amortiza |  |  | 8,4 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balance available for common stock............................... Note-Combined accounts of constituent companies shown fo 148, p 2432. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Master Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross sales less discts., |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 2,867,731$ $1,599,608$ | \$3,218,704 | \$2,0 |
| Maintenance. |  |  |  |
| Depreciation and amort. | 69,496 58,969 | 47,964 | ,35 |
| Taxes (other than income taxes) - |  |  |  |
|  | ,00 | 50 |  |
| Sexpenses.........-- 486,820 | 486,820 609,017 | 518,231 | 68.4 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other income........-- 12,8 | ,807 27,2 | 42, |  |
| Gross income <br> Income deductions <br> Federal inc. and excess profits taxes. <br> Surtax on undistributed profits. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9,580 |  |
|  |  | ,87 | 4,31 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Net income_1........ $\$ 347,458$ <br> Dividends 21.500 <br> Shares capital stock..... 210,000 <br> Earnings per share $\$ 1.65$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$207 |
|  |  |  | 4 |

Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31.1939 Cost of goods sold
 Taxes (other than income taxes)

 $\$ 787,355$
447,043
51,973
17,276
20,814
1,307
13 133,892 $\begin{array}{r}115,049 \\ 3,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$118,183
 $\begin{array}{r}3,206 \\ 20,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Net income-

$\leq$ This compares with $\$ 52 ; 804$ or 25 c . per share in first quarter of 1938
Condensed Balance Sheet
Cash on hand and Mar. 31, '39 Deć:31,'38 Liabilities- Mar. 31,'39 Dec. 31,'38
in banks
U. S. Govt and $\times$ Notes and accts. recelvable...Other accts. receiv.
Inventories (est.). Other assets. $y$ Fixed assets, at cost.............. expense incident to patent applic. Deferred charges..
Total.......... $\$ 2,481,917$ \$2,404,206 Total......... $\$ 2,481,917$ \$2,404,206 x After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 17,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 14,000$ in in 1938 . $z$ After reserve for amortization of $\$ 27,875$ in 1939 and $\$ 27$,Marland Oil Co E. W. Marland, former Governor of Oklahoma, is reported in dispatches
from Ponca City Okla., to be reorganizing Marland Oil Co. of Oklahoma, once a $\$ 65,000,000$ corporation, and would establish offices on his estate there The Oklahoma Securities Commission is said to have granted a permit for the sale of 200,000 shares of $\$ 5$ par stock for a total capitalization
Martin-Parry Corp.-Bond I ssue-
Subscription books on an issue of $\$ 300,0001$ st conv. $5 \%$ bonds, due in
five years, will be opened to stockholders of record as of May 4 five years, will be opened to stockholders of record as of May 4. The
purchase price will be par and the ratio will be $\$ 1.71$ principal amount of
bonds for each share of stock held as of the record date. Subscription purchase price will be par and the ratio will be $\$ 1.71$ principal amount of
bonds for each share of stock held as of the record date. Subscription
warrants, which will be forwarded to shareholders as of the record date, will warrants, which will be forwarded to shareholders as of the record
be exercisable up to and including the close of business May 18.
be exercisable up to and including the close of business May 18 .
In connection with the offering, the company is making application to In connection with the offering, the company is making application to
the New York Stock Exchange for listing og 150,000 shares of stock of the company into which the bonds are to be convertible. Company does not intend to make application for listing of the bonds on the New York Stock
Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-EAarnings-
3 Months Ended March 31 3 Months Ended March 31-
Tons of ore milled Tons of ore milled --tals produced.
Net income from metal
Development and operating costs

Estimated operating profit. $\qquad$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 38,645 | 36,926 |
| $\$ 204,154$ | $\$ 191,228$ |
| 155,212 | 158,225 | Estimated total profit $\qquad$ \$4 Note-In the above figures no allowance has been made for taxes, de-

Mead Corp.-New Director
Charles W. Deeds was elected a director of this corporation to succeed his father, Colonel- E. A. Deeds, at the annual meeting of stockholders
held April 25.-V. 148; p. 1965.

Memphis Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-$
Operatingrevenues Operatingrevenues.-..
Oper. exps.,incl. taxes.
Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper revenues...
Other income (net)



Gross income-.-. Interest on mtge. bonds
Other int. \& deductions $\$ 193,132$
61,448
4,228
$\qquad$ $\$ 8,919,392$
$5,578,770$
742,069 Net income_- $\quad \$ 127,456 \quad \$ 184,597 ~ \$ 1,561,158 ~ \$ 1,874,443$ period, whether paid or unpaid 394,8 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,598,553 \\ 52,435 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Balance
$\overline{\$ 1,166,282} \overline{\$ 1,479,567}$
7iz7.
Miami Copper Co.-EarningsCalendar Years
Gross earnings,-
Expenses, taxes, \& Interest,



 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total surplus.-...-- } & \$ 281,134 & \$ 728,897 & \$ 55,962 & \text { def } \$ 176,984\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 1,984$ reserve for Federal undistributed profits tax and
$\$ 5.777$ reserve for State of Arizona income tax.


|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | 3 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Mining proert |  |  | Capital stock. | 3,735,580 | 3,735,580 |
|  | 0,621,944 | 10,920,075 | Acc'ts payable, \&c | 213,272 | 249,818 |
| Development | 2,785,073 | 2,640,946 | Notes payabl | 200,000 | 250,000 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Construction, \&e | 2,927,005 | 3,038,309 | Reserves. | 27,765 | 34,773 |
| Ranches and other |  |  | Taxes due | 152,500 | 161,892 |
| lands | 481,315 | 471,115 | Smelting, refin |  |  |
| Ore and metals_ | 1,881,056 | 2,203,600 | and freight. | 326,417 | 411, |
| Mat'ls \& supplies_ | 365,853 | 475,595 | Deferred taxes | 164,850 | 194,822 |
| Prepaid exps., \&c. | 53,859 | 47,549 | Surplus | 4,880,056 | 5,162,355 |
| Cash. | 456,558 | 406,191 | Unrealiz. sur. res | 10,621,944 | 10,920,075 |
| Acc'ts receivable.- | 110,468 | 86,373 |  |  | 1020,075 |
| Investmen | 839,253 | 830,594 |  |  |  |
| Total----------2 | 322,384 | 0,3 | Total | 22 |  | x After depletion. $z$ Includes instalments and interest due on deferred

taxes.-V. 146, p. 2699 .

Midland Steel Products Corp.-50-Cent Dividendand non-cumulative preferred stocks both payable July on the common 1 to holders of
record June 16. Like amounts record June 16 . Like amounts were paid on April 1, last, and on Dec. 24
and April 1, 1938 .-V. 148, p. 1174 .

Volume 148
Midland Valley RR.--EarningsMross from railway. Gross from railway-
Not from railway Net after rents.Gross from railway----Net after rents -V .148 , p. 1965 .



| Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Mar.31- | 1939-Mon | -1938 | 1939-12 |  |
| Operating revenues | \$618,323 | \$601,524 |  |  |
| Oper. exps., incl. taxes | 433,413 | 398,233 | 5,135,245 |  |
| Prop. retire.res. approp. | 63,333 | 60,000 |  | 3 |
| Net oper. revenues.-Rent for lease of plant (net) | \$121,577 | \$143,291 | \$1,488,355 | \$1,625,636 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,711 |
| Other income (net) $\begin{gathered}\text { Operating income } \\ \text { O.... . }\end{gathered}$ |  | \$143,29 | \$1,488,355 | \$1,623,925 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross income $\qquad$ Interest on mtge. bonds Other int. \& deductions | \$121,703 | \$143,355 | \$1,490,153 | \$1,625,831 |
|  | 68,142 6,362 | $\begin{array}{r}68,142 \\ \hline 6,283 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 817,700 77,200 |  |
| Net income_...... $\$ 47,199 \quad \$ 68,930$ <br> $x$ Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the period, whether paid or unpaid |  |  | \$595,253 | \$725,366 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 608 |
|  |  |  | \$191,645 | \$321,758 |
| $\times$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31, 1939, amounted to $\$ 689,497$. Latest dividend, amounting to $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, was paid on Feb. 1, 1939. Dividends on this stock are cumulative. -V. 148, p. 2277. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri Illinois Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| Gross from railway | \$175,893 | \$93,966 | \$142,727 | \$76.298 |
|  | 83,869 | - 24.615 | 54,784 | 6,115 |
| Net after rents. From Jan. 1 - | 45,042 | 9 | 09 | 0 |
| Gross from railway. Net from railway | 483,233 | 252,883 | 356,354 | 496 |
|  | 215,587 | 53.051 | 123.233 | 37.562 |
| Net after rents --...... | 129,252 | 3,446 | 60,662 | def3,327 |

[^4]preferred stock to be exchanged for the present preferred which will be
retired upon sale of the new preferred. Common stock totaling $1,200,000$ shares will be authorized of which 494,510 shares will constitute a reclassificafor conversion of the preferred. The remaining shares will be unissued and avallable for corporate purposes.-V: 147, p. 3616 .

| (Conde) Nast P | icatio | Inc. | Subs.) | Earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Gross rev. from sale of publications, adv., \&c. | \$8,560,116 | \$8,981,883 | \$7,970,035 | \$7,631,653 |
| Produc., sell., gen. and adminis. expenses.... | 7,968,382 | 8,408,005 | 7,562,498 | 7,491,341 |
| Operating prof | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 591,735 \\ 21,257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 573,878 \\ 26,546 \end{array}$ | $\$ 407,536$ $\mathbf{y 2 5 , 8 1 0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3140,312 \\ & \mathbf{y} 19,144 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total. | \$612,992 | 800,424 | 33,346 | 6 |
| Interest paid | 48,237 | 71,895 | 79,057 | 83,457 |
| Amort. of bond \& note issue comm. and exps. | 6,442 | 22,892 | 27,494 | 30,465 |
| Provision for Federal \& state taxes | x68,693 | 26,000 | 43,281 | 18,230 |
| Prov. for contingencies. | 10,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
| Depreciation. | 256,732 | 249,291 | 236,151 | 235,471 |



 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Shs. com. stk. (no par)- } & 340,000 & 340,000 & 340,000 & 340,000 \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 0.65 & \$ 0.65 & \$ 0.14 & \text { der } \$ 0.61\end{array}$ x Includes $\$ 30,135$ foreign income taxes. y Includes $\$ 7,483$, in 1938 ,
6,915 in 1937 and $\$ 5,779$ in 1936 for minority interest.
 x Represented by 340,000 no par shares. y After deducting cost of
12,851 (12,850 in 1937) shares of treasury common stock.-V. 148, p. 2434 .
National Broadcasting Co.-Bookings-
The N BC Blue Network took a surge upward during the first three montha for Red and Blue, issued last week, shows. The total of business signed on both networks since Jan 1 was $\$ 11,519,041$, an increase of $\$ 5,067,361$ or
$78.5 \%$ over a comparable period in 1938 . Of the total, $\$ 3,537,602$ was $78.5 \%$ over a comparable period in 1938 , of the total, $\$ 3,537,602$ was
on

-V. 148, p. 2129.
National Dairy Products Corp. - New Director-
Edgar N. Brawer has been elected a director of this company filling a
National Investors Corp.-Earnings -


| Net income |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dividends paid | $\$ 308,812$ | $\$ 772,905$ | $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Encone, cash dividends } & \text { Earning for } 3 \text { Months Ended March } & 31 & \\ \text { Ind } & \$ 125,392\end{array}$


 ssets-Cash_Satement of Assets March 31,"1939 Dividends recelvable

National Steel Corp.- $\$ 65,000,000$ Issues Quickly SoldA banking group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., White, Weld \& Co., Lee, Higginson Corp., Smith, Barney \& Co., The First Boston Corp. and Blyth \& Co., Inc., offered April $25 \$ 65,000,000$ of securities of the corporation. The offering consisted of $\$ 50,000,000$ first (collateral) mortgage $3 \%$ bonds due on April 1,1965,
which were priced at 99 and int., and $\$ 15,000,000$ of serial which were priced at 99 and int., and $\$ 15,000,000$ of serial
notes maturing on April 1,1940 to 1949 , and bearing interest rates ranging from $1 / 2 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$, which were priced at par and interest.
The bonds went to a premium almost immediately after the public offering, which was made at 10 a. m. The syndicate managers announced the issue completely sold and subscription books closed in the afternoon. The issue attracted a broad institutional demand, it is said.
The first (collateral) mortgage bonds $3 \%$ series are dated April 1, 1939
and are due April 1, 1965. City Bank Farmers Trust Co., trustee, and Ralph E. Morton, co-trustee. April 1, as follows:


Bankers Trust Co., trustee. the New York Stock Exchange and for their registration under the Securi-
ties Act of 1934 . ties Act of 1934 Application of Proceeds-The net proceeds, after deducting estimated
expenses, to be received by the company from the several underwriters expenses, to be received by the company from the several underwriters
from the issuance and sale of the $3 \%$ series bonds and the serial notes will be $\$ 63,057,925$, exclusive of accrued interest. $\$ 49,350,000$ of such
proceeds will be, applied to redeem the $\$ 47,000,000$ of 1 st (collateral) mtge. proceeds will be applied to redeem the $\$ 47,000,000$ of 1 st (collateral) mtge.
sinking fund bonds $4 \%$. series now outstanding, at $105 \%$ plus interest. sinking fund bonds 4\%. series now outstanding, at $105 \%$ plus interest.
$\$ 9,917,000$ of such proceeds will be applied to redeem the $\$ 9,400,000$ of
first (collateral) mortgage sinking fund bonds $33 / 4 \%$ series to be outstanding first (collateral) mortgage sinking fund bonds $33 / \%$ series to be outstanding
(after giving effect to the redemption on June 1 , 1939 , of $\$ 200,000$ of $3 \% \%$
$\%$ (after giving effect
series bonds through the sinking fund applicable thereto), at $1051 / 2$ plus
int int. Company intends to pay th
The remainder of such net proceeds, together with treasury funds of the company to the extent required, will be advanced to Great Lakes Steel
Corp. and applied by the latter to the discharge of a $\$ 5,000,0000$ deferred obligation representing a portion of the cost of additional facilities con-
structed during the past two years in conneetion with construction program. Company-Corporation was organized Nov. 7, 1929 in Delaware. Com-Company-Corporation was organized Nov. 7, 1929 in Delaware. Com-
pany owns, directly or indirectly, all of the stock of its subsidiary companies and, with such subsidiaries, constitutes an integrated unit in the iron and steel industry, owning and operating iron ore properties, lake vessels for the transportation of iron ore, coal properties and iron and
steel manufacturing plants. These operations, with the exception of the transportation of iron ore, are carried on by subsidiaries of the company. The company itself operates eight lake bulk freight steamships, which are
used in the transportation of iron ore from upper lake ports to lower lake ports and in the transportation of grain and coal, and which transport a large portion of the ore used by the company's wholiy owned subsidiaries,
Weirton Co., Great Lakes Steel Corp,; and the Hanna Furnace Corp Weirton Co., Great Lakes Steel Corp, and the Hanna Furnace Corp.
Company owns no physical properties, except (1) the eight lake bulk Company owns no physical properties, except (1) the eight lake bulk
freight steamships above referred to, seven of which, of approximately rreight steamships above rererred to, seven of which, of approximately
10,000 tons capacity each, were acquired by the company upon the liquida-
tion in 1936 of its wholly owned subsidiary, Producers Steamship Co. tion in 1936 of its wholly owned subsidiary, Producers Steamship Co.. purchased by the company in 1936; (2) a parcel of improved real estate in purchased by the company in 1936; (2) a parcel of improved real estate in
Wilmington, Del.; and (3) a small tract of undeveloped coal land in Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania.
Weirton Steel Co owns a steel plant located on the Ohio River at Weir-
ton, $W$ Va including 111 by-product coke ovens with an estimated annual ton, W. Va., including 111 by-product coke ovens with an estimated annual annual capacity of 666,000 gross tons of pig iron, 1 Bessemer converter (25-ton), 12 open hearth steel furnaces with an estimated annual ingot
capacity of $1,440,000$ gross tons, and rolling mills for the production of slabs, billets and sheet bars, with, an estimated annual capacity of $1,260,000$
gross tons. The finishing capacity of Weirton Steel Co. consists of continuous and semi-continuous mills for the production of hot and cold rolled strip steel and strip steel sheets, sheet mills for the production of galvanized ocated at Wheirton, W. Vá., with the exception mills, all of which are finishing facilities which are located at Steubenville, Ohio of the tin plate capacity of Weirton steel Co. is approximately $1,568,000$ net tons. Lakes Steel Corp. owns 130 by-product coke ovens with an estimated annual capacity of 840,000 gross tons, and 3 blast furnaces with an estimated annuar capacity or Detront, Detroit, Mich., and a steel plant located.
the Detroit River at Delrat.
nearby on the Detroit, River, at Ecorse, Detroit, Mich., including 16 open nearby on the Detroit, River, at Ecorse, Detroit, Mich., including 16 open tons, of semi-finished steel, merchant bar mills, a continuous hot rolled trips of steel mill, a continuous hot and cold rolled strip steel sheet mill and, at a nearby plant, facilities for the production of galvanized and high finish is approximately $2,078,000$ net tons.
The Hanna Furnace Corp. owns 4 blast furnaces located on the water ront at Buffalo, N. Y., with an estimated annual capacity of 675,000 tons of founnut the manufacture and sale of merchant pig iron in a wide range of grades.
In addition, Hanna Furnace Corp. owns $50 \%$ of the outstanding stock
of Donner-Hanna Coke Corp., which owns and operates by-product coke of Donner-Hanna Coke Corp., which owns and operates by-product coke Weirton Coal Co. owns approximately 3,000 acres of coal lands at Isabella Fayette County, Pa., and is equipped for producing the present annual greater part of such requirements.
Hanna Iron Ore Co. of Delaware is a holding company . The properties
of its subsidiaries, and of other ore companies in which it has a stock interest, consist of developed and reserve iron ore properties on the Mesabi, Cuyuna, Gogebic, Menominee and Marqueproperties, in common with the general practice in the iron ore industry, are held under iron mining leases. On the basis of the proportionate ownership of the capital stock of the various operating companies by Hanna Iron Ore Co. of Delaware, it has
a reserve estimated at over $100,000,000$ tons of ore, with ample capacity for producing the present annual iron ore requirements of the company's iron and steel producing subsidiaries, and supplies the bulk or the ore requirein buying and selling iron ore. Midwest Steel Corp. owns
745 acres on the sourthern shore of Lake Michigan, in Indiana, near Chicago. The company as at Dec. 31, 1938, without giving effect to the issuance and sale of the $3 \%$ series bonds and serial notes, was as follows:

Authorized
$\$ 100,000,000$
1st (coll.) mtge sinking fund bonds.........$\$ 100,000,000$

Outstanding
$\$ 47,000,000$
 $x$ Includes 1,055 shares held by a subsidiary. In addition, there were 31,100 shares reserved for issue upon the exercise of options there were
officers and employees of which 200 shares were issued and sold subsequent officers and employees of which 200 shares were issued and sold subsequent
to Dec. 31,1938 . The subsidiaries of the company had outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1938 , other long-term debt in the amount of $\$ 6,147,591$, represented by purchase
money mortgages and contracts, including a deferred obligation of Great

Lakes Steel Corp. in the amount of $\$ 5,000,000$, which is to be discharged in connection with the sale of the $3 \%$ series bonds and serial notes.
Earnings for Calendar Years.

 a Before depreciation, depletion, amortization and interest on long-
erm debt, but after estimated income taxes. b Before interest on longterm debt, but after estimated income taxes.
The annual interest requirements of the $\$ 50,000,000$ of $3 \%$ series bonds
the are $\$ 1,500,000$ and of the $\$ 15,00$,
total of $\$ 1,758,750$. Description of the the $3 \%$ Series Bonds-Authorized $\$ 50,000,000$. Coupon
bonds in denomination of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal only. bonds in denomination of $81,1,000$, registerable as to principal only. U. S. of America as at the time or payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Company will agree to pay the interest without deduction
for any tax or taxes, not exceeding in the agreerate 5 mills on each dollar of the nominal value thereof in any year, which the company may be or future law or Pennsylvania, or, it not required to withhord or pay any such tax with respect thereto, to reimburse the respective owners or $3 \%$
series bonds, resident in Pennsylvania, for any state or county personal series bonds, resident in Pennsylvania, for any state or county personal each dollar or assessed value thereof in any year, which may butch bonds. payabie on Feb. 21 in each year therearter to and incl. Feb. 21 , 1964, at option of company either in cash or in $3 \%$ series bonds at face amount, or partly in cash and partly in bonds. Any cash so paid is to be applied
by the trustee to the redemption on the succeeding April 1 of $3 \%$ series bonds by lot on at least 30 days' notice, at principal amount thereof and accrued interest, plus premiums equal to following percentages of such
principal: $1 \%$ it red. before April 1,1954 ; or $\% \%$ if red. on or atter Aprill . 1954, and betore April 1, 1959; or $4 \% \%$ if red. on or after April 1,1959 , April 1.1961 . Company will agree to pay to the trustee the premium
and accrued int. on any bonds so redeemed. Company has the right to and a acrued int. on any bonds so redeemed. Company has the right to anticipate any sinking fund instalment in whole or in pert, ${ }^{\text {paid in bonds as abo out- }}$ standing, the company will agree to provide a sinking rund which shall be calculated to revire annually not less than $2 \%$ or the total maximum
amount of the bonds of any other series which may be issued. mount of the bonds of any other series Which may be issued. at any time
Redemption-Bonds redeomable, other than for sinking fund, at and prior to maturity, at election of company, either in whole or in part (but in amounts not less than $\$ 3,000,000$ at any one time, in case or partian redemption), upon at least 30 days' notice, in each case at a redemption
price eyual to the principal amount thereot and accrued int., plus premiums

 red. on or after April 1, 1959, and before April 1,1964; and therearter
without premium. In addition, the trustee shall, at the request of the company, apply to the redemption (or purchase at not more than the
redempyion price) of bonds of any series at the time outstanding, moneys received by pre trustee'under various provisions of the indenture.
Security-Indentures will constitute a first lien upon the capital stocks
of the following companies: the followiag companies:
 Micnigan steel Corp. (inactive) Midwest Steel Corp. (inactive). a of the 11,250 shares of capital stock of Midwest Steel Corp., Weirton The indentures will also constitute a rirst lien upon all of the demand mortgage ponds of the following companies: Weirton steel Co., $841,434,000$; Great Lakes steel Corp. $\$ 80,000,000$; Weirton Coal Co, $84,216,000$. Weirton steel Co. prosently owns, subject to the tien of the indentures, $\$ 24,000,000$ heretofore transferred "to Weirton" steel Co. by the company. Description of the Serial Notes-The serial notes will be payabie as to principal and interest in $\mathbb{N}$. Y. City, in such coin or currency of the United
States or America as at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.
Redermption-Serial Notes will be redeemable prior to maturity as a whole, and any maturity of the serial notes will be redeemable prior to maturity at any time, at a redemption price equal to the princiapl amount thereop and accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for such redemption, plus a premium equal to $3 \% \%$ of such principal amount for each year or fraction
thereor, ir any, from the date fixed for such redemption to the April 1 next preceding the respective dates or maturity expressed in such serial notes, upon not less than 30 days' published notice. The serial notes are not to be secured by a lien. The note indenture will not limit the amount of
other securities, secured or unsecured, which may hereafter be issued by the company. Company will make the same covenants in the note indenture with respect. to the declaration of dividends on or the purchase, redemption or retirement of its common stock, so long as any of the seriai ne $3 \%$ series bonds of the company will be issued. Underwriters of Bonds-Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Harriman Ripley \& Co., Corp. $\$ 2,300,000$ : Smith, Barney \& Co.. Firrst Boston Corp., Blyth \& Co., Glore, Forgan \& Co... Bonbright \& Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs \& Co.,
and Lazard Freres \& Co.. $\$ 1,000,000$ each; Dominick \& Dominick, Hayden, Miller \& Cor. Hayden, Stone \& Co Sto. Ste \& Webster and Blodget. Hnce. Hutton \& Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co. and E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.i-
$\$ 400,000$ each; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge \& Co.: Haligarten \& Co., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and, shields, \& Codge \& $\$ 350,000$ Cach; Corp, Moore, Leonard \& Lynch and Singer, Deane \& Scribner, $\$ 200.000$
 Co. and The First Cleveland Corp." $\$ 150,000$ each; Dillon,
 \& Co., Inc., \$5.100,000 each; White. Weld \& Co., \%2,550,000; Lee Higgin-

## Bonds Called-

Corporation is notifying holders of its first (collateral) mortgage sinking
fund bonds $4 \%$ series, due June 1, 1965, that all outstanding bonds of this rund bonds sege series, due June 1965 , that all outstanding bonds of this 261939 at $105 \%$ or the principal and ount plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The 4\% series bonds should be presented for redemption may obtain immediately the full redemption price, with interest to June 26, 1939, after which date interest will cease to accrue.


Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


|  | 2 | 1 | 283.122 | 256,009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T |  |  |  |  |
| D | +47,74 | 50,0 | 64,410 | 577,525 |
| Net oper. revenues | $\$ 122,072$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 163,597 \\ 3,964 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 791,880 \\ 33,761 \end{array}$ |  |
| Gross | $\$ 122$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,825,641 \\ & 1,387,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2.180,436$ $1,363,456$ |
| Amort. of $\overline{\text { debbt }}$ Miscell expenses. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,2 | \$340,234 | 717 |
| onds \& debs. (net) | 3,512 | 4,910 | 6,078 | 74,0 |
| credits to surplus (net) | Dr3,8 | Dr8,441 | Dr41,373 | r12, |

Earned surplus avail.
for redemp. of bds.,
for redemp, of bds.,
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1,619 & \$ 39,728 & \$ 324,939\end{array}$
$\$ 778,522$

| Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March- | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |
| Net from railw | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$54,139 } \\ \text { 23,708 } \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$41,471 | + ${ }_{27,318}$ |  |
| Net after rents. | 15,414 | 11,605 | 19,535 | 12,273 |
| Gross from railwa |  |  | 160,368 | 135,061 |
| Net from railway | -71,437 | 38,934 | 72,351 | 56.569 |
| Net after rents | 48,404 | 26,555 | 51,117 | 42,095 |

New England Public Service Co.-New DirectorRobert Braun was elected a director of the company at a special meeting By-laws of the company were amended to provide that the annual metting of the corporation shall be held on the third Wednesday in April of each
year instead of on the last Wednesday in March as in the past--V, year inste


## New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Oper. exps. incl. taxess } & 1,068,702 & 1,002,626 & 12,110,450 & 12,439,556 \\ \text { Prop. retire. res. approps } & 177,000 & 177,000 & 2,124,000 & 2,124,000\end{array}$


Net income----- $\$ 208,521$ stock for the
$\$ 1,652,784 \$ 1,156,288$
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the
period, whether paid or unpaid.
544,586 544,586
 x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31 , 1939, amounted to
$\$ 2,722,80$, after giving effect to a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred stock declared for payment on April 1, 1939. Dividends on this stock are stock declared for payment on
cumulative.-V, 148, p, 2280 .
New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-
March-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
From an.
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents

| \& \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| $\$ 258,954$ | $\$ 265,075$ | $\$ 308,900$ | $\$ 193,428$ |
| 91,451 | 121,260 | 161,934 | 58,882 |
| 89,341 | 119,171 | 136,955 | 38,712 |
| 737,204 | 740,051 | 901,813 | 586,464 |
| 286,229 | 331,439 | 487,075 | 194,218 |
| 284,451 | 327,213 | 438,037 | 157,249 |

Net from railway-.-..-
$\begin{array}{rrr}737,204 & 740,051 & 901,813 \\ 286,229 & 331,439 & 487,075 \\ 284,451 & 327,213 & 438,037\end{array}$
586,464
194,218
157,249

## New State, Ice Co.-Earnings-

Oper Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues.
Operating expenses,
1939
Operating income
Gross income
Gross income-t-r-and debt
Amort. of debt discount and
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Taxes assumed on interest } & \text { expense........................... } 22,355 \\ \text { Other in }\end{array}$
Net income
New York Ambassador, Inc.-Earnings-
New York Ambassador Hotel in 1938 showed net sales approximately equal to those of 1937, and better sales than those for the year 1936. This showing was brought about in site of lower occupancy which averaged
$66 \%$ in 1938 , against 71 on in 1937 . Payrole costs and taxes were, of course,
bigher but higher, but savings were
This New York hotel is now assessed at $83,900,000$ and the principal problem before the management at the moment is the extremely large tax arrearand the reorganization permits the funding of these earrears through the

## New York Central RR.-Earnings-


$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Get from railway....... } & 5,966,588 & 3,898,379 & 10,233,302 & 7,033,842 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 1,82,066 & \text { deef36,918 } & 6,284,476 & 3,398,320\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Notet from railway_...... } & 17,098,810 & 10,296,528 & 24,164,609 & 19,312,358 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 4,530,722 \text { def1,798,743 } & 13,183,938 & 8,775,989\end{array}$ -V. 148, p. 2280.
New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-



New York City Omnibus Corp.-Bonds CalledA total of sto, 00 prior lien bonds, ser ies A, due July 1, 1958, have been
called for redemption on July 1, at 105 and accrued interest. call
will be made at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York City
-V . 148 . p. 2435. - V. 148. D. 2435
New York

| New York Connecting RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Gross from railwa }}$ Net from raiway | \$267,202 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 204,577 \\ 149874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$227,403 | 1234,297 179,299 |
| Net after rents | 164,951 | 85,687 | 160,893 | 109.663 |
| Gross from railway | 732,999 | 501,736 | 751,369 |  |
| Net from railwa | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 563,656 } \\ \hline 44510\end{array}$ | 321,306 137,385 | ${ }_{4}^{614,366}$ | 570,69 |

## New York Dock Co.-Earnings -

[Including New York Dock Trade Facilities Corp.]
Calendar Ye
Total revenue
Calendar Years-
Total revenue.........
Maintenance...........
Deprecation
Other expense........
Taxes

Int on $51 \% \%$ Trade Fa -
$\begin{array}{lr}88,413 & 93,043 \\ 43,959 & 48,081\end{array}$
$140, \overline{2} 6 \overline{9} \quad 157,10 \overline{9}$



At the meeting of stockhold hers on April 26.1938 , action was taken to
reduce the capital represented by each share of stock to 850 and authorize reduce the capital represented by each share of stock to $\$ 50$ and authorize
the disposition of the resultant capital surplus of $\$ 8,500,000$. The certificate of incorporation h hs been a amended accordingly, and other authorizeuे
changes have been carried into effect.

$$
\text { Capital Surplus Dec. 31, } 1938
$$

Capital Surplus, Dece. 31, $1938-$ Capit. 11 surplus created by action of the
tockholders April
$26,1938, \$ 8,500,000$ : corporate deficit Dec. 31,1937
 capitalization, \$65.207; provision for legal years, $\$ 20,000$; net loss on sale of securitites, \$4.191; total, $81,333,740$;
 reserve for write down of non-permanent investments, \$2,346,002; balance account, reauired to ben retained in part to provide for transfers to capital vertible $5 \%$ notes), $\$ 4,885,832$.

Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 | Cash on deposit |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| wlth trustee. |



New York \& Queens Electric Light \& Power Co.PeriodEnd. Mar.31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 Sales of electric energy
(kw.hours) Operating reve-.-.




 | Noperating revenues_--- | 4,697 | 3,604 | 26,194 | 14,176 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-oper. rev. deducts. | 1,196 | 3,629 | 7,608 | 13,655 |



 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { associated companter of } \\ \text { Miscell. int., amort. of } \\ \text { debt disc't \& exp., \&c- }\end{array}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 0 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 8 7 6}$ | 54,018 | 39,535 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

 $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bal. a vait. for divs. on com, stock. } \\ \text { a Incl. maint. expends of }\end{array} \mathbf{\$ 3 1 2 , 6 6 1} & \$ 258,359^{-} & \$ 3,171,577 & \$ 3,338,320 \\ \$ 1,278,600 & \$ 1,048,187\end{array}$ -V. 147 , p. 1651 .
New York Steam Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar. } 31- & 1939-3 \text { Mos.-1938 } & \text { 1939-12 Mos.-1938 } \\ \text { Sales of steam (1,0001bs.) } & 4,546,024 & 4,472,051 & 10,031,692 & 10,464,634\end{array}$




 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Int. on long-term debt..... } & 244,842 & 351,849 & 1,425,758 & 1,409,754 \\ \text { Int. on advs. from assoc. } & 52,520 & 35,507 & 175,734 & 127,685 \\ \text { companies._-_nterest... } & 365 & 388 & 1484 & 1,568\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Amort, of debt discount } & 13,859 & 24,713 & 82,601 & 98,999 \\ \text { Miscell. deductions.-. } & 13 & 361 & 4,900 & 10,610 & 16,155 \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income_-.-.t-- } \\ & \text { Miscell. reservation of } \\ & \text { b net } \\ & \$ 1,167,709\end{aligned} \$ 1,009,176$ c $\$ 384,802 \quad c \$ 17,010$ b Met income.........
 b Approp. net income for accuisition of bonds or of new property. c Indicates deficit.-V:148, p. 1332 .

## Norfolk Southern RR.-Earnings $\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { March- }}$ 1937 $\$ 429.2$

Net from railway Net from railway....... From Jan. 1Net from railway
Net after rents

- V. 148, p. 2436 . 1939
$\$ 372,830$
63,029
13,181 1938
$\$ 360,279$
54,949
5,979筑 $\begin{array}{rrrr}980,537 & 942,691 & 1,082,592 & 1,000,252 \\ 82,904 & 58,016 & 184,502 & 135,526 \\ \text { ef49,064 } & \text { def77,555 } & 33,873 & 19,377\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}6,300 & 13,425 & \text { Accrued note int. } & 203,973 & 203,917 \\ 27,548 & 16,588\end{array}$

Total..... $\overline{31,483,580} \overline{36,345,740}$ Total_........-31,483,580 $\overline{36,345,740}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,976,680$ in 1938 and $\$ 7,708,730$ in
1937. b Includes accrued expenses.-V. 148, p. 1967 .
New York \& Harlem RR. - New Director-
W. F. Place has been nominated for election as a director of this company, a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad, at the annual meeting to
be held on May 16. Mr. Place is a Vice-President of the New York Central.

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. - Earnings

 $\mathbf{x}$ Indicates deficit. a The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated below; but net railway operating income includes the results
of operations of these properties: Old Colony RR., June 2, 1936; Hartford of operations of these properties: Old Colony RR., June 2, $1936 ;$ Hartford
\& Conn. Western RR. July 31, 1936; Providence Warren \& Bristol RR., Feb. 11,$1937 ;$ Boston \& Providence RR. Corp., July 19,1938 .
b Effective as of those dates no charges for the stated leased included covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford $\&$ Conated leased rentals are RR., Providence Warren \& Bristol RR., and Boston \& Providence RR. c. Befores. guarantees on separately operated properties.--V. 148, p. 1967.

## New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earninas-



New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-
 Net after rents--
From Jan. 1-

Norfolk \& Western Ry.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31
Freight revenues Freight revenues.......
Pass., mail \& expr. rev Other transporta'n reve. Incidental and joint fa-
Railway oper. revs.-
Maint of way \& struct Maint: of way \& struct
Maint. of equipment Traffic of equipensent.-
Transportation rail line Transportation rail line General expenses.-.-.

Net ry. oper. revenues
Railway tax accruals
1939-M

| -Month-1938 | 1939-3 M | s.-1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 \$5,198,953 | \$19,614,705 | \$15,439, |
| 32 289,793 | 808,897 | 817,7 |
| 53 23,517 | 81,400 | 75 | \$2,567,997 $\underset{\text { Railway oper. Income- } \$ 1,701,791}{\$ 1}$ Equipment rents (net)

Joint facility rents (net)
$\begin{array}{cr}\text { Net rý. oper. income -- } & \$ 1,869,401 \\ \text { Other inc. items (bal.) } & 3,060\end{array}$ Gross income-_-
Interest on funded debt-
$\$ 1,872,460$
178,417 Net income
-V.

- $\qquad$
North Texas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{gathered}\text { Period End. Mar. 31- } \\ \text { Operating revenues..-- } \\ \text { Op }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 119,411$ Operation..... Maintena
Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income $\underset{\text { Retirement accrual }}{\text { Balance }}$ Gross income-
Equipment note


## 

I Balance
Income interest--
3

[^5]| 38,981 | 142,727 | 116,984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$5,551,244 | \$20,647,729 | \$16,450,139 |
| 742,557 | 2,052,330 | 2,112,646 |
| 1,310,674 | 4,397,947 | 3,872,087 |
| 139,146 | 410,186 | 422,712 |
| 1,611,517 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,033,100 \\ \hline 49,336\end{array}$ | $4,763,789$ 48,551 |
| 179,641 | 518,989 | 532,224 |
| Cr451 | Cr9,367 | Cr1,817 |

Net aiter rents.
Northern Pipe Line Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have deciared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, payable June 1 to holders of record May 19. Like amount
was paid on Dec. 1 last, and compares with 20 cents paid on June 1,1938 .
25 cents on Dec. 1,1937 , and 40 cents on June 1, 1937.-V. 148, p. 1036.

North American Co.-Earnings-
 12 Mos. End. Mar .31 _- 1939 193 1938
Oper. revs.- Electric_- $\$ 95,330,817 \$ 95,406$, Heating.-
Gas Tras-.........
$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{rr}8 & 1 \\ 6,490 & \$ 92, \\ 5,274 & 3, \\ 2,329 & 4, \\ 1,507 & 10, \\ 2,821 & 4, \\ 7,417 & 1,\end{array}$
Total oper. revs_ . $\$ 117,924,518 \$ 119,935,839 \$ 177,079,595 \$ 110,041,420$ Operating oper. revs. $\qquad$ Taxes, other than income



 Introses income

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Pret. divs. of subs } \\ \text { Minority interests in iet } \\ \text { income of subsidiaries. } & & 1,8744,579 & 1,314,335 & 1,390,887\end{array} & 1,251,428\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\begin{array}{c}\text { income of subsidiaries }\end{array} & 1,344,57 \\ \text { Other deductions....- } & \frac{875,000}{} \\ \$ 15,952,733 \\ \$ 17,014,664 \\ \$ 18,061,213 \\ \$ 14,278,04\end{array}$

Bal for common stock
divs, and surplus
$\$ 13,811,004$
$\$ 15,195,587$

$\$ 16,242,136$
$\$ 12,458,485$ Notes- (1) Above figures do not include the results of operations of
North American provisions for Federal surtax on undistributed income for the 12 months ended March 31 , 1938, and for the 12 months ended March 31, , 1937, were made in December of 1937 and 1936 for the respective calendar years. No provision has been made for the surtax for the three months ended
March 13,1938 and no provison for the three months ended March 31 ,
1937 , is included for the 12 months ended on that date.- V . $148, \mathbf{p} .2280$.

North Shore Gas Co.-Earnings-


Net income ...................................... $\$ 3,448$ loss $\$ 49,024$ Note-The published income account for 1937 is restated above to conform with the classifications of the uniform system of accounts prescribed for 1937 is affected only to the extent of $\$ 2,551$, being the profit on bonds

| Assets- | $\underset{\$}{1938}$ | $\stackrel{1937}{8}$ | Liabtlities- | $\stackrel{1938}{8}$ | $\stackrel{1937}{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed capital. | 9,942,156 | 9,927,907 | 7\% cum. pref. stk. |  |  |
| Investments | 1;601,927 | 1,641,908 | (\$100 par)--- | 2,795,600 | 2,795,60 |
| Cash | 158,334 | 65,913 | Common stk. (\$25 |  |  |
| Notes recelva |  | 262 | par) ------ | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Accts. rec., less res | 282,562 | 320,711 | Cap. stk. subscrib. | 330 |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies | 94,719 | 90,773 | Jt. 1 st mtge. bds-: | 4,913,000 | 5,027,000 |
| Other assets | 71,546 | 122,436 | Accounts payable- | 101,067 | 106,274 |
| Deferred charges-: | 183,484 | 212,998 | Consumers' meter |  |  |
|  |  |  | deposits | $\begin{aligned} & 30,954 \\ & 57 \mathrm{RaO} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,518 \\ & 85,718 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Acerued interest -- | 14,779 | 14,178 |
|  |  |  | Misc. curr. liabs.- | 692 | 892 |
|  |  |  | Reserves..--.-- | 1,115,177 | 1,027,775 |
|  |  |  | Misc. unadj. cred. | 29,302 | 28,772 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 276,137 | 265,050 | Total

-V .147, p. 276.

## Northern Alabama Ry,_Earning

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$56,982 | \$48,850 | \$85,655 | \$65,433 |
| Net from railway | 20,388 | 18,424 | 48,603 | 29,969 |
| Net after rents. From an. 1 - | 5,828 | , 133 | 30,364 | 13,567 |
| Gross from railway | 169,077 | 148.348 | 216,586 | 185,595 |
| Net from railway | 71,023 | ${ }^{*} 52.761$ | 104,676 | 84,275 |
| Net after rents | 28,621 | def3,417 | 54,208 | 35,878 |

applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction re-
sulted in no taxable income for that year (2) Net income previously shown in the financial reports of the companies has been reduced by the amount of $\$ 26,763$ for the year ended Jan. 31, 1938 as a result of applying there against the amounts included for that
period in the adjustment of expired debt discount and expense less minority period in the adjustment of expired debt discount and ex
interest applicable thereto charged to surplus in 1938 .
Weekly Output -
Endectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended April 15, 1939 , totaled $26,062,066$ kilowatt-h
compared with the corresponding week last year.
Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended with the corresponding week last year., an increase of $6.8 \% \mathrm{com}$

March

Gross from railway
Net from railwa

```
            fic Ry.-Earnings-
```

Net from railway
$939 \quad 1938$
Net after rents
From Jan



Balance.
Dividends on preferred stock of Northern States
Power
$\$ 6,567,421$
$\$ 7,582,711$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Power Co. (Wis.) } \\ \text { Minority int. in net inc. of subsidiary companies.- } & 226,125 & 25,845 & 59,090\end{array}$
Net income.

- $8,315,451 ~ \$ 7,523,621$

Notes-(1) For comparative purposes the figures prior to Jan. 2, 1938
and included in the year ended Jan. 31,1938 figures above have been adjusted to include the income accounts or Northern States Power Co. (hich became subsidiaries of Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) effective as of Jan. 2 , 1938. (2) Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) made no provisions for Federal and State income taxes for the year 1937, as it celaimed as a discount and expense and redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest
applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937 , which deduction resulted applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction resulted in no taxable income for that year. of $\$ 26,763$ for the year ended Jan. 31, 1938 as a result of applying there against the amounts included for that period in the adjustment of expired debt discount and expense less mino
to surplus in 1938.-V. 148, p. 2437.
Northwest Air Lines, Inc,-RFC Loan AuthorizedTe The Civil Aeronautics Authority authorized the company April 21 to borrow $\$ 40,000$ from the Reconstruction
toward the purchase of new equipment costing $\$ 857,900$.
The equipment will include 6 Douglas 21 passenger planes costing $\$ 120,000$ each 6 engines costing $\$ 12.300$ each various spare parts and radio equipment. The loan application is the first of its kind to be acted on by the CAA. The equipment will serve as security for the loan, which is to be repaid at

## Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-EArnings

$\qquad$



 | Net'oper: income | $\$ 518,652$ | $\$ 421,801$ |  | $\$ 1,471,348$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net income | $\$ 1,183,356$ |  |  |  |  | Net income- -148, p. 1970.

i Norwich Pharmacal Co.-Earnings-
3 Mònths Ended March 31-1.
Net profit after all charges incl. prov. for inc. taxès
1939
$\$ 165,785$
1938
$\$ 136.275$ Net profit after all
-V. 148, p. 1486.
Ohio Edison Co.-Earnings -

 Gross earnings.-...-.-| Oper. exps, |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| tenance and taxes_- | $9,0,63,619$ | $9,460,919$ | $8,588,476$ | $7,090,473$ |
| Prov. for depreciation | $2,400,000$ | $2,275,000$ | $1,500,000$ | $1,350,000$ |
| Fixed charges. | $3,429,236$ | $3,232,377$ | $3,511,429$ | $4,049,650$ | Net income

vidends
$\begin{array}{r}\quad \$ 3,701,98 \\ \hdashline--\quad 1,86692\end{array}$
Preferred dividends


## $\begin{array}{ccc} & 193 \dot{8} & 1937\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Assets-1, } \\ \text { Util. plant, incl. } \\ \text { intangibles_--121,598,434 }\end{array} & \$ 19,931,109\end{array}$ intangibles --.-1
Invests. in secs. Invests. in secs:
of various cos:, \&c......... sc.
spec. deposits
sper
$\begin{array}{rr}405,767 & 416,509\end{array}$ Debt disc. \& exp
Def'd charges \&

| $3,557,667$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5,450,239$ | $5,991,805$ | Drepaid accts.

Cash \& working
Cash \& working
funds_-.-.
funds--..-.--
Market. securs-
Acounts, notes
\& int. receives
\&ue from affil
Due rompanies ...
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { companies } \\ \text { Mat'ls \& suppl's } & 1,396,564 & 1,657,999\end{array}$

|  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b Pref. stock- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\$ 5$ series. | 136,700 | 136,700 |
| \$8 series | 19,874,700 | 19,874,700 |
| 86.60 series.- | 2,349,800 | 2,349,800 |
| \$7 series | 6,900,400 | 6,900,400 |
| \$7.20 series | 409,600 | 409,600 |
| b Com. stk. (1,- |  |  |
| 436,920 shs.)- | 14,499,200 | 14,499,200 |
| Long-term debt- | 78,685,000 | 78,839,000 |
| Deferred credits | 101,572 |  |
| Accts. payable. | 593,707 | 941,919 |
| Accrued taxes-- $2,330,064 \quad 1,741,031$ |  |  |
| Accr. int. \& pref. divs. payable. | 565,102 | 408,737 |
| Misc, curr. liab. | 59,280 | 29,681 |
| Cust. dep., \&c.- | a515,556 | 800,423 |
| Reserres -i--1-- $11,369,498$ 10,124,7\% |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| construction - | 14,348 | 11,991 |
| Surplus. | 5,124,408 | 4,422,053 |

Total.......143,528,937 $\overline{141,490,012}$ Total_.....-143,528,937 $\overline{141,490,012}$ a Customers deposits only. b Stock without par value.

Earnings for Month of March and 12 Mos. March





 Net after rents
$-V .148, ~ p .1970$.

To Pay 50-Cent Dividend-
Directors on Aprii 20 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
ders common stock, payable May 4 to holders of record April 19 . A dividend
of 1.50 was paid on Dec. 21 , last, and one of 75 cents Was paid on July 21 .
$1938 . .-$ W. 148, p. 2446.
Paraffine Companies, Inc.-New DirectorsElection of three well known business leaders to the bourd of this com-
pany, with the placement of Richard Hilliard, Hobert Watt Miller and Salas $H$. Palmer as directors was announced at the recent meeting of the The new members succeed I. W. Forsman, W. D. K. Gibson and C.E. Green, all deceased.-V. 148, p. 1971 .
Paramount Broadway Corp.-Personnel-
Company advises us that the vacancles. amrotig the directors and officers
of this corporation have now been filled and that a complete list of the
 M. F. Gowthrope, Peter Grimm, Austin C. Keough, David H. Knott and Officers-Barrey, Balaban, President; M. F. Gowthrope, Vice-President
and Treasurer; Norman Collyer, Secretary; Edward A. Brown, Assistant and Treasurer: Norman Collyer, Secretary; Edward A. Brown, Assistant
Treasurer, and Arthur Israel, Jr., Assistant Secretary.-V. 148, p. 1817.
Paramount Pictures, Inc.-To Build $\$ 12,000,000$ Studio Plans for the erection of a new studio with 26 sound stages eventually on
150 acre tract of land acquired in Los Angeles away from the present site a 150 acre tract of land acquired in Los Angeles away from the present site
in Hoillwood to cost $81.000,000$ were announced on April 1 by Barney
Balaban, President of the company just prior to his departure for the East. No new financing is company jated in in connection with plans for the ground one mile long and $11 / 2$ miles wide, Mr. Balaban added. The new
plath will be known as Paramount City plant will ite known as Paramount City.
In addition to eventual construction of 26 sound stages which will radiate fan wise, the new location, part of which is rolling hills, affords ample facilitites fan wise, the many types of outdoor scenes. Permanent street sets will be
for fliming mite
erected, while a reservoir with a four acre surface will facilitate outdoor erected, while a reservoir with a four acre surface wis lo
water scenes.
Paramount management has been making surveys looking toward the new plant to replace its present facilities in the heart of a business section
for ner new plant to replace its present acc-will be the largest and most modern of
for nearly two years. New plant
any on the West Coast. Ground breaking will take place, according to any on the West Coast. Ground breaking will take place, according to
Paramount officiala, as soon as further engineering details are worked out.

Paris-Orleans RR.-Bonds Called-
Companiie du Chemin de Fer de Paris a Orleans (Paris-Orleans RR. Co.)
notifying holders of its $6 \%$ bonds, foreign series due Dec. 1956 that is notifying holders of its $6 \%$ bonds, foreign series due Dec. 1 , 1956 that
Frs. 600,000 principal amount of bonds of this issue have been drawn for redemption at their principal amount on Jure 1,1939 . The principal
amount of the dra wn bonds will be payable on and after June 1, 1939, upon presentation and surrender at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co, by check in Ient of the franc amount of the boqd on the batis or , P. P. Morgar equiva,
buying rate of exchange on Paris at the time of presentation. Interest on these drawn bonds will cease on June 1, 1939: The company calls attention to the fact that on April 20,1939 . certain bonds previoussly called for
redemption had not been presented for payment.-V. 148, p. 1179 .
Pathe Film Corp.-Not Trying to Sell Film Unit Stock to du Pont-New Directors-
The corporation has no negotiations under way with E. I. du Pont ing Nemours \& Co. at present for sale of Pathe's du Pont Frilm ManufacturHe said carnings of du Pont Film in the first two months of this year This company has deMr. Briggs said the new laboratory company made a profit in March declared on this stock some time this year, he said.
Allen P. Kirby and Kenneth M. Young have been elected additional Allen $P$. Kirby and K
directors of Pathe Film.
New Directors-
O. H. Briggs, President of the corporation, said at the recent annual meeting of stockholders that the company had no negotiations ander
way with E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co. looking to the sale of a
 company were $\$ 155,707$ in the first two months or 1939 , against $\$ 116.000$
in the 1938 period and one dividend of $\$ 10$ a share has been declared so
far in 1939. Mr. Brigs said the new laboratories company had made a far in in March and expected to show a profit for the year. Allen P. Kirby profitin March and expected to show a profit for the year. Allen P. Kirby
and Kenneth $M$ Y Young were elected additional directors of Pathe Film.

Pennroad Corp.-Voting Trust Expires May 1-
Thie voting trust agreement under which all the shares of common stock
of the corporation are deposited will expire by limitation on May 1. No of tine coruoration art
voting trust certificates will be issued after April 30,1939 . Purssant to the terms of the voting trust agrement, certificates for
shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ each) wilt be delivered on and after May 1 to the owners of voting truist certificates upon surrender thereof to C. Midlingmeyer, agent, voting trustees, 1400 Delaware Trust Building, WilVoting trust certificates may be exchanged for common stock certifi-
cates by sending them to the agent accompanied by letter of transmittal. For the convenience of banks, brokers and others in the City of New York, the transfer agent of the Pennroad Corp, 1434 Hudson Terminal presented at that office for forwording to to the agent on the voting runcteses.
in Wilmington, Del., at which office all exchanges will be made.-V.
Pennsylvania Coal \& Coke Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 a Oper.
Livss
Loss
Sivs. from allied cos.
Sundry income $\qquad$

| 1.107,401 | ,52 | 4,215,598 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$76,35 | \$296,078 | $\$ 325,340$ 4838 |
| 10,516 .7790 | 14,152 | 48,938 28,199 |
| $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 58,029 \\ 1,529 \end{array}$ | $\$ 255,274$ 2,255 | $\$ 248,204$ 4,715 |
| 859,559 19,658 | \$257,530 82,853 | $\$ 252,919$ 80,320 |


| arg | $\$ 38,117$ 1,002 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 58,029 \\ 1 ; 529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55,274 \\ 2,255 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48,204 \\ 4,715 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incl. depl. \& deper } \\ & \text { In } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 39,120$ 24,242 | 859.559 $\mathbf{1 9 , 6 5 8}$ | 82,853 | 80,320 |


| Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  |
| $\times$ Net profit_- | 1939 | 1938 |


xAfter depreciation, depletion, interest and
before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 148, p. 1971.
Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co.-Refunding Contem$\underset{\text { plated }}{\text { Penn }}$
The company is reported contemplating the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the near ruture of a refunding issue aggregating gage debt of the company and $\$ 10,000.000$ debentures held by Lehigh tower securities. Balance will be applied toward premium payments on
the securities to be called. Smith, Barney \& Co. First Boston Corp., Bonthe securities to be called. Smith, Barey \& Co, First boston Corp, Bon-
brigh \& Co and Dillon. Read \& Co. are expected to be the principal under-
writers.-V. 148, p. 2282 .
Pennsylvania Sugar Co.-New PresidentApril 20 elected President succeeding the late John H ., McCarthy , wam on April 20 elected President succeeding the late John H. McCarthy . Samuel
F. Houston President of the Real Estate. Trust Co. of Philadelphia, was
elected Ohairman of the Board.-V. 147, p. 752.

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings-
[Excluding Long Island RR. and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.] Period End. Mar. 31-1939-Month-1938 1939-3 Mos.- 1938

 Unemployment ins.-axes Railroad retire. taxes.--
_

Netry. oper. income_- \$4,966,898 \$3,680,211 \$13,641,135 $\$ 7,661,975$ | March- | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 33$ | 1920 | 1938 | 1938 |

 From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots \ldots, & 95,690,220 & 82,904,131 & 114,698,370 & 97,769,028 \\ \text { Net from railway } \ldots \ldots, 23,847,945 & 17,903,710 & 27,351,004 & 22,555,231\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway...... } & 23,847,945 & 17,903,710 & 27,351,004 & 22,555,231 \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text {-V. 148, p, 1972. } & 13,728,714 & 7,727,193 & 17,873,211 & 13,719,190\end{array}$

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway...... } & 1,028,179 & 957,592 & 1,163,590 & 1,154,742 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { def } 245,890 & \text { def } 317,114 & \text { deff19,270 } & \text { def146,108 }\end{array}$ Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 1971.

Pennsylvania Water Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating, maintenance, admin. \& gen. expenses.
Net revenue from operations
Non-operating revenues (net)
Gross income
Gross income-....
Interest and discoun
Provision for property retirements \& replacements
Provision for
Dividends inco
aid.--
 the company as of Jan. 1, 1938 changed its method of billing consumers. As a result, the income for the year 1938 is stated at approximately $\$ 51,000$ greater than the actual income applicable to. that year, said amount repre-
senting 1938 billings of water consumption in 1937. Assets 1938 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Casc'ts
 Invent'y of mal'ts,
supplies \& Other assets Def'd charges to
future



| ther accr'd items | 32,63 | 32,637 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \& cuir. Hablitities | 10,999 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 3 9}$ |
| Notes prey to |  |  |


| Philadelphia Electric Co. Common Stock Metropolitan Edison $\$ 6$ Prior Preferred Stock United Gas Improvement \$5 Proferred Stock Philadelphia Electric \$5 Preferred Stock |
| :---: |
| YARNALL \& CO |
| Members New York Stock Exchange N. Y. Telephone: Whitehall $4-4923$ A. T. \& T. Teletype: Phal 22 |
| 1528 Walnut Street Philadelphia |

## Pere Marquette Ry.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31 Operating revenues.. Operating expenses | $\begin{aligned} & 1939-M o, \\ & \$ 2,553,125 \\ & 1.964,918 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & t h-1938 \\ & \$ 2,022,721 \\ & 1,828,608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939-3 M M \\ \$ 7,166,749 \\ 5,693,715 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & o s .-1938 \\ & \$ 5,721,747 \\ & 5,451,934 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net oper revenue Railway tax accruals | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 588,207 \\ & 156,093 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 194,113 \\ & 153,283 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,473,034$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 269,813 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 458,485 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Net ry. oper. income. Other income | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 304,974 \\ 16,264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} \$ 95,761 \\ & 18,148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,670 \\ & 127,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 468,979 \\ \times 132,128 \end{array}$ |
| Miscelalincome inc. deductions. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 321,238 \\ 6,523 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \$ 77,612 \\ 4,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 837,937 \\ & \mathbf{1 9 , 3 4 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} \$ 336,851 \\ & \mathbf{1 6 , 5 2 7} \end{aligned}$ |
| Rent for lease of roads Interest on debt. | $\begin{array}{r} 0,020 \\ 8,033 \\ 271,187 \end{array}$ | 4,6860 273,799 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,300 \\ 813,408 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,873 \\ 821,295 \end{array}$ |
| Net income | \$35,495 | x\$361,937 | x\$14,115 | x\$1,194,547 |
| other reserve funds.-- | 315 | 315 | 575 | 575 |


$x$ Indicates loss or deficit.-V. 148, p. 2131.
Pfeiffer Brewing Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Sed. \& State excise taxe

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net' 'sales } \\
& \text { Cosit of sal }
\end{aligned}
$$

Gross profit
Shipping and delivery Shipping and deliverySelling and advertising.
Administrative.
Profit from operations
Other income
Total income_......
Other deductions.--
Allowances for Fed. inc. Allowances for Fed. inc.
and excess profits taxes
(estimated) ---......
Loss on bldg. razed_...
Net income-_-.-.
Previous earned surplus
Excess Federal income
tax restored.
Excess allow for deprec,
restored.

| $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{z 1 3 1 , 5 0 0} \\ 26,010 \end{array}$ | z60,934 | 73,714 | 184,800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$565,089 | \$340,465 | \$392,828 | \$934,354 |
| 800,645 | 743,725 | 821,131 | 448,933 |

$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Total surplus }-\cdots--- & \$ 1,439,572 & \$ 1,084,190 & \$ 1,213,959 & \$ 1,383,478\end{array}$ Dividends declared.-.-.
Additional Fed. tax,

Earned surp. Dec. 31
$x$ Includes special cash dividend of $\$ 175,685$, z Allowance for Federal income tax only.
Note-Allowances for depreciation aggregating \$96.310, $\$ 112,256, \$ 125,-$
027 and $\$ 117,650$ are included ir above for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 027 and
respectively.

| Earnings' for 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit after deprec. |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Federal taxes Shares common stock..- |  | 429,453 | 429,453 | 90,412 |  |
| Earnings per share... |  | \$0.20 | \$0.17 |  | 20 |
| x Before provision for surtax on undistributed profit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities - | 1938 |  |
| Cash....- | \$417,316 | 8374,11 | Accounts payab | 8100,732 | 874, |
| Actts. receivable.. | a 90,685 | 871,692 | Notes payable |  |  |
| Notes receivable. | 1,147 |  | bank Feb. 1, '40 | 165,000 |  |
| Inventorles | 332,679 | 210,542 | Contr. payable for |  |  |
| Prepaid insurance, |  |  | equipment. | 41,942 |  |
| taxes, \&c----- | 889 | 50,611 | Accrued expenses |  |  |
| ep. for purch. of |  |  | Customers' depos | 92,511 |  |
| Containers. |  | 87,527 | Capital stock | 673,459 | 673,460 |
| plant |  |  | Capital surplus. | 389,331 | 389,331 |
| and equipment | 1,868,012 | 1,345,78 | Earned surplus | 1,217,266 | 800,6 |


Total.......... $\$ 2,875,2 4 1 \longdiv { \$ 2 , 1 4 0 , 2 7 7 }$ Total.......... $\$ 2,875,241 \$ 2,140,27$ x After allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 10,780$. y After allowance
for depreciation of $\$ 512,936$ in 1938 and $\$ 525,400$ in 1937 . z Represented containers, $\$ 15,865$, and for doubtful a After allowance for return of co
accounts, $\$ 10.288$-V. 148, p. 2440 .
Pharis Tire \& Rubber Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock payable May 20 to holders of record May 5 . Like a mounts were parl
on March 20 and on Jan. 20 last, this latter being a regular quarterly dividend.-V. 148, p. 1336.

Philadelphia Electric Co.-Earnings(Earnings of the System)


 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net income: } & \\ \\ \text { Divs. on preferred stock }\end{array}$ Balance............-- $\$ 5,517,924 \quad \$ 5,272,608 \$ 19,537,734 \$ 19,156,850$ $x$ Restated and adjusted for comparative purposes. y Including operating expenses. ${ }^{\text {d. }} 148$. p. 2440 .

Phelps Dodge Corp.-Debentures Called-
J. P. Morgan \& Co. as sinking fund agent are notifying holders of convertible $31 / 2 \%$ debentures due June 15,1952 that $\$ 1,142,800$ principal

June 15,1939 at $105 \%$ of their principal amount, together with accrued interest, out on paid on and after June 15 at the redemption price upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. Any debentures drawn for
redemption may be converted on or before the redemption date into capital redemption of the corporation as provided in the indenture.-V. 148, p. 1654.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Hestonville Mantua \& Fairmount Passenger RR. Bonds Due May 1 Not to Be PardOn May 1, there will mature $\$ 898,200$ Hestonville Mantua \& Fairmount
Passenger RR. consolidated $51 / 2 \%$ extended mortgage bonds. All of the Passenger RR. consolidated
property of Hestonville Mantua \& Fairmount Passenger RR. is operated property of Hestonvilie Mantua \& Fairmount Passenger RR. is operated
under lease to Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., succeeding lessee of Union
Traction Co of Philadelphia. Traction Co. of Philadelphia. System, and of a plan for the funding of this issue to be submitted to the system, and of a plan or the funding of this issue to be submitted to the Fairmount Passenger RR. consolidated $51 / 2 \%$ bonds be allowed to run as
overdue. S. District Court, by order entered on April 24, 1939, has authorized and instructed the payment of the semi-annual interest due on sentation to the Girard Trust Oo, the mortga
any time on or after May 1.-V. 148, p. 2282 .

Phillips Petroleum Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 3 Mosi End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Gross earning_ }\end{array} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
 Deprec., deplet., retire-
ment \& other amortiz. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ment \& other amortiz... } & 4,702,977 & \frac{4,735,168}{} & \frac{4,005,575}{} & \frac{3,834,560}{} \\ \text { Net profit........ } \\ \$ 1,485,533\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net profit_-......-- } & \$ 1,485,533 & \$ 2,314,642 & \$ 5,615,637 & \$ 3,156,159 \\ \text { Shs. cap. stk. (no par) } & 4,449,052 & 4,449,052 & 4,449,052 & 4,152,836 \\ \text { Earnings per share_--- } & \$ 0.33 & \$ 0.52 & \$ 1.26 & \$ 0.76\end{array}$ Note-No mention was made of any provision for Federal surtax on un-
distributed profits. V . 148, p: 2282 .
Phoenix Hosiery Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum, pref, stock, par \$100, payable June 1 the 24 preceding quarters, as compared with $881 / 2$ cents paid on March 1 ,

## Pittsburgh \& Láke Erie RR.-Earnings-

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway_... } & \$ 1,441,794 & \$ 1,047,328 & \$ 2,231,810 & \$ 1,349,959 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 52,900 & 38,182 & 476,860 & 147,986\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway_................. } & 52,900 & 38,182 & 476,860 & 147,986 \\ \text { Net after rents....... } & 98,108 & 97,970 & 468,147 & 218,094\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. } 1 & & 3,1 & \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 3,926,738 & 2,777,073 & 6,178,695 & 4,262,001 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 234,861 & \text { def241,395, } & 1,133,983 & 589,029 \\ \text { Net } & 2419,738 & \text { def23,853 } & 1,166,058 & 773,038\end{array}$ Net after rents
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-
 Net from railway Net after rents -
Gross from railway Net from railway...... Net after rents

Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gros from railway..... } & \$ 80,179 & \$ 7,693 & \$ 111,547 & \$ 85,985 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 24,168 & 13,097 & 29,756 & 12,764\end{array}$
 Net after rents.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.-New Vice-PresidentGarrett A. Conners has been elected Vice-President in Charge of Industrial Relations. H. Carter, Vice-President in Charge of Operations and Albion
Joseph,
Bindley, were added to the Executive Committee.-V. 148, p. 1973. Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Earnings-March-
Net from railway Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railway...
Net from railway......
Net after rents-
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.-To Move Offices-
Returning to the former home it occupied for 35 years, Company will
move its entire executive offices back to 253 Broadway in the City Hall section about June 15. A. 10-year lease has been signed with Trinity Church the owner of the building, covering six floors, with office space of approximately 60,000 square feet, in the building erected at Broadway and Murray
St . by John W. Mackay, founder of the company.-V.
Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp. - $43 \%$ Assents to PlanFurther Deposits Urged by Committees-
Holders of the 25 -year coll. trust $5 \%$ gold bonds and 25 -year coll. trust
$5 \%$ debenture stock, both due July 1,1953 were notified April 26 by Robert Lehman, Chairman of the protective committee, and Cecil $P$. Stewart, and debenture stond havers' committee, that holders of $43 \%$ of the bonds plan. Before the plan can be consummated, holders of $66.2-3 \%$ of the bonds The two committees are asking holders of the securities for prompt acceptances to the plan in order that the acceptances be available by
May 11, 1939, when an adjourned hearing to confirm the plan is to be held under an order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. If the requisite number of bondholders accept by th it date, further plan, together with the bonds, should be sent to Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall
After such bonds are stamped, they will be returned bo bondholders by registered mail without charge. Because acceptanzes may be revoked
until final Court confirmation of the plan, the New York Stock Exchange until final Court confirmation of the plan, the New York Stock Exchange
has advised that on sales of the bonds on the Exchange, both stamped and
unstamped bonds will be a delivery, thus assuring but one market quotation for both.
The reorganization plan has been found to be "fair, equitable and feasible" by the Court, and both committees recommend its acceptance. principal amount of bonds or debenture stock the following: $\$ 40$ cash prinares ( iggregating $\$ 300$ par value) of $4 \%$ non-cumul. pref. stock and 20
shares of common stock of Postal Telegraph System, Inc. $\$ 160$ principa shares of common stock of Postal Telegraph System, Inc.; \$160 principal
amount of income debentures of Commercial Mackay Corp., with the amount of income de purchase, at $\$ 8.70$ per share, New Cable \& Radio
attached warants to
Corp. common stock at the rate of 115 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ principal Corp. common stock at the rate of 115 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ principal series B, of Alio Corp.
In adition to Robert Lehman, the protective committee includes: Paul E.
Manheim, Secretary, Walter H, Bennett, Harris Berlack, Charles $\mathbf{V}$. Manheim,' Secretary, Walter H. Bennett, Harris Berlack, Charles V Heward, Charles G. Meyer, Edwin L. Weisl, and Frazar B. Wilde. The

Secretary, Milton H. Harrison, Hamilton Pell. and William Rosenblatt.
-V. 148, p. 2131.
Potomac Electric Power Co.-Earnings-
 1938
$14,808,996$
$5,729.045$

 Amortization of premium on debt washington Ry. \&
 $51,52 \overline{2} 4$
Cr 50,356 $\begin{array}{r}6,722 \\ \mathbf{C r} 43,716 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net income
$-\mathrm{V}, 148$, p. 1489

## $84,148,629 \quad \$ 4,707,981$

Procter \& Gamble Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 surtax on undistributed profits or excess profits tax
no par shares of common stock.-V. 148 , p. 1655 .

## Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings-

 Operating expenses.- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Extraordinary exp. }\end{aligned}$ to 1938 storm State \& municipal taxes. Social security taxes.....
Fed. (incl. income) taxes
Net operating income--
Non-oper. income (net).

$\begin{gathered}\text { Net income } \\ \text { Pref. div. requirements }\end{gathered} \quad \$ 86,383 . \quad \$ 104,075 \quad \$ 918,097 \quad \$ 1,226,841$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Pref. div. requirements_ } & 55,816 & 52,176 & 637,032 & 624,036\end{array}$ Note- Figures for all periods include operations of the former wholly-
owned subsidiary, Manchester street Ry which was merged with this owned subsidiary, Manchester street Ry ${ }^{\text {R }}$ whi
company as at Dec. 1, 1937.-V. 148, p. 2441 .

| Queens Borough Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| From sales of electric |  |  |  |  |
| From sales of | b500,400 | . 454.440 | b1,971,380 | 1.935;668 |
| Other oper. revenues. | 15,485 | 15,334 | 88,887 |  |
| Total oper revenue | \$1,223,443 | \$1,262,739 | \$5,420,0 | \$5,4 |
| Operating expenses | 610,600 | 648,786 | 2,451,07 |  |
| Deprec (retirem'texp.) | 78,483 | 78,043 | 330.98 |  |
|  | 108,087 | 103,242 | 437,190 |  |
| Taxes (incl income tax provision). | 232,500 | 225,000 | 866,175 | 827, |
| Operating income Other income (net) | \$193,773 | \$207,668 | \$1,334,612 | "\$1,151,278 |
|  | 13,863 | 21,14 | 47,977 |  |
| Gross income-. ${ }_{\text {Int }}^{\text {an long-termi debt. }}$ | \$207,636 | \$228,815 | \$1.382,589 | \$1,246 |
| Int. on long-term debt.- | 187,172 | 187,172 | 748,690 | 747,690 |
| Other interest--- | 4,963 | 18,93 | 71 |  |
| Amort. of debt disc't \& exp. \& misc. deducts.- | Cr266 | 252 | 2,368 | 3,592 |
| Net income..- | \$5,767 | 22,454 | 559,808 | \$421; |

Net income .......-- $\quad \$ 5,767 \quad \$ 22,454 \quad \$ 559,808 \quad \$ 421,802$ a Exclusive of approximately $\$ 138,615$ to be refunded to electric con-
sumers. b Exclusive of $\$ 30,355$ estimated excess in rates proposed and sumers. b extith Public Service Commission over former rates; and held in suspense under Section 113 of the Public Service law pending det

Quincy Market Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co. Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accum 1 to holders of record April 20
Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 3.50$ per share.
Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Reorganization-
Under the plan of reorganization dated Nov. 20, 1936, as modified and
confirmed by order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated April 11, 1939 , holders of 10 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures,
due 1941 , will be entitled to receive in respect of each $\$ 100$ of debentures, one share of new preferred stock and five shares of new common stock.
Holders of part-paid certificates for 10 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures and common stock, will be entitled to receive, in respect of each $\$ 100$ of partcommon stock and option warrants to purchase for a period of 10 year 9.75 shares of new common stock at $\$ 15$ per share, or for a period of five years 4.875 shares of new common stock at a price of $\$ 10$ per share: firmation of the plan, file notice in writing with the trustee of election to receive in lieu of the five shares of new common stock to be received in respect of each $\$ 100$ of debentures. 43 of a share of new preferred stock, and
holders of part-paid certificates for 10 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures and common stock may make such election with respect to the new common stock to be seceived in exchange for the debentures represented by the certificates. Holders of present common stock will be entitiled to receive for each share period of 10 years one share of new common stock at $\$ 15$ per share, or for a period of five years one-half of a share of new common stock at a
price of $\$ 10$ per share-V Reading Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. $31-\quad 1939-M o n t h-1938$

Railway oper $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Railway oper. revenues_ } & \$ 4.595,789 & \$ 4,005.057 \\ \text { Railway oper. exps....-- } & 3,306,497 & \mathbf{3 , 1 3 1 , 0 7 0}\end{array}$ | Net rev. fromry. oper. |
| :---: |
| Railway tax accruals_-. |
| $\$ 1,289,292$ |
|  |

Railway oper.income_ $\$ 952,193 \quad \$ 658.549$ Equip. rents (net)
Joint facility rents (net) $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Dr46, } \\ \text { Dr } 11,153\end{gathered}$
Net ry. oper. income-
-V .148, p. 2442 .
$\$ 894,851$
$\$ 689,363$
$\$ 2,559,258$
$\$ 1,581,251$
Red Rock Bottlers, Inc.-Register with SEC-
See list given on rirst page of this department.

Republic Aircraft Products Corp.-Stock Sold-Offering of 89,000 shares common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) was made April 17 at $\$ 2.50$ per share by. Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co., Denver. The issue has been heavily oversubscribed and the books closed.
Proceeds will be used for expansion and working capital.-V. 148 ,
p. 1975 .
Richmond Fredericksburg \&. Potomac RR.-Earnings March-
Gross from

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway_..... } & 669,130 & 451,867 & 78,616 & 413,927 \\ \text { Net after rents. } & 266,812 & 123,839 & 392,046 & 152,892\end{array}$

## Royal Dutch Co.-Dividend-

mation from Royal Dutch Co of the City of New York has received infora second interim dividend of $8{ }^{\circ}$, alosing the books decision will be taken as to whether a final dividend will be declared.
Further announcement as to the rate and date of payment of the second
interim dividend on "New York Shares" will be given oy the Chase National Bank at a later date.-V. 148, p. 889.
Ruberoid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
2. Months Ended March 31-
 eral taxes, less other income. $\times$ Loss for period. $\qquad$ - \$94,427 \$193,759 Ruberoid Co. Ltd. (England).-V. Co.'s equity in the earnings of the Rutland RR.-Earnings-
${ }_{\text {Gross from }}$ March-
Gross
Net from railway
Net after rents
Net after rents.
From Jan
Gross
Net from railway-
Net arter rents.
-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .2284$.

## St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings- <br>   $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_-.. } & 2,504,847 & 2,464,742 & 2,680,668 & 1,703,666 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 1,2550,799 & 1,114,170 & 1,274,568 & , 61,3427\end{array}$ Net after rents.

St. Louis Rocky Mountain \& Pacific Co. (\& Subs.) -

 Other inss revenue. -Total income-
Int.chgs. $\& 0$ other deduc Deprec, and depletion_-
Provision for taxes...
Net loss.
dividends, Common dividends Shares common stock

| \$125,082 102,209 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 307,031 \\ 83,096 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 354,777$ 147,187 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | $\$ 0.84$ | $\$ 1.82$ | Nil |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

x. Provision for Fereral
y Par $\$ 10 . \quad$ zar $\$ 25$.

| $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$227,291 } \\ \mathbf{1 5 4 4} 5 \\ \hline 8.597\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8390.127 \\ 160 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$501,964 | \$305.371 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -80,356 | 109,139 | 108,748 | 107,418 |
| $\times 250$ | 7.000 | 16,950 | 7,616 |
| 37,9111 34.866 | 113,608 | 209,010 | \$21,90 |
| - 45,018 | 36,854 91725 | - 484,5785 |  |
| , | z91.620 | ${ }_{\text {x92, }}^{1} \mathbf{4 8 2}$ |  |

3 and 12 Months Ended March 31
 Expenses, taxes, \&c Deprec. \& depletion...


## Assets

 Other marketcs. Inv.
Votes $\&$ scts Notes \& acets. ree
Materials, supplies $\&$ coal on hand_ Prepaid expenses
Invent
sinking fund dep.
for redemption
or bondemption
or
acc'ts receivable
equipment plant \&

Tolal
Total -........ $\overline{5,418,625} \overline{13,579,849}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { meet }
\end{aligned}
$$



## St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Earnings of System-

 Period End. Mar.Operatingrevenues.
Operating expenses. perating expenses.-.
Net ry. oper. income-

Other deductions....
Bal. avail. for int., \&c.
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 48,805 \\ 7,342 \\ \hline\end{array}$


## $805-1938$ $\$ 10,42,559$ $9,923,908$

$x$ Indicates loss or deficit.
Earnings of Company Onty


$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net after rents } . \ldots-\cdots & \text { def } 53,278 & \text { def } 636,102 & 1,156,257 & 1,54,780 \\ 842,705\end{array}$

To Purchase Equipments Due May 15 -
principal Kurn and John G. Lonsdale, trustees announce that instalment of principal of equipment trust cert, ficicates, series CO , maturing May 15 , 1939 , ficates, maturing May 15, 1939, will be purchased at their face value on ficates, maturing May 15, 1939, will be purchased at their face value on
and ater May 15 , 1939 , upon tender at the office of O. W. Michel, eastern
representative,
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics Years Ended Dec. 31 . .



Total ry. oper. income $\overline{\$ 3,994,317} \xlongequal[\$ 4,570,872]{\$ 5,334,763} \xlongequal[\$ 4,449,498]{ }$
Deduct from $R y$. Oper.
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Hire of freight cars_-..- } & 1,214,873 & 1,511,879 & 1,275,325 & 1,023,305 \\ \text { Rent for locomotives } & 2,019 & 3,418 & 3,129 & 2,140 \\ \text { Rent for } & & 30\end{array}$ Rent for locomotives.-.
Rent for pass train cars Rent for wors. train cars,
Rontint facility rent deduct
Net ry. oper. income_
Total non-oper. income
Gross income _......Deduct. from Gross Inc.
Rent for leased $\mathbf{R} . \& \mathbf{E}_{-}$ Rent for leased R. \& E--
Miscell rent deductions Miscell. tax accruals.-Separately oper. pro. loss
Int. on funded debt...Maintenance of investment organization_-
Miscell. income charges Net deficit......- $\frac{7,17}{\$ 926,877} \frac{10,017}{\$ 944,163}-\frac{4,74}{\$ 48,942}-\frac{15,249}{\$ 455,195}$ R ,

## $\stackrel{I}{1}$

 Other curr, assetsWor




$205,718340,000$ No. of pevenue.-. -per mile of rad.-1--
Tvge. dist. carr. (miles)Total pass. revenue.-. Avge. receipts per pass. No. of mileNo. of tons carr. I mile-1
No. of tons carr. 1 mile Aver mile of road. mile $\begin{array}{llllll}1 \text { ton (miles) } & - & 305.70 & 310.48 & 315.08 & 306.85\end{array}$
Total freight revenue ton of freight........-
Frt. rev. per ton per mile of Frt.rev. per train mile Oper. revs. per mile of rd
Oper. revs. per train mile Opera exps. per mile of rid
Oper. exps per trin Net operating revenue-
Net oper, rev road--1
$1.1305 \quad 1.0046 \quad 13994$ revenue freight in this ,


| 3,049 | 3,061 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2,670 | 2,391 |
| 218 | 216 |
| 4.433 | 3,688 |
| $2.065,163$ | $2,087,95$ |
| 946,964 | $1,157,65$ |
| 1114 | 25 |
| 7,157 | 10,0 |
| $\$ 926,877$ | $\$ 944,1$ |

$\begin{array}{r}2,844 \\ 1,499 \\ 223 \\ 4,056 \\ 3,358,000 \\ 21,341 \\ 152 \\ 4,734 \\ \hline \$ 48,942\end{array}$ -7.736
237
9.996
$3,19.754$

30,552 $\therefore \quad$ Condensed Balance Sheet (Enitire System) Dec. 3 ${ }_{8,447}^{4,372} 12$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |
| $122,283,3$ |  | 307

444
115 ${ }_{4}{ }_{5}{ }_{5}$
 1938
$\$$
7 1937
8 Liabmon
eferred
ants in
 $17,186,100$ Loans and bills
payable $\begin{array}{ll}18,858,335 & 841,935\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { payable _-.-. } \\ \text { Traficic and car } \\ \text { serv. balances }\end{gathered} \quad 5,91$
 Total_....... 140,

## St. Louis-San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-

March$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { March- }}$ Not from rail
Netater rent
Fromn Jun. Gross from railw Net Prom railway
Net after rents
Net

## St. Maurice Power Corp:-Plan Approved-

New plans for financing the corporation's $160,000-\mathrm{h}$. p. development on Powe Co. and the Brown Corp, have been approved by the Quebec Electricity St. Maurice Power has been authorized to create $\$ 20,000,000$ of 1 st mtge.
St. bonds. The first series will be limited to \$10,000,000
of $5 \%$, maturing on April 1,1969 --V. 146, p. 2384 .
Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co.-New Director, \&c. J. A. Bower, Executive Vice-President of Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., holders, replacing Edwin M. Bulilley.
At the organization meeting of directors H. K. Williams, formerly assistant to the President and secretary was elected a Vice-President, and
J. H. Michaeli, formerly Assistant secretary Was made Secretary. He J. H. Michaell, formerly Assistant Secretary, was

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Sales-

Debentures Called
FCompany will redeem by lot on June 1, 1939, at $101 \%$ and accrued of its outstanding 10 -year $4 \%$ sinking fund debentures due June i, 1947. o The Chase National Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York, trustee.-V.
48, p. 2133 .
Saguenay Power Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Balance.-_-
Other income


Other interest of expense op issues of
Amortization of
provision for depreciation.-.....-
Provision for depreciation_-
Provision for income taxes.
Net income-.-

x Excludes Saguenay Electric Co.-V. $\quad$ 262,500 p. 1819。
San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings March-
Gross from railway

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1939 \\
& \$ 123,916
\end{aligned}
$$

Net after rents...
Gross from railway....
Net from railway .-...-
Net after rents -
$\$ 123,916$
9,656
der 23,78
$\begin{array}{rr}360,018 \\ 39,459 & 315,254 \\ \text { de }\end{array}$

Saxon Public Works, Inc.-Bond Extension-
Company is notifying hoiders of its $6 \%$ notes due July 15, 1937, residing outside of Germany, of an extension to and including May 14,1939 of the ime for the acceptance of its offer to extend the time of payment of the
Schenley Distillers Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
3 Mos. End. Tar.31-1939 1938 1937 1936
 x Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y After int.,. Federa ncome and capital stock tax

## Schulte Retail Stores Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Period End.Feb. 28 [Exclusive of Schulco Co., Inc.] $1939-M o n t h-1938 \quad 1939-2 ~ M o s-1938 ~$ Loss after admin. exps.
$\&$ deprec., but before

| special chgs. \& eredits |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Special Master Favors $\$ 2,200,000$ of $\$ 3,820,743$ Federal Total-

A memorandum recommending approval of about $\$ 2,200,000$ of the Government's claim for income and excess profit taxes against D. A. master in reorganization proceedings of the Schulte Retail Stores Corp and its subsidiaries. Through Jay Slonim, assistant to U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill, the go. The demand was based on the contention that the National Distillers Corp., to which certain interests had been transferred by companies of the schulte group, was not a party to the reorganization alleged to have organization was actually an intricate series of sales, in which taxable profits were made. Mr. Olney disallowed $\$ 1,602,350$ of the amount sought,
ruling that it was outlawed by the statute of limitations.-V. 148, p. 2133 .

## Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Net from railway_.....- } & 2,690,128 & 2,261,187 & 3,419,032 & 1,807,050 \\ \text { Net after rents_-..--- } & 1,156,637 & 738,558 & 1,948,658 & \mathbf{6 5 6}, 224\end{array}$

## Seaboard Surety Co.-40-Cent Dividend-

 paid on Dec. 30, Nov. 15 and May 16,1938 , and a special dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 30, 1937. See also V. 147, p. 3923.

## Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-


New Vice-President-
F. B. McConnell was elected Vice-President in Charge of Retail Admin-
istration and E. P. Brooks, Vice-President in Charge of Factories at a recent meeting of the board of directors - V 148, p. 1976.

Seagrave Corp.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1938 | 1937 | y1936 | $\mathbf{x} 1935$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales.---- | \$1,352,203 | \$1,731,162 |  |  |
| Cost of sales, selling and admin. expenses, \&c_- | 1,318,204 | 1,553,735 | 933,937 | 831,063 |
| Prov. for depreciation.- | 38,277 | 37,263 | 35,849 | 34,944 |
| Operating 1 | \$4,2791 | \$ 8140,164 | \$48,931 | \$13,019 |
| ther incom | 10,460 | 14,272 | 14.044 | 16,560 |
| Balance, pr | \$6.181 | \$154,436 | loss\$34,887 | \$3,541 |
| Interest. | 7,628 | 6,568 | 2.525 | 4,065. |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes | 3,144 | 23,000 2,530 | 853 |  |
| Net loss | \$4,591 | \$ $\$ 122,338$ | \$38,266 | \$525 |
| Preferred dividends | 4,687 | 64,000 |  | 3.000 |
| Common divi |  | 18,378 |  |  |
| Def | \$9,279 | sur \$39,960 | \$38,266 | \$3,525 |
| $x$ Including subsidiary, Seagrave Fire Engines, Jtd. y Includes the operations for a short period in 1936 of Seagrave Fire Engines, Ltd., a subsidiary which discontinued its operations during February, 1936. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31 |  |  |  |  |

鮆

|  |  | 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sciles. | $\$ 227,153$ 250,399 | \$331,873 | . 394,625 $.372,226$ | \$183,616 |
| Costs and expens | 25,030 | - 7,327 | y6,293 | 6.027 |
| Federal income taxe |  | 990 |  |  |
| perating profit | z\$28,276 | \$3,354 | \$16,105 | z\$31,212 |
| ther income | 1,871 | 2,252 | 5,228 | 4,140 |



| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilites- | 1938 | 1937 |
| x Land, bulldings, |  |  | $5 \%$ cum, pf. stock | \$375,000 | \$375,000 |
| mach'y, eqpt., \&e | \$502,582 | \$513,728 | y Common stock- | 613,500 | ${ }_{247}^{613,50}$ |
| Goodwill |  |  | A ccrued items |  |  |
| Stk: in foreign corp | 3,400 | 3,400 | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| Cash_.......... | 75,723 | 72,919 | income taxes.-- |  | 22,4 |
| Notes \& accts rec. | 250,716 | 223,781 | Customers deps_-- | 2,000 |  |
| Inventories.-. | 418,971 | 542,746 | Capital surplus.-- | 98,500 | 98,500 |
| Long-term notes \& acc'ts receivable | z11,815 | 55,567 | Earned surplus.-- | 11,218 | 20,719 |
| Deferred charges.. | 3,342 | 6,437 |  |  |  |

Total …-..... $\$ 1,269,550 \$ 1,422,078$ Total.....-.... $\$ 1,269,550$ \$1,422,078 x After depreciation of $\$ 444,958$ in 1938 and $\$ 412,733$ in 1937. y
sented by 122,700 no-par shares. z Notes only.-V. 147, p. 3321 .

| Securities Acceptance Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earned finance, int. \& insur. income | \$972,844 | \$937,955 | \$ $\$ 656,753$ |
| Direct income chärges_ | 317,980 | 293,205 | 183,767 |
| Gross operating profit | \$654,864 | \$644,750 | \$472,986 |
| General operating expenses | 401,505 | 378,900 | 246,287 |
| Fixed charges on 5\% debent |  |  | 16,774 |
| Operating profit before Fed. | \$253,360 | \$265,851 | \$209,925 |
| Provision for Federal taxes | 44,076 | y 41,601 | 30,817 |
| Net income | \$209,284 | \$224,250 | \$179,108 |
| Preferred stock dividen | 26,414 | 21,954 | 17,667 |
| Com. stock dívs.-paid-in cash | 129,612 | z180,870 | 79,180 |
| Paid in common stock |  |  | 57,500 |
| Paid in preferred stock |  |  |  |
| Earnings per share on common stock- | \$1.27 | \$1.42 | \$1.21 |
| $x$ Includes Securities Investment Corp., predecessor corporation. y Includes $\$ 1,946$ surtax on undistributed profits. $z$ Includes $\$ 70,721$ paid by |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earned finance, interest, \&c- } \\
& \text { Direct income charges_-- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earned finance, interest, \&ic.-.-. } \\
& \text { Direct income charges-....... } \\
& \text { General operating expenses. } \\
& \text { Fixed charges on } 5 \% \text { debentures. }
\end{aligned}
$$

en

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fixed charges on } 5 \% \text { debentures } \\
& \text { Provision for Federal taxes. } \\
& \text { Adjustment of accrual Dec. } 31,193 \overline{6}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Net income. } \\
\text { Balance, Dec. } 3
\end{array}
$$

Total - Dividends on preferred stock

| $\$ 46,569$ 111,479 | $\$ 56,313$ 58,221 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$158,048 | \$114,534 |
| 6,780 29,310 | 6,557 36,003 |


 restriction provided in trust indenture for 10 -vear $5 \%$ convertible debentures dated June 1, 1936. Balance Sheet
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Assets- } & \text { Malance Sheet }\end{array}$ Notes receivable.-. Notes receivable...Repossessed auto-
moblies, \&c...Accts. receivable...-
Cash surr. value of Cash surr. value of
ins. on .life of officer--..........
Sink. fund Sink. fund \& treas
debentures sink. fund deposit Def. chgs. \& prepd.
expenses expenses-....-in business $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 819,590 & \$ 658,611 \\ 881,813 & 4,308,540\end{array}$ Furn. \& fixtures.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19,590 | \$658,611 | payab |
| 881,813 | 4,308,540 | 4\% coll |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {pa }}$ |
|  |  | Accts. |

$\qquad$ $\therefore \quad \therefore \quad$,


Total_--....... $\$ 5,845,653 \$ 5,075,981$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 5,845,653} \$ 5,075,981$ x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 24,564$ in 1939 and $\$ 23,803$ in $1938 . ~$
-V. 147, p. 2547 .

Servel, Inc.-Bonds Called-
The board of directors on April 25 authorized the calling for redemption
on July 1,1939 , of the compan's remaining outstanding first mortgage 20year $5 \%$ gold bonds aggregating remaining outstanding first mortgage $20-670$. The redemption price is $105 \%$ of princip
p. 1657 .
Seversky Aircraft Corp.-New President, \& c.-
W. Wallis Kellett was on April 18 elected President of the corporation at a meeting of the board of directors. at the annual meeting of stockholders held in Wlimington, Del., on April 11. and the ersky, who is now in Eurocters Par Mou Moore, Livingston Platt, Mr.
de Mellett, Joseph W. Powell, John J. Daly and Horace N. Taylor. See also
Kellets. Kellett, Joseph

Selected Industries, Inc.-Earnings-


Balance March 31_..- $\overline{\$ 14,516,421} \overline{\$ 14,941,648} \overline{\$ 24,565,499} \overline{\$ 21,676,900}$ - The unrealized depreciation of. Investments on March 31, 1939 was Balance Sheet


Total_-....... $\overline{35,784,574} \overline{36,472,459} \mid \overline{T o t a l} \ldots$ or market at that date. Subsequent purchases are carried at cost. Inor market at that date. Subsequent purchases are carried at cost, In-
vestments, based on market quotations as at March 31. 939 , or, in the
absence thereof, on their then fair value in the opinion of the corporation,

Shawinigan Water \& Power Co.-To Pay 22-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 22 cents per share on the common
tock., payable May 15 to holders of record April 26. This compares. with
33 cents paid on Feb. 15, last, and previously regular quarterly dividend of 33 cents paid on Feb. 15, last, and previously regular q
20 cents per share were distributed.
V. 148, p. 2444 .
Shell Transport \& Trading Co., Ltd.-Interim Div.The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has received information from its London office that at a meeting held on April 21, 1939 by the board or directors or the shell, Transport of Trading co., Ltd Lit a
further interim dividend was declared at the rate of two shillings per Brith
ordinary share, payable in London on May 22, 1939. This is equivalent to
 Further notice of the rate and date of payment of the dividend in New
Y. 745 will be given by the Chase National Bank at a later date.-V.

## Shell Union Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolidated Statement of Earnings-Quarter Ended March 31



Signal Oil \& Gas Co.-Debentures Called-
Company has called for redemption, on June 1,1939 , its $\$ 1,401.000$ of
$15-$-ear $6 / 2 \%$ convertible debenture, series A, due May 1,1945, at $1011 / 2$ The debentures are being retired with funds derived from a five-year
bank loan recently negotiated between the company, Chase National Bank, bank loan recently negotiated between the company, Chase National Bank,
Continental Illinois National Bank, and the Bank of America
Bale The principal sum of the loan amounts to $82,300,000$ retirable over a
period of five years with interest at the rate of 3 .ir
amount necessary to provide for the retirement of its debert deducting the amount necessary to provide for the retirement of its debentures, the comcapital.
B ised on normal retirement and after deducting the call premium; it is

Signode Steel Strapping Co.-New Director-
At the recent annual stockholders meeting Aplfred Marchey was elected
a director replacing H. C. Porter.-V. 147, p. 3923.
Slattery Co., Inc.-Exchange Offer and Sale of BondsA prospectus dated March 31 affords the following:
 are of $\$ 179.09$ denomination. No offers are made by the company to Company offered to each holder of outstanding $\$ 1.000$ and $\$ 500$ bonds in
oxchange for such bonds held 15 -year 1 st mtge. real estate $\&$ leasehold $51 / 2 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1, 1954, on the basis of ololar for dollare face amount.
Writen acceptances and bonds held, with coupons from Nov artachon, musceptances a and bonds held, with coupons from Nov 1 , 1938 ,
 company will pay interestat $6,1 \%$ per annum Ar the time of exchange the
1939 on the outstanding bonds exchanged.

Company further offers to all bondholders who accept the above offer,
the opportunity to purchase at face amount and a acrued intereste from the opportunity to purchase at face amount and accrued interest from
Jan. 1,1939, to May 1 . 1939 , for deelivery on May 1, any bonds or this
issue which issue which renain unaliotted for delivery in exchange, and which are not
allotted to Barrow, Leary \& Oo, which firm has allotted to Barrow, Learry \& Co, which firm has agred to purchase at
par and accrued interest to Aprii 15 , cor May 1 delivery, up to $\$ 200,000$
of the issue. Written offers to purchare and remittances to cover must of the issue. Written offers to purchase and remittanc.
be piled with Whitney National Bank prior to April 14. be filed with Whitney National Bank prior to April 14.
Thhe orice to Barrow, Leary \& Co of par and accrued interest to April 15
for May 1 delivary, is equivalent to a price of $99.76 \%$ with accrued interest for May 1 delivery, is equivalent to a proace of $99.76 \% \%$ with accrued interest
to date of delivery. Barrow, Leary 86 Co.'s sinitial offering price to the to date of dellivery. Barrow, Leary public of the bonds sold to it will be $103 \%$ and accrued interest.

Offering of Bonds-Barrow, Leary \& Co., Shreveport, La. ars offering $\$ 200,000$ 15-year 1st mtge. real estate \& leasehold $51 / 2 \%$ bonds at 103 and interest.
Company will receive in cash on or prior to May 1, 1939, the' gross proceeds of all bonds sold and not exchanged. All outstanding bonds not
exchanged will be reodemed on May 1, 1939, at 103 and interest with
funds realized from the bonds sold and with other funds suppliod by the company.
The bonds are dated Jan: 1, 1939, due Jan. 1, 1954. Whitney National
Bank of New Orleans, trustee. Authorized $\$ 935,000$. Indenture will provide that Author itse execution the company, arter
reserving a $\$ 5,000$ operating fund, will deposit with the trustee all accumulated funds on hand less amounts required for redemption of bonds now curities registered hereunder, and thereafter, so long as the new bonds are outstanding, will deposit monthly with trustee all operating profits of the company deterrinined after payment of operating expenses of the
company (such expenses however, not to include any iterl $\mathbf{s}$ not entailing actual expenditure of money, taxes on the mortgaged property, and insurance and inde nnity preinums, such monthly deposids to bo be less any
amount reserved to maintain the $\$ 5,000$ operating fund. Indenture will amount reserved to maintain the $\$ 5,000$ operating fund. Indenture will
provide that all rontals from all leases of record at the execution of the indenture will be paid by tenants directly to the trustee. All an ounts so deposited with the trustee are to be applied by the trustee for the purposes of paying taxes, insurance and indemnity premiuns. and interest on the
bonds, in accuinulating a $\$ 50,000$ reserve fund, in purchasing bonds for retire nent on tenders and in redeeming bonds by call. With the trustee's approval, such funds also may be used for any purspses connected with the business affairs of the company as they relate to the mortgaged property,
including, without limitation, replacem ents, repairs and improve ents, and payments, compromise and settlen ent of clains and lawsuits. Such funds may also be used by the conpany for the payment of dividends on the
company's capital stock within certain lin it company's capital stock within certain linits.
in whenture will provide that bonds are redeemable on any interest date Company was incorporated in Louisiana April 8, 1925. Company is engaged in the general business of owning and operating a large ooffice
building, the slattery Building, constructed in part on land held in fee and in part on land held under leasehold, and in owning and leasing other parcels of improved commercial reat estate in the City of shreveport, La. stock (no par) all of which is issuad and outstanding and has stated value of $\$ 250$ per share. No part of this stock is held in the company's treasury.-V. .148, p. 1658
Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co.-Earnings-

| Calendiar Year | 1938 726.894 | 1937 | 0,588 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ,726,894 849,932 | 82,976,7 | 330,588 865,039 | \$1 |
| Depletion | 146,853 | 230,123 | 198,939 | 129,268 |
|  | 8,782 | 33,167 | 49,770 | 303 |
| Interest on notes ${ }^{\text {In }}$ - |  |  |  |  |
| Loss on property retired ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  | $127746 \overline{9} 9$ |
| Exps. in connect. with |  |  |  |  |
| readj. of pref. cap |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes Surtax on undis. profs. | 131,683 | 266,627 23,184 | 188,438 98.729 |  |
| Netincome |  | \$1,474,827 | \$868,463 | loss\$25,221 |
| Preferred dividends_ | 360.183 99,318 | 148,977 | 456,631 |  |
| alancesurplu | \$130,144 | \$212,025 | \$411,832 | def\$25,221 |
| Surplus at Jan. 1 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (scell. debits or credits | 6,690,597 |  | 6,083,318 | 6,108,538 |

Surplus at Dec. $31 \ldots \overline{\$ 6 ; 822,868} \overline{\$ 6,690,597} \overline{\$ 6,495,150} \overline{86,083,318}$ a After the deduction of all expenses of operation, research, administra-
tion, repairs and renewals. taxes, other than Federal income tax. b Including special dividend of $\$ 11.21$ per share.

Earnings for the 3 Months Ended, March 31, 1939
Net profit after charges and Federal income taxes
Earnings per share on 99,318 shares of.com. stock ( $\$ 100$ par) ---..-- $\$ 226.444$
$\$ 1.39$


Total_-.........24,789,637 24,930,927 Total _........24,789,637 24,930,927 xAfter deducting depletion and depreciation reserve of $\$ 14,837,84$ in
1938 and $\$ 14,213,270$ in 1937 and underlining lienson on purchased property. not assumed of $\$ 1,153,900$ in 1937 .-V. 148, p. 1339.

## Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.-Annual Report-

John A. Brown, President, says in part:
During the first part of the year 1938 general business activity in the
United States continued the downward trend which began in the autumn United States continued the downward trend which began in the autumn
of 1937 , but during the last half of the year conditions improved. The general average of the entire year was not as good as in 1937. Consumptiol but the price levels continued their downward trend Our gross crude oil production all countries for the year was $70,106,527$ volume of crude and products was $136,579,922$ barrels. These figures are vilin terms of barrels op 42 United States gailons and include our proportion of $50 \%$ owned companies 818 in taxes. This figure includes $\$ 71,584,397$

Capital expenditures companies, were $886.021,000$. Approximately $71 \%$ of this was for our
operations in the United States, and part of the remainder was spent for material in the United States. More than half of these expenditures was in the production branch or the business. Wrk continued in Venezuela and Colo looking to future production from those countiries. No producing wells have yet been drilled on our properties in Venezuela. In Colombia substantial progress was made in constructing ther. The pipeline, extending 255 miles should be completad
deep water port
during this year. Wells have been drilled on the Ei Barco property with
potential capacity estimated sufficient to permit pipeline operation to be started at an economic rate uponits completio on a program of refinery instalations to use a catalytic refining process of the Houdry Process Corp., in which Socony-Vacuum is a substantial stockholear. pleted at Beaumont, Texas, by the end of the year and is now operarrent year at various other points. It is believed that these plants will increase
the efficiency and profit possiblities of our refineries. The funded and long-term debt (incl. our half of the guaranteed debt of
Colombian Petroleum Co.) shows an increase of $\$ 51,699,000$ compared with Colombian Petroleum co. shows an increase or sheet at Dec. 31, 1933, with an increased annual interest charge of $\$ 617,000$. The company maintained a strong cash position and at the end of 1938 had about 8 .
 pressed in terms of crude oil production, refinery runs, and sales. At the end of 1933 our gross daily crude oil production world-wide was 108,363
barrels and at the end of 1938 was 188,990 . The crude oil runs to refineries
 daily. The total volume of sales for the year 1933 was $96,429,661$ barrels
and in 1938 the total volume of sales was $136,579,922$ barrels. and in 1938 the total volume of sales was $136,579,922$ barrels. Sales $50 \%$ owned companies. Our increased volume of petroleum product sales is in line with the growth of
share of the total business

Consolidated Income Account to Calendar Years
1935
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross oper. income } \quad . \quad 544,213,976 & 574,024,726 & 518,560,374 & 472,560,181\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Costs, operating and gen- } \\ \text { eral expenses }\end{array} \mathbf{4 2 3 , 6 7 2 , 9 5 9} 431,023,418400,961,459 \quad 396,538,802$

 | Operating income... |
| :---: |
|  |
| $73,994,531$ | lease amortization.Intang. develop. costs.-

Net oper income $\ldots \frac{30,584,024}{32,554,297} \frac{30,252,285}{39,638,364} \frac{30,70,6}{22,438,345}$
 Miscell. inc. (net)-
Profit on foreign exch

Less interest paid (other
than on funded debt)

$\frac{17,500,786}{12,018,275} \frac{644,734}{11,342,365} \frac{1,366,604}{12,733,188}$ | $17,500,786$ |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 826,163 | $1,300,318$ | $1,751,041$ |
|  | $1,716,251$ |  |  | $16,674,623-10,717,957-9,591,32411,016,937$

Income before interest \& Interest and discount on funded debt-.-. rem. \& exp. on bonds



3,137,561

Prov. for loss on miscell
invest. \& advances.
Res. for future loss on
foreign exchange.
Res. for exchange.
foreign exc. deduc's from inc

Provision for inc. tax́es
interest (net) minorit

Net profit accruing to (Dividends paidid.

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 347,521 | $2,550,000$ | $2,864,796$ |
| 0 | $2,522,193$ | $1,300,000$ | 500,000 |
|  | - | 277,122 | 803,386 |

 a Depreciation, retirements and other amortization, b Net adjustc Taxes included above: Federal, State and foreign income taxes, $\$ 7$,axes, $\$ 16,137,359$. In addition there was collected for States gaoline taxes mounting to $\$ 71,584 ; 397$.
y Taxes included above:. Federal, State and foreign income taxes, $\$ 9 .-$ ( $\$ 1,864(\$ 7,970,229$ in 1936); Federal undistributed pronits taxes, $\$ 1,924,946$
( 936 ); property and miscederal excise taxes $\$ 21,239,355$ ( $\$ 20,034,262$ in 1036); property and miscellaneous taxes $\$ 15,169,780$ ( $(\$ 11,660,093$ in 1936 );
total as above $\$ 48,038,945$ ( $\$ 0,857,432$ in 1936 .
In adition, there
was in 1936). Amortization of intangible development costs capitalized after Dec. 31, 1935.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Total.
$923,438,9 1 8 \longdiv { 9 0 5 , 2 1 3 , 2 5 5 }$ a After reserves for depletion. depreciation and amortization of $\$ 504$,
557,424 in 1938 and $\$ 496,855,097$ in 1937. b Includes 461 shares still to be issued in 1938 ( 511 in 1937). c Market value $\$ 38,310,224$ in 1938 and p. 890 .

## Sonotone Corp.-Earnings-

 | x | Net pron |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on common stock- | $\$ 0.07$ | $\$ 0.07$ | X After all charges including provision for Federal in

before surtax on undistributed profits.-V.
148, p. 890.

Solvay American Corp.- $\$ 12,755,000$ New $4 \%{ }^{\wedge}$ Notes Exchanged for Preferred StockA total of $\$ 12,755,0004 \%$ 15-year secured notes due 1955 has been
issued to the holders of $51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock in exchange for their holdings.

Preferred stock was called for redemption April 26 at 110 and dividends and the notes were exchangeable at the rate or
preferred stock. See also V. 148, p. 1819


Net income ended Feb the above statement of income accounts net income for the year ended Feb, $1939, \$ 5,696$ to reflect adjustments applicable to the period prior
Feb. 2pril 30,1938 , included therein of amortization of debt discount and
to expense on jst mortgage gold bonds, series A $6 \%$, due July 1, 1947 , outstanding at Feb. 28, 1939, charged to surplus as of April 30, 19
applied retroactively in the accounts.-V. 148, p. 2444 .
Southern New England Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 Operatingrevenues
Uncollectible oper. rev. Uncollectible oper.rev--
 Net oper. revenues. Operating taxes
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Net operating income- } & \$ 299,743 & \$ 288,92 \\ \text { Net income } & 277,496 & 234,171\end{array}$
V. 148, p. 1977.

## Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-



 Nross from railwaỹ Net after rents
-V. $148, p .1977$.

\section*{Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings- <br> | M | 1939 | 1938 | 19 | $1936$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from r | \$630,931 | \$503,496 | \$727,568 | 3470,058 |
| Net from railw | 43,894. | def92,427 | 25,598 | 2,1672 |
| Net after rent | 26,027 | def110,809 | def14,535 | 2,972 |
| From Jan. Gross from railw | 1,740,142 | 1,537,704 | 2,119,142 | 1,272.966 |
| Net from railw | 107,132 |  | 140,845 |  |
| Net after rents | 60,127 | def237,587 | 49,377 | def14,925 | Gross from railway Net after rents. <br> 40,142

1,537,704
60,127
def188,155
def237,587 <br> $\begin{array}{rrr}119,142 & 1,272,966 \\ 140,845 & \text { def99,276 } \\ 49,377 & \text { def114,925 }\end{array}$}

Southern Ry.-Equipment Trust CertificatesDec. 8, 1938. (1) so as to permit not exceeding $\$ 1,200,000$ of equipmen trust certificates, series FF, to be amended by subordinating efault, to the appurtenant of such series FF certificates heretofore issued, and (2) so as to The Commission also modified its order of July 7,1938 , (1) so as to permit not exceeding $\$ 2,700,000$ of equipment trust certificates, series EE , to b in payment. in the event of default to the remainder of such series EE certificates heretofore issued, and (2).so as to indicate the change in the designation of $\$ 13,500,000$ of such certificates from southern Ry, equip equipment trust certificates, series EE
$\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\text { March- }}$
Gross from railway
Earnings for March and Year to Date
 Gross from railway Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents. Gross earnings (net

## Spokane International Ry.-Earnings-

March-

Gross from railway
Net from railway. From Jan. 1Gross from railway Net from railway $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}172,581 & 145,818 & 181,717 \\ 40,838 & 10,374 & 34,046 \\ 19,670 & \text { def } 10,266 & 9,557\end{array}$

Standard Brands Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
countries of certain subsidiaries included for similar Period End. Mar.31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 Gross sales, less discts., returns, \& allowances_ $\$ 26,828,802 \$ 26,607,557 \$ 108,509,199 \$ 17,238,468$
Cost of goods sold Selling, adminis., \& gen.

| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { exps. (incl, prov. for } \\ \text { doubtful receivables)- }\end{array}$ | $7,175,676$ | $7,440,901$ | $27,855,552$ | $30,142,940$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Net profit from opers
Other income credits.
Gross income
 Income charges

Net inc. for the period
Divs. $\$ 7$ cum. pref.
Divs. $-\$ 7$ cum. pref.-
$\$ 4.50$ cum. pref
Common_------
Deprec. incl. in cost \& other accts before ar-
riving at net income
riving at net income
for the period
$x$ Based on $12,648,108$ shares in hands of public-V.148, p. 1340
Southwestern Development Co.-Extension of NoteCompany has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a
declaration (File 43-197) under the Holding Company Act in connection

With the proposed extension of maturity and the reduction of interest on a supplemental agreement between the company and Guaranty Trust Co New York, provides that the interest on the note be reduced from $4 \%$ to
$31 / 2 \%$ and that the maturity shall be extended so that the indebtedness will $31 / 2 \%$ and that the maturity shall be extended so that the indebtedness will
be payable as follows: $\$ 600,00, J u l y$
$\$ 600,000$, 1,$1941 ; \$ 600,000$, July 1,1942 ;

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended April 22,1939 , totaled
$106,510,248 \mathrm{kwh}$, an increase of $11.0 \%$ compared with the corresponding
week last year.

Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska-Bids for SharesJerome A. Newman, 80 Broad St., New York, Vice-President of the holders of the company offering to buy shares of the capital stock of that company at $\$ 12$ a share cash.
such stock, representing approxkmately $66 \%$ that at least 107,000 shares of shall have been deposited in acceptance of the offer with the Manufacturers Trust Co, of New York or with the United States National Bank of A further stipulation is that deposits must be made on or before the close of business May 4, which date may be extended at the or option of the close
chaser. Should less than 107000 shares chaser. Should less than 107,000 shares be deposited pursuant to his offer
Mr. Newman may, at his option, purchase all of the desited shares but in no case will he accept and pay for less than 100,000 shares. standing shares of the company in accordance with the terms of this offer stockholders. He states that he is, acting for interests outside the manage ment.-V.146, p. 3525

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earnings-

## March

Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents Net after rents.
From Jan.
Gross from railwa
Gross from railway
Net from railway-
Net after rents
$-V .148$, , 1978.
fair value of all securities carried in this account was, at March 31, 1939 tain securities deposited under a declaration of trust dated Feb. 14, 1938.
c Represented by $2,104,391$ no par shares.
Period End. Comparative Consolidated Income Statement $\underset{\substack{\text { Gross earnings..........- }}}{\text { Operating expenses }}$ Operatin
 Int. on bonds \& mtge-:Other interest._. \& exp. Balance --
mount applicable to
minority interest.

$$
\overline{\$ 1,260,810} \mathbf{8}
$$ Depreciation

Balance applicable to
Stone \& Webster.--
$\qquad$ $\$ 215,727$
5,019
\$66,887 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Includes dividends of } \$ 250,708 & \$ 72,328 & \$ 899,686 & \$ 732,989\end{array}$ holders Dec. subsidiaries of consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all the assets and net income of which are relatively insignificant companies, amo earnings as stated do not take account of the difference bstween book ant and quoted market or estimated fair value of securities owned
 Dec. 31 Office buildings and real estate and depreciation reserves are stated at Dec. 31,1937 amounts (the net representing the then assessed property case of the reserves, for subsequent provisions for depreciantion.
b Carried at written-down values as of Jan. 1, 1932 and cost of subsequent purchases, except in the case of shares of common stock of Engineers 27, 1937, such remaining shares having been written down to quoted marke value of Dec. 31,1937 . The quoted market or management's estimated
fair value, of all securities carried in this account, was at March. 31, 1939 approximately $\$ 6,616,000(1938-\$ 6,164,000$ ). Inciuded herein are cer
tain securities deposited under a declaration of trust dated Feb. 14,1938 . c Stone \& Webster Service Corp. has an interest in the proceeds of sale When realized of 20,000 shares of common stock of Oklahoma Natural Gas
Co. held by a trustee under a trust agreement, dated Aug. 11. 1936, such interest having been acquired in connection with services rendered and to be rendered during the three years ending June 30 . 1939 . Since the ultimate realization from this interest cannot be determined with certainty at this time, no part of succinterest has been refecteds.
e Represented by 2,104,391 no par shares,-V'. 148, p. 1820
SteeI Products Engineering Co., Springfield, OhioStock Offering-
Offering is expected next week, probably on Wednesday, of an issue
of 84,000 shares of common stock by Carlton $M$. Higbie Corp. of Detroit and Rawson Liazrs \& Co. of Chicago. More than half of the company's businars an the present time consists or manuacturng aircrait equipment gears and other aviation parts.
According to the registration statement, at the present time the Government is taking about $10 \%$ of the company's aviation products with $40 \%$ going to private companies. The other division of the company's business
is the manufacturing of automatic coal burners, stokers, and special ma' chinery for the food, rubber tire, automotive, printing and electrical inNet income last year after all charges and taxes was $\$ 259,879$ or nearly
double 1937 net of $\$ 134,437$. Net in 1936 was $\$ 44,834$. 3 Months Ended March 31-
Earnings before taxes......
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 72,169 & \$ 27,743\end{array}$
 Unfilled orders on the company's books as
approximately $\$ 630,000$.-V. 148, p. 1659 .

Strathmore Paper Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account ' of
ccumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable April 1 to accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable April 1 to
holders of record March 29 . Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 18$ per share.-V. 147, p. 4069.
Supervised Shares, Inc,-Sale of Stock in England Suspended-
The Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury have requested London \& Boston securities, Ltd., to suspend until further notice the sale in trust.
Announcement of suspension of sale of the shares followed a suggestion
last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John Simon, that inlast week by the Chatincellor of the Exchequer, Sir John simon, that in-
vestors in Great Britain not buy forelgn securities. The purpose is to verevent export of capital from England.
Supervised Shares, Inc., explained that the British action was a routine step taken once before. Nor
England is revised quarterly
Studebaker Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account
 tools, dies, \&c., and seling and genfra,
income taxes only. $\quad$ Indicates profit
 y Net profit from sales Int.at $6 \%$ p.a.on debs Amort, of disc. on debs_-
Prov, for Fed, ine. tax Net profit
Deficit Jan. $\qquad$
 $z$ Paid-in surplus
 a After deducting interest income, less other interest expense of $\$ 719$. cludes $\$ 19,200$ capital surplus, being the excess of the amount charged to operations in respect of services rendered over the par value of the shares issued, arising in connection with delivery of 3,000 shares under the com$x$ Excluding surtax on undistributed profits. y After deducting manufacuring cost including amortization of special tools, dies, \&c., and selling and general expenses, but before depreciation and interest and discount
on debentures. $z$ Arising in connection with stock issudd under the stock compensation plan and stock issued upon conversion of 10 -y ear convertible
$6 \%$ debentures,-V. 148, p. 1978 .

| Supervised Shares |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- | 1938 | 1937 |
| Dividend income. | x\$349,330 | \$485,005 |
| Expenses | 65,683 | 71.969 |
| Net income, exclusive of security profits | \$283,647 | \$413,036 |
| Balance, Dec. 31 | 38,332 | 14,903 |
| Amount required to equalize per share undistrib- |  |  |
| uted net income in respect of capital stock sold or reacquired during year- | 2,136 | 12,80 |
| Total | \$319,843 | \$44J,835 |
| Distribution | 310,477 | 383,669 |
| Transfer from security profits account |  |  |
| special distributicns therefrom over amount |  |  |
| available at close of yea |  | 8,8 |
| Balance, Dec. 31 | \$9,366 | \$38,332 |
| $x$ Includes interest. |  |  |
| Income Account for 3 Months Ended M | ch 31, 1939 |  |
| Dividend income |  | 392,753 |
| Expenses. |  | 15,736 |
| Net income for the period (excl. of gains or losses |  |  |
| on securities) |  | \$77,017 |
| Balance, Dec. 31, 1938 |  | 9,366 |
|  |  | \$86,384 |
| Amount required to equalize per-share undistribut in respect of capital stock reacquired or sold | come | 869 |
| Distribution, 9c. a share |  | 82,424 |

Balance, March 31, 1939 -_---1ance Sheet March 31, 1939
Assets-Securities, at market quotations (cost $\$ 9,349,253), \$ 8,081,525$; receivable, $\$ 35,952$; deferred charges, $\$ 459$; total, $\$ 8,300,597$; deduct, accrued expenses and taxes, $\$ 7,969$; payable for capital stock reacquirednot yet received, $\$ 22,311$, oustinity in respect of scrip outstanding, $\$ 7,290$ : net assets, equivalent to 8.96 per share on $913,4991 / 8$ shares outstanding at March 3.1, 1939,

Sweet's Steel Co.-SEC Lifts Stop Order-
The Securities and Exchange Commiss on has lifted a stop order against he registration statement covering 190,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) capital stock The registration statement was filed May 26, 1937, and became effective June 5, 1937. Post-effective amendments were filed March 29 , June 3 and , and of the 10 and 20 , 1938, and March 29 and April 17, 1939. The The stop order was issued Feb. 24, last. The commission held the company's registration included "untrue statements of material facts" and omed to so make tom It is believed that amendments filed after the date of the stop order Swift \& Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 1,000,000$ first mortgage s. f. $33 \%$ bonds due May 15, 1950 , have been called for redemption on May 15 at par and accrued interest. at the Irving Trust Co., New York City.-V. 147, p. 3924.

| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- | 1939 |  |  | 1936 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Profit on sale of com- pany's bonds retired.- |  | 73 |  | loss 713 |
| Total income | \$98,112 | \$98,473 | \$94,366 | 76 |
| Oper. \& maint. exps | 12,231 | 11,318 | 11,208 | 11,030 |
| Depreciation | 19,500 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 16,500 |
| Adm. \& gen. expenses_- | 15,196 | 15,157 | 15:005 | 14,196 |
| Taxes | 8,098 | 8,202 | 8,041 | 8,219 |
| terest | 25,163 | 26,400 | 27,600 | 45,890 |
| Financing costs | 4,969 | 5,006 | 5,041 |  |
| Res, for Fed. \& State tax | 2,993 | 2,744 | 1,629 |  |
| et pr | \$9,962 | \$11,646 | \$7,841 | 19,2 |
| $71 / \%$ pref. dividends-- |  |  |  |  |
| 5\% cum, conv. pref. divs | 11,875 15.000 | 11,875 15000 | 11,875 15000 |  |
|  | 12,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 |  | Common dividends

Tennessee Central Ry.-Earninas-March-
Gross from railway
Net after rents...
Gross from railway
Net from railway.-.
Net after rents-

$\ldots \quad 1$

$$
\begin{array}{cr}
\text { al Ry.-Earnings- } & 1938 \\
1939 & \\
\$ 198,905 & \$ 187,821 \\
42,695 & 39,898 \\
13,210 & 11,974
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
583,368 & 552,346 \\
127,623 & 112,729 \\
39,798 & 27,350
\end{array}
$$

## Tennessee Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. Expenses \& taxes




$$
\begin{array}{rr}
1937 & 1936,672 \\
\$ 248,052 & \$ 196,672 \\
73,075 & 43,045 \\
48,219 & 25,064 \\
657,384 & 602,094 \\
179,266 & 163,318 \\
106,902 & 108,135
\end{array}
$$

Tennessee Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Other income.-.-...-- } & 24,015 & 39,060 & 20,902 & 18,470 \\ \text { Other oper, revenues -- } & 114,355 & 151,978 & 100,164 & 145,430\end{array}$ | Total_-_M |
| :---: |
| Cost of sales, incl.alimpg. |
| $\$ 11,187,820$ |
| $\$ 13,483,985$ |
| $\$ 9,777,783$ |
| $\$ 8,079,374$ |

 Amort. of issue exp. on debentures
Other interest paid....... Other interest paid from inc--Depreciation-.........--
Miscellaneous expense Res. for minority interest Discount on bonds purchased and retired ---
Net profit-_--.-Dividends paid-..----
Shares capital stock outstanding ( $\$ 5$ par)
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
1938


 Inventories-.-.-. Accounts \& notes
receivable, \&c.Oth. current assets
Deferred charges. Deterred charges.
Other assets....

|  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Min subsidiaries_. } \\ \text { in }\end{array}$ | 44,832 | 56,502 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\mathbf{x}$ After dedu-21,791,970 21,921,252 Total-.............21,791,970 21,921,252 $x$ After deducting reserves for depreciation and other reserves of $\$ 8,399$,-

911 in 1938 and $\$ 9,166,379$ in. 1937 , y Represented by $\$ 5$ par shares. account of sales contracts.-V. 1.47, p. 1208.

## Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31- 1939-Month-1938
Operating revenues
$\$ 633,666$ 1939-12 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues---- } & \$ 633,666 & \$ 677,071 & \$ 8,354,792 & \$ 8,494,018 \\ \text { Oper.exps. incl taxes } & 363,473 & 366,934 & 4,570,061 & 4,467,495\end{array}$ Oper. exps., incl. taxes--
Prop. retire. res, approp.
Net oper revenues-
 Net income- $-\quad \$ 43,837$
$\$ 84,635$
$\$ 1,079,225$

$\$ 1,322,283$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the } \\ \text { period, whether paid or unpaid.-. }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |


Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $x$ After depreciation, amortization, contingency and Federal income axes.-V. 148, p. 1660
Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings-

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rai | \$86,969 | \$94,803 | \$135,373 | \$112,893 |
| Net from railwa | -25,274 | 09 | 47,001 |  |
| Net after rents <br> $\because$ From Jan. 1 - | 16,385 | 55 |  | 22,000 |
| Gross from railwa | 219,927 | 286,921 | 360,302 | 313,872 |
| Net from railwa | 35,531 | 37,494. | 112,514 | 86,689 |
| Net after rents. | 9,426 | 163 | 69,312 | 54,07 |

## Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings- <br> $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway-..-- } & \$ 3,700,981 & \$ 3,548,893 & \$ 4,279,182 & \$ 3,423,560 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 965,302 & 727,728 & 1,204,898 & 935,236 \\ \text { Net after rents_---- } & 427,448 & 208,022 & 630,120 & 465,911\end{array}$  <br> Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar | - |  | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | 2.266,957 | \$2'232,501 | \$6,355,001 | \$6,2 |
| Operating exp | 1644.262 | 1,565,290 | 4,546,813 | 4,517,074 |
| Railway tax accru | 162,709 | 153,836 | 458,896 | 456,377 |
| Equip rentals (net | 108,350 | 120,504 | 231,233 13,669 | 414,626 13,644 |
| Joint fac. rents | 5,547 |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 346,089 | 88,795 | , 14,390 |  |
| ther | 31,460 | 35,137 | 99,305 | 109,2 |
| Total incom | \$377,549 | \$423,932 | 1,113 | ,00 |
| Miscell. dedu | 8,956 | 8,680 | 24,719 | 26.011 |
| Fixed charges | 325,013 | 328,754 | 975,995 | 988.22 |
| Net incom | \$43,580 | \$86,498 | \$112,981 | \$8,9 |

## Net income

$\$ 43,580$

## Texas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Amortiz. of limited-term investments-Net oper. revenues.-.
Other income (net)

Gross income_-_-
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Interest on deb, bonds Int. on mortgage bonds-
Interest on deb, bonds--
Other int. \& deductions $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 90,630 \\ \hline\end{array}$



- . .


Texas Pacific Land Trust-Certificates RetiredCompany has retired an additional 20 certificates of proprietary interest proprietary interest and $1,298,487$ suts-shares. Totals at 3,523 certificates of
have amounted to

Texas Water Co.-Bonds Offered-Bioren \& Co., Philadelphia, are offering at 98 and int. $\$ 64,000$ 1st mtge. bonds $6 \%$ series B .
Whated or Jan. 1, 1939; on due Jan. 1, 1958. Interest payable J-J. Red. as a Jan. 1, 1956 ; thereafter at par. Coupon bonds notice, at 101 to and incl in denom. or $\$ 1,000$. Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas,
Purpose-The amount of the net proceeds of the bonds offered is for First mortgage bonds Catalization After Proposed Financin

1958
 c $6 \%$ non-cumulative pr

100,000
5,000 a To be presently issued against physical property additions already drawal to the extert of $60 \%$ of existing net bondable expenditures. cHas no voting rights, is preferred over the common stock as to dividends to the liquidation up to $\$ 21$ per share, dividends are non-cumulative, has no conversion or exchange. rishts, no compulsory retirement provisions, but may be called by the company at $\$ 22$ per shar. plants now owned have been in operation 190re in Texas. The various not consolidated under one mananagementation more ownership 20 yntil 1929 when were
predecessor, the Thexas predecessor, the Texas Consumers Water Co, was organized in Delaware.
The property owned by the company is located, and company is qualified to do business in Texas and Oklahoma. Business done is that of supplying water to the public, , principally for domestic purposes. Is also engaged on a small scale in supplying water for commercial and industrial purposes. located in central and western Texas and to one community located in
Okianoma. Underwrittr-Bioren \& Co., Philla., is the principal underwriter
Company entered into an agreement with Bioren \& Co. for the sale of $\$ 133,0006 \%$ series B first mortgage bonds. Under the terms of the agree ment the underwriter agrees to purchase all of the bonds from the company as follows: date. $\$ 24,000$ series B bonds within two days after the effective registration date. $\$ 23,000$ series B bonds 60 days after the effective registration date.
$\$ 46,000$ series B bonds 90 days after the effective registration date. If during the 90 day period after the effective registration date the company
can issue the $\$ 69,000$ additional bonds provided to be issued the underwriters agree to accept the bonds so issued.-V.148, p. 135.
Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-
 Operating revenues....
Operating expenses....
$\mathbf{8 1}, 240,89$
942,193 $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}10,548,89 \\ 8,074,843 \\ \hline\end{array}$ os. -1938
$\$ 10,347,993$
$8,020,806$ Net oper. revenue.

Operating income.
Non-operating income
Gross income...

- V. 148, p. 1979 .

| $\$ 298,698$ |
| ---: |
| 144,827 |
| $\$ 153,871$ <br> 23,226$+$$\$ 177,09$ <br> 220,24 <br> $\$ 43,15$ |

8289,275
144,885

| 82.474:04 |
| :---: |
| $1,273,11$ |
| 1 | | 82.327 .187 |
| :--- |
| 1.202 .648 |
| 121248 |

Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings Gross from railway Net from railway. Net after rents-... Gross from railway Get from railway Net after rents

| 1939, | 1938 | 1937 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 189,030 | 169,482 | 203,009 |
| 65,075 | 46,222 | 72,779 |
| 30,058 | 18,016 | 22,621 |
| 490,165 | 497,235 | 575,046 |
| 155,115 | 165,289 | 197,501 |
| 65,234 | 61,290 | 91,062 |

1936
193,938
54,914
24,817
541,585
157,802
80,632

Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-Stock Soldof common stock to a group headed by Jack Frye, President of T. W.A. that the block acquired by the $T$. W. A. executives included not only the 9,100 shares listed in Lehman Brothers' portfolio as of March 31, but also The sale was said to have been effected to permit the Tirm. A. management to substantially increase its interest in the company. The price paid approximately 2 points above the market.-V. 148, p. 450.
Tri-Continental Corp.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End, Mar.31- | 1939 | 1938,413 | ${ }^{1937}$ \$32.275 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest received......-- | \$23,018 |  |  | \$58,322 |
| Divs. (excl. divs. on cor- |  |  |  |  |
| stock held) | 47,21 | 212,922 | 394,734 |  |
| Fees for invest. service. | 69,86 | 76,878 | 142,480 | 124,057 |
| Comm. on underwritings |  |  | 6,5 |  |
| Total income.....- | \$340,097 | \$317 | 576 |  |
|  | 106,063 | 142,17 | 124,314 | 16,25 |
|  | 14,612 | 23,519 | 26,554 | 26,132 |
| Taxes <br> Interest on debentures. | 70 | 70,75 | 78,885 | 67,42 |
| Net income <br> Preferred divs. deciared: <br> The unre lized deprec | 148,672 $\$ 19,000$ | $\$ 80,773$ 825,150 | \$346,310 |  |
|  | 219,000 | 225,150 | 228,450 | 389,688 |
|  |  |  | March 31 | 1939, was |

$\$ 5,839,751$ more than on Dec. 31,1938 . . $1939 \quad$ Balance Sheet March 31

 Deposits in foreign currencies int. and divs.-. 272,858
194,950

290,100
172,41
 and tax expense 107.584 189,808
 b Treasury stock_ DT153,689 $2,0,364,528$
Total.........-44,187,506 43,517,095 Total..........44,187,506 43,517,095 a Represented by $2,429,318$ no par shares. b Represented by 1,800
shares preferred stock. $\mathbf{c} 147,500$ no par shares in 1939 and 150,100 in

Truscon Steel Co.-Listing Kept-
York Stock Exchange April 20, the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock. Exchange determined not to submit an application to the
Securities and Exchange Commission to strike the common stock
par) from listing and registration on the Exchange.-V. $\$ 148, \mathrm{p} 2135$.

Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings Period End. Mar. 31-
Operating revenues.--
$\$ 542,011$

19393 Month- 1938
$\$ 1,603,856$
$\$ 1,537$
$\$ 1,778$
$51,60,165$ Uncollectible oper. rev.:-
$\qquad$



Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.

ing subs. (not cons.).
Dividend income.....
Other income

 Amortization or discount

 x Not including depreciation of studio and equipment absorbed in pro-
duction costs.-V. 148, p. 1979.

Twin State Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. | 193 |  | 1939 | s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | ${ }_{132}{ }^{204}$ | \$199,478 | \$2,541,427 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,48,8847 \\ & 1,663,743 \\ & 1,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| state \& munic. tax |  |  |  |  |
| Social |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , | 6 |
| Net oper. incom on-oper. inc. (ne | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 44,544 \\ D_{r 39} \end{array}$ | 10,839 68 | $\begin{array}{r} 518,350 \\ 1,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 23,850 \\ 44,052 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| Other deduction | 2,917 | 2,815 | 48,861 | 36,392 |
| ref. div. requirem | \$22,959 | $\$ 19,472$ 20,790 | 249,735 249,475 | \$296,4 |

 Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsEannings (arter prov. for
income $\&$ other taxes)
$\$ 8,336,713$
$\$ 6,987,175$
$\$ 12,539,524$
$\$ 9,807,647$ income \& other taxes)-
Int. on fund debt $\& 8,336,713$
$\$ 6,88,175$
$\$ 12,039,524$
$\$ 9,807,647$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { on pref. stk. of subs-. } & 306,058 & 187,651 & 197,508 & \mathbf{x} 209,512 \\ \text { Deprec., \&cc., chgs. (est.) } & 2,736,769 & 2,590,191 & 2,394,304 & 2,095,742\end{array}$

$x$ Does not include subsidiary preferred dividends.
Note-No mention was made of Federal surtax on undistributed profits.
Union Electric Co. of Missouri-SEC Investigation, \&c The quarterly report of the North. American Co. had the following: charges made during the latter par of last year in St. Louis newspaper concening various alleged activities of the manazement of Union Electric
Co of Missouri, a subsidiary of The North American Co Officials of Co. of Missouri, a subsidiary of The North American Co. Officials or
Union Electric Co. denied the charges and requested that the Commission me SEC issued an order for a public investigation in relation to which th order stated in substance that the Commission had reasonable grounds to believe that Union Electric Co. of Missouri had made contributions of a
political character which were not properly reflected in its accounts, and that in consequenence itse accounts were false and misleading. The manage
ment of Union Electric Co of Missouri have taken steps to defend themment of Union Electric Co. of Missouri have taken steps to defend themselves against these charges. As we said in a press statement made at the
time the Commission issued its order. The North American Co has had no occasion to question the integrity of the officials of Union Electric Co. of Missouri or the validity of its accounts.
On April 20 the Prosecuting Ator
On April 20 the Prosecuting Attorney of St. Charles County brought a of Union Electric Co، of Missouri on allegations of violation of the State corrupt practices act which were involved in the newspaper charges originally made against that company leading to the investigation by the sEC. Thi Missouri and also in the interests of The North American Co.-V. 148 p. 2135 .

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-SalesPeriod End Apr. 22--
Sales
$\$ 1,794,262$ Sales. V . $48, \mathrm{p} .244 \overline{6}$.
United Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


 Other income--Fed \& dactactions--- inax \begin{tabular}{lllll}
Minor. propr'n of profs. \& 341,805 \& $\mathbf{x 1 8 1 , 9 9 2}$ \& $\mathbf{x 1 1 5 , 3 0 5}$ <br>
\hline

 

<br>
of sub. proprn on pross. \& 2,842 \& 8,707 \& 2,030 \& 1,803 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 $x$ Does not include Federal surtax on undistributed profits. $y$ Which will
be outstanding when all exchanges for common stock of United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. have been effected. This amount includes 21,779 shares of stock issued to March 31 against subscription warrants for 4177.555 shares,
which expired on April 13 . $\mathbf{z}$ Which will be outstanding when all exchanges which expired on Aprill 13. z Which will be outstanding when all exchanges $\xrightarrow{\text { for common stock }}$

United Air Lines Transport Corp.-New DirectorJ. A. Herlihy, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, was elected a director of the company at the recent annual meeting of stockhnoldepry.
increasing membership on the board to 12. Other directors were reelected.

United Biscuit Co. of America-Bonds Called-
Goldman, sachs \& Co, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of $5 \%$
ebenture bonds, due April 1,1950 , that $\$ 150,000$ principal amount of the debenture bonds, due Aprii 1, 1950, that 8150,000 principal amount of the bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption on June 1,1939 at $105 \%$
together with interest accrued to the redemption date. The drawn bonds together with interest accrued an hit he office of the fiscal agents on June 1, 1939, after which
will be payabe
date interest thereon will cease.-V. 147 , p. 2707 .

United Gas Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cumulative non-voting preferred stock, no par value, payable June 1 to holders of record M
paid in previous quarters.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .2288$.
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
 Electric output of 8 .
United Illuminating Co.-New DirectorsIn accordance with newly adopted policy of providing outside stockAcme. Wire of New Haven; Sumner Simpson, President of Raybestos Manhat dai and wat the adjourned annual stockholders meeting held elected directors at the a
April 18.-V. 148, p. 1980 .

United Light \& Power Co.-New Director-
Angus McArthur was elected a director of the company, succeeding How, p. 2288.
United Public Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| SubsidiariesOperating revenues-.-.Oper. expenses and taxes | Period End. Mar: 31- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { os. }-1938 \\ & \$ 4,121,440 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1939-3 M \\ & 51,168,866 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 .-1938 \\ & \$ 1,118,4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $1,168,866$ 888,258 | \$1,854,769 |  | 3,285;754 |
| Net earns, from opers_ Other income (net) | $\begin{array}{r} 8280,608 \\ 3,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 263,682 \\ 3,675 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 848.181 \\ \mathbf{1 4 . 6 4 1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 835.686 \\ 20,276 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total net earn | \$284,234 | \$267,357 | \$862,823 | 8855,961 |
| General int. \& mis deductions | 3,632 | 3,116 | 12,7 | 10,45 |
| Bal. of net earnings applic to United Public Utils. Corp. | \$280,602 | \$264,241 | \$850,060 | 845,503 |
| United Pub. Utils. Corp | ,947 | 20,104 | 93,668 | 8,225 |
| Interest on funded debt: Collateral trust bonds 10-year int. scrip | 101,481 | 102,721 8.932 | 408,235 32,452 4 | $\begin{array}{r}411,066 \\ 37 \\ \hline 7585 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Miscell. income deducts. | 1,174 | 99 | 4,687 | 5,847 |
| Net income | \$147,153 | \$131,315 | 8311,019 | 8302,406 |

- N. 148 , p. 2136 .

United States \& Foreign Securities Corp.-Earnïngs3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31-1
Cash dividends received. Cas. received \& $\&$ accerved-
Int. Total income- realized profiton inProceeds of cash and seProceeds or cash and se-
curities receivable o-
Capital stock and other



| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 301,529 \\ 64,103 \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

XCr16,416
$\begin{array}{ll}11,851 & 22.176\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit for } 3 \text { mos_- } & \$ 314,284 & \$ 118,742 & \$ 427,148 & \$ 379,897\end{array}$
$x$ Proceeds of cash and

Balance Sheet March 31
Assets- $\quad .{ }^{-1939} \begin{array}{cccccc}1938 & 198 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { crued, \&c, ac- } \\ \text { securities sold but }\end{array} \quad 97,638^{\circ} 108,436$
 secur. (at cost) int.
Inv. in U.S. \& int. Securities Corp.

Total_...-.- $33,678,04133,720,289$ c 2d
d Ge
e Co
Secu
bu
but General reserve-
Common stock-
securs.
but but. purchased
Reserve $\begin{array}{r}50,000 \\ 1000,000 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ 50,00
$4,950,00$
100 eserve for taxes \& 21,185
accrued expenses
Capital surplus 84,850
 b 210,000 shares (no par) $\$ 6$ cum Tatal_..........33,678,041 $33,720,289$ div. d General reserve set up out of $\$ 5,000,000$ paid-in cash by subf Calculating the investments in the 2d pref. and common stocks of United States \& International Securities Corp., in the 2d pref. stock of
German Oredit \& Investment Corp., and in the 15,000 shares of the cor German Oredit \& Investment Corp., and in the 15,000 shares of the cor-
poration's own common stock each at the nominal value of $\$ 1$, securitiet without quoted market prices at cost of $\$ 722,812$, and all other securities on the basis of market quotations, securities and investments owned had an indicated value (which should not be construed either as the amount of approximately $\$ 30,054,806$, which was $\$ 1,935,672$ less than the above book values.
Securities include 15,000 shares of common stock of the corporation at securities include 15,000 shares of common stock of the corporation at
cost of $\$ 25$ per share. This stock is under option to the President at its Option Extended-
Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the option Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the option
granted to Ernest $\mathbf{B}$. Tracy for the purchase of 15,000 shares of common
stock of the corporation has been extended from March 1, 1939 to March 1 , stock of the corporation
1942.-V. 148, p. 1823.

United States Pipe \& Foundry Co.-Correction-Debentures Called-
All of the outstanding ( $\$ 958,000$ ) 10-year $31 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures
have been called for redemption on May 20 at 102 (not $1031 / 2$ as stated in last week's "Chronicle," page 2446) and accrued interest. Sayment will be made

United States Rubber Co.-Cited by FTC-
The Federal Trade Commission has ordered United States Rubber Co.
nd one of its subsidiaries, U. S. Tire Dealers Corp., both of New York, to discontinue price discriminations and payment of special commissions in
violation of the Robinson-Patman Act in the sale of automobile tires and
Price discriminations or special commissions were found to have bee Price discriminations or special commissions were found to have been
made or paid in the sale of United States Rubber Co. products in favor of certain mail order and chain store organizations, oil companies and other large dealers and certain users and consumers through the respondents' own retail outlets. Among the companies found to be receiving benefits
of the discriminations or special commissions were Mortgomery Ward \& of the discriminations or special commissions were Mortgomery Ward \& Supply Agency of Los Angeles, Arkanas Fuel Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., American Oil Co., Pan-American Petroleum Corp., and Tide Water Associated Oil Co. is one of the country's four largest tire manufacturers, with three principal mail order houses and retail store chains selling this company's tires under mair order houses and retail store chains selling this company's tires under and retail tire dealers and service stations throughout the United States.
Besldes U. S. Tire Dealers Corp., other operating subsidiaries are Gillette Besides U.S. Tire Dealers Corp., other operating subsidiaries are Gillette
Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis., and Samson Tire \& Rubber Corp., Los Angeles.

Oil Co., Inc. and its operating subsidiaries and affiliates; American Oil Co.; an-American the payment of such commissions were found to apply to sales made by the respondents to more than 2,800 service stations. 2 (d) of the Robinson-Patman Act prohibiting payments to customers for services or facilities furnished by or through such customers in connection with the processing, handling or sale of a commodity, unless such payments customers. customers.
Findings are that United States Rubber Products, Inc., named in the Commission's complaint as the United states rec. 31,1938 , and that United ing subsidiary. Was dissolved on or about Dec. 31,1938 , and
States Rubber Co. succeeded to its business of manufacturing and selling tires.

Statement by F. B. Davis Jr., Chairman and President of United States Rubber Co.-
We have received a copy of the Order of the Federal Trade Commission in the proceedings brought against United States Rubber Co. and U. S. Tire Dealers Corp. When the complaint was issued in January wo sance with the law. This is not always easy until the exact rules are laid down. because business in a country as big as the United States is a complicated natter. Now that the his proceeding we expect as promptration and in its relations with customers as will accomplish the intention of the Federal Trade Commission and comply with the law as interpreted by the Commission. This can be done
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., Inc--Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumu lations on the $8 \%$ prior preference stock, par $\$ 25$, pec. 23 , 1938 and 50 cents as paid on Oct. 25, 1398. Arrearages after

United States Steel Corp.-Earnings-
In reporting the earnings of the corporation for the first quarter of 1939, announcement was made by E. R. Stettinius Jr., chairman, that the directors had declared the regular quarterly din May 20 , 1939 . the preferred stock, $\begin{gathered}\text { Earnings for the quarter were } \$ 17,325,669 \text { and net income applicable } \\ \text { Ease }\end{gathered}$ to capital stock amounted the first quarter of 1938 , but are not equal to those of the last quarter
of the of 1938. While the rate of operations during the quarts, showed a slight improvement over the fourth quarter of 1938, the earnings for the quarter reflected the generally lower average level of prices realized without pro-
portionately compensating adjustments in labor and material costs. which continue at the high levels of last year. The comparative earnings results for the respective periods stated below are:
$\begin{array}{ccc}1 \text { st Quar. } & 4 \text { th Quar. } \quad \text { 1st Quar. } \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 9} & 1938 \\ \$ 17,325,669 & \$ 21,299,511 & \$ 11,334,085\end{array}$
Earnings as reported
Net income applic. to
o capital stocks,
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { depreciation, interest on bonds and } \\ \text { Federal income taxes }\end{array} \quad \$ 660,551 \quad 4,432,914$ loss $\$ 1292151$ Total net working assets of the corporation and the subsidiaries at mared with Dec. 31, 1938, were as follows:

The above net amounts are calculated on basis of including in current liabilities capital obligations due within one year of the dates shown and excluding from current assets the receivabes of reducing the net current asset position from that previously shown.
During the first quarter shipments of steel products amounted to 2,235,209 tons, compared with $2,037,144$ tons in the previous auarter, and
with $1,565,244$ tons in the first quarter of 1938 , an increase in the first quarter of 1939 of $9.7 \%$ over the previous quarter, and of $42.8 \%$ over the first quarter of 1938 . Shipments of the subsidiary companies in the first
quarter of 1939 amounted to $50.2 \%$ of capacity, and production in the quarter of 1939 amounted to $50.2 \%$ of capacity, and production in the same period was at the average rate of $51.7 \%$ of capacity.
Although the corporation's shipments during the first quarter exceeded those of the last quarter of 1938, the increase was less than the normal seasonal expectation. This is not surprising in view of the expandiag activity in the atter part of last year and thad to contend. There is satisfaction, Whowerer, in the fact that the greater tonnages shipped
steadier employment of the mills and better working schedules.
steadier employment of the mills and better working schedules.
Expenditures for construction work and plant improvements during the quarter ended March 31, 1939, were confined principally to uncompleted projects under way at the beginning of the year, and to classes of work ciency. Capital outlays for these purposes, less credit for property sold, amounted to approximately $\$ 3,600,000$. Also, about $\$ 2,230,000$ of capital obligations maturing or retirable by sinking funds have been paid, making
a total outlay on capital account in the first quarter of 1939 , of $\$ 5,830,000$. At April 1 the unexpended balances on approved appropriations for property additions and betterments, amount to approximately $\$ 19,000,000$. 3 comThe employment and payroll statistics for the first quarter of 1939 compared

## 1st quarter 1939


1939 increase- 1
n the montrer 1938--........................ dec. $4 \%$别 previous quarter

Consolidated Income Statement for 3 Months Ended March 31
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { a Total earnings } & \$ 17,325,669 & \$ 11,334,085 & \$ 45,260,205 & \$ 17,644,596 \\ \text { Deprec., deple'n, \&c-- } & 14,364,703 & 11,534,937 & 15,330,472 & 12,489,576\end{array}$ Frofit
\$2,960,966 loss $\$ 200,852$ \$29,929,733 $\$ 5,175,020$ of sundry prop disposal

| Total income_-.-.- | $\$ 2,971,197$ | $\$ 166,271$ | $\$ 29,814,733$. | $\$ 5,199,020$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subsidiary bond interest | $1,444,509$ | $1,230,060$ | $1,249,838$ | $1,219,354$ | Profit from operations c\$660,551lossc\$1292151 c\$28561533 | $\$ 3,976,304$ |
| :--- |
| 600,000 | b Special expenses..-


 a After deducting all expenses incident to operations, including ordinary repairs andition of overhead expenses of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Prop eries and Great Lakes Transportation Service, normally included in the value of the season's production of ore carried in inventories, but which because of the extreme curtailmention for surtax on undistributed profits is not so applied. c Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
d Includes regular quarterly of $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 4$ a share on account of arrear ages.

New Official-
Bengamin F. Fairless, President, announced on April 25 that G. Cook
Kimball has been elected an Executive Vice-President of this corporation with headquarters at the Chicago executive offices now established at 208 South Lasalle Street.-V. 148, p. 2447 .

Universal Consolidated Oil Co.-Dividend ReducedDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable May 20 to holders of record May 5 . This compares with $\$ 1$ stock, payabe May 20 to holders or record May 5 . This compares with \$1
paid on Dec. 20, last, this latter being the first dividend paid sinee Decem-
ber, 1936 , when $\$ 1$ per share was also distributed.-V.147, p. 3474 .

## Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-





Balance, deficit.-. $-\quad \$ 326 \quad \$ 327 \quad \$ 3,922 \quad \$ 3,934$
Note-No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid 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 $\$ 1,663,930$ for the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31,1938 . amounting to $\$ 1,6$

Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Oper. exps., incl taxes| Net oper. revenues | $\$ 362,547$ | $\$ 312,376$ |  | $\$ 4,266,159$ | $\$ 4,473,694$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other income (net) |  | 158 | 114 |  | 4,584 |  |

 Net income Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the $\begin{array}{llll}\mathbf{x} \\ \text { Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the } \\ \text { period, whether paid or unpaid } & 1,704,761 & 1,704,761\end{array}$
Balance, deficit $\$ 256,882 \quad \$ 74,409$ x Dividends a accumulated and unpatd to March 31, 1939 amounted to
87,103,171, after giving effeet to dividends of $\$ 1.162-3$ a share on 87 . pref $\$ 7,103,171$, after giving effect to and $\$ 1$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on April 1
stock
1939. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 148, p. 1981 .
Utah Ry.-Earnings-

| March- | 1939 | 1938 | 37 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$62,636 | \$55,092 | \$134,320 | \$81,834 |
| Net from railw | 6.699 | 4,529 | 34,505 | 18,681 |
| Net after rent | ef140 | def3.423 | 17,111 | 8,371 |
| Gross from railwa | 233,383 | 178,060 | 486,266 | 36 |
| Net from railwa | 49,952 | 20;094 | 129,304 | 134,375 |
| Net after rent | 22,929 | def18,879 | 56,753 | 76,176 |

Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 20 . This will be the first dividend paid since March 2, 1938 when 60 cens 1937 and proviously regula A dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 2,1937 and previously regular
guarterly dividends of 60 cents per share were paid.-V. 147, p. 1941 .

Van Sweringen Co, - New Directorate -
In a move to give better representation to all creditor interests, company New York. New board has been approved by Special Master William B
New directors include Harry B. Howells, representing interests of trustee
banks; James $C$. Logue, representing bondholders; Robert $C$. Young, banks; James C. Logue, representing bondholders; Robert Cn. Young, As result of the change, intensive sales campaign to market properties of the company, will be started in
Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Corp.-Name Changed-Issues Additional Stock
At the special meeting of stockholders held April 10, 1939, it was voted to amend the certificate of incorporation and by-laws of the corporation,
so as to change its name to Wichita River Oil Corp., which change will be so as to change its name
effected in due course.
Corporation has incre
Corporation has increased its outstanding capital stock in the hands of
the public by an additional 7,000 shar s, the consideration for which was a reduction of $\$ 61,600$ in the amount of obligation under a promissory note reduction of $\$ 61,00$ connection with purchase and development of properties
Which was issued in
in Oklahoma and $\$ 8.409$ in cash. This note on which $\$ 130,276$ was owed in Oklahoma and $\$ 8,400$ in cash. This note, on which $\$ 130,276$ was owed
at Dec 31,1937 , has now been reduced to $\$ 36,694$ which has a maturity at Dec. 31,1937 , has now been reduced to $\$ 36,694$. Which has a maturity
of April 30,1940 . The sale of these 7,000 shares increased the capital stock
in the hands of the public to 210,860 shares.-V. $148 ;$ p. 1663.

## Virginian Ry.-Earnings

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 1,955,198 & \$ 1,560,570 & \$ 1,736,250 & \$ 1,383,200 \\ \text { Net f } & \text { n railway } & 1,075,086 & 720,360 & 1,011,032 & 79,878 \\ \text { Netateer rents } & 1,029,261 & 559,606 & 868,335 & 660,036\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway_, } & 5,640,793 & 4,652,343 & 4,997,292 & 4,371,260 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 3,044,990 & 2,178,329 & 2,896,913 & 2,409,350 \\ \text { Netafter rents. } & 2,347,942 & 1,718,668 & 2,461,973 & \mathbf{2 , 0 7 1 , 5 3 9}\end{array}$

Wabash Ry:-Receivers' Reconstruction Loan and Financing The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aptil 25 approved, condi-
tionally, (1) a loan of not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ by the Reconstruction or (2) a prchase by the RFC at a price not exceeding par, of not exceeding or a purchase by the Ry. equipment-trust obligations, or (3) a loan of
$\$ 7,500,000$ of Waabsh Ry
part of an amount not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ by the RFC and a purchase part of an amount not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ by the RFC and a purchase at a price not exceeding par, of the remaining part of such amount
exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ of Wabash Ry. equipment-trust obligations. The purpose is to effect the purchase at par and accrued ingerest by either
the applicants or the Finance Corporation or by both, of all equipment the applicants or the Finance Corporation or by both, of all equipment
obligations on which the railway company appears as the primary obligor or guarantor now outstanding under the following equipment-trust agreeor guarantor now outstanding under the following equipment-trust agree-
ments: Equipment trust of $1920,6 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 755,400$; equipment trust of $1922.5 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 566,000$; equipment
trust of 1923 , series $\mathrm{C}, 51 / 2 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 402,000$ equipment trust of 1923 , series $C, 5 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 498,000$; equipmentipment trust
trust of 1924 , series D, $5 \%$ inter
of 1924 , series E. $5 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 684,000$; equipment trust of of 1924 , series $\mathrm{E}, 5 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 884,000 ;$ equipment trust of
1925, , series $\mathrm{F}, 41 / 2 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 1,395,000 ;$ equipment trust of
1927 series $\mathrm{G}, 41 / 2 \%$ interest, outstanding $\$ 1.225,000$ equipment trust
of 1929 series amount outstanding, $\$ 7,550,400$. Any sum necessary for the purchase of these obligations in excess of $\$ 7,500,000$ would be furnished by the applicants out of funds in their treasury. Of the equipment obligations
covered by the proposal, a principal amount of $\$ 1,905,400$ had matured, but remained unpaid, on Dec. 31, 1938 .
Under the proposal, the financing will be accomplished by the purchase obligations, or by a loan to the applicants by the Finance Corporation of funds to enable them to purchase all or a part of the obligations, the transac-
tion in either event to be carried out in accordance with the terms of a tion in either event to be carried out in accordance with the terms of a proposed agreement to be entered into between the applicants and the excecution of which has been approved by the court, it appars that some of the above equipment obligations are in default and that the full principal
amounts of the trusts may be declared due and payable and the equipment amounts of the trusts may be declared due and payable and the equipment sorporation through receivers' certificates securing direct loans by it to the
receivers, has a right and equity in, or lien upon, the equipment secured by all of the above equipment trusts as security for toans already made to the applicants, and that such right or lien is junior and inforior to the rights mentioned equipment trusts, although its priority with respect to certain of the debtor's mortgages, is in dispute. The Finance Corporation desires to protect such junior right, equity, or lien. It is proposed in the agreement that the Finance Corporation use or make a vailable to the applicants
or both, an amount not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ to be used in purchasing at par and accrued interest the above-mentioned equipment-trust notes and certificates. Funds made available to the applicants must be placed in a
separate account and not commingled with other funds of the applicants and separate account and not commingled with other funds of the applicants and
used only in discharging or purchasing for the account of the Finance Corporation the above-mentioned obligations. The proposed agreement further provides that such of the equipment
notes and certificates as were issued by the railway company as primary notes and certificates as were issued by the railway company as primary
obligor will be canceled upon satisfaction thereof by the applicants.
However, in order to avoid extinguishing the debt, it is contemplated by the parties to the agreement that such notes and certificates insofar as cirand by it retained uncanceled, until surrendered to the Finance Corporation cellation as in the agreement provided. Such notes and certificante for can as were
issued by issued by the trustees under the equipment-trust agreements and guaranteed by the railway company will not be canceled whether purchased by the
applicants and delivered to the Finance Corporation, or purchased directly by the Finance Corporation, but will be kept alive until the Finance Corporation shall, at its sole discretion, surrender them or the other equipment-
trust notes or certificates referred to above, to the applicants or trust notes or certificates referred to above, ta ne applicants or the proper
trustee for cancellation. However, as instalments in repayment of the funds advanced by the Finance Corporation as a loan or by purchase of the equipment certificiates or notes are paid, the Finance Corporation will surrender notes or certificates to the applicants of a principal amount equal to the
principal amounts of such repayments, the notes or certificates to be surrendered to be selected by the Finance, Corporation.
In this manner, the equipment certificates, to satisfy which funds may be furnished by the Finance Corporation in accordance with the application,
will remain secured by a first lien for not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$ of funds. Upon repayment by the applicants to the Finance Corporation of the entire amount of not exceeding $\$ 7,500,000$, all such equipment notes and cer-
tificates will have been or will be canceled and the equipment securing the tificates will have been or will be canceled and the equipment securing the subject to the liens of the underlying mortgages of the old railroad company, the lien of the refunding and general mortgage of the present railway com-
pany, and of the outstanding receivers' certificates now held by the Finance Corporation as security-for the indebtedness of the applicants to it (amounting at the present time to $\$ 16,579,583$, as will be hereinafter described) in such order of priority as the court may hereafter determine.
poration further provides that the total amount of not exceeding $\$ 7,500$. 000 requested from the Finance Corporation as a loan or to be expended by it in the purchase of equipment notes or certificates as above described, shall be repaid in semi-annual instalments of at least $\$ 500,000$ until the full
amount has been repaid. If no instalments are prepaid, the last instalment amount has been repaid. If no Instalments are prepaid, the last instalment
will become due in $71 / 2$ years. Interest will be pad to the Finance Corpora--
tion on the funds. made a vailable by it, at the rate of $21 / 6 \%$ per annum tion on the funds made available by it, at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum. Finance Corporation as security for performance by them of its terms, of all the right, title, and interest of the railway company in and to the equipment covered by the equipment-trust agreements above enumerated, subject to existing rights, titles, and equities therein or liens thereon.
The applicants state that they cannot secure the funds requested in the application herein in whole or in part from any other source on terms more
favorable than on a $31 / 2 \%$ per annum interest basis, if at all.

The following announcement was made by A. K. Atkinson, Treasurer for receivers, on April 27:
Under the terms of an order entered in the U. S. District Court at St, St Louis, Mo., the receivers were authorized and directed, subject to approval the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under the provisions of which the
RFC will use and (or) make available to the receivers funds for the purchase at par of the outstanding equipment trust obligations of Wabash Ky . Co. The IGC and the RFC have approved such retinancing, and the receivers are now in position to go forward with the acquisition of the outstanding Equipmen
Equipment trust $6 \%$ notes of 1920 - ${ }^{\text {Equipment trust } 5 \%}$ certificates of


Total_...................................171,400 $\overline{\$ 2,379,000} \xlongequal[\$ 7,550,400]{ }$ It will be in order for the holders of such obligations to present them at
the office of the Treasurer for receivers, 33 Pine St., New York, N. Y., and on and after May 1 , payment for the obligations which have matured will be made at par and accrued interest to May 1,1939 , after which date tions which have not yet matured, payment therefor will likewise be made on and after May 1, 1939, at par and accrued interest.


Wahl Co. (\& Subs.) Earnings-
Consolidated Earnings for 2 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1939

Profit from operations
Other income

| Total income | Discounts on sales |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 19,888 |



$x$ Net loss for corresponding period in 1938 was $\$ 18,542$.
Note-Included above are charges for depreciation of pets of $\$ 6,259 . \quad$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 28, 1939
Asseis--
Cash on hand \& demand dep.-.
Trade accts. \& notes receiv'le. Trade accts. \& notes rec
less trade allowances less trade allowances........ not
year)
Accts. Accts., receivable, sundry-..................... Inventories-....................... Building
Bale of Land Building
Investments,
 Pats., pat. rts., \&e., goodw....

Total.......................782,274 Liabllities-
Trade accounts payable $\$ 48,434$
13,487 Accounts payable-sundry.... misslons, \&c...
Accrued taxes Accrued taxes_-..................... 18,948
30,295
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Common stock.................... } & \mathbf{y 2}, 449,35 \\ \text { Deficit } & 939,38\end{array}$ Deficit... $\begin{array}{r}75,750 \\ 815,811 \\ 105,613 \\ 13,944 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 982,392$. y Represented by 147,784 no par shares.

Proxy Committee Seeks Election of Five New DirectorsA group of stockholders of the company have formed a proxy committee With the management, at the annual meeting May Me. stockholders received April 27 a solicitation for proxies to elect as asirectors Frank Lyons and
Rawson Lizars of the investment banking house of Rawson Lizars \& Co of Chicano, George C. Heberling of Bloomington, and John R. McGibbons
and Martin Crane of Chicago who compose the comjmittee. and Martin crane of Chicago who compose the clared it believed it essential that sepps be taken to assure changes in management. It stated that declared that from early 1924 until Dec. 31 common stock. The committee otal operating deficit of $\$ 2,822,294$. During this period Thomas Drever, Chairman of the Board or President. Directors now include: Arthur Bentley, L. W. Brigham, Thomas Drever, G. L. Floyd, Arthur B. Poole,
C. W. Priesing, Silas H. Strawn. Ward W. Wilits and J.H. Winston. The entire surplus of $\$ 2.763,000$, existing at the time the present management
took control, has been replaced by a deficit which on Dec. 31 last was more than \$951,000.0 Last dividend patid to common stockkholders was in 1924 , that although in 1935 the preferred earned over $\$ 9$ a share, no dividend was declared. but a bonus plan was inqugurated for oricers. of The compianee also deciares that during the past 15 years a portion of the company's
capital has been invested in ventures not related to the pen and pencil
usiness.
The letter to stockholders also compared the showing made in recent
eears by the company with two other teading units in the industry. Stockoiders are urged to "wigh the arguments" and decide "if this management hould not be changed."-V. 148, p. 1264
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.-Debentures Called-
All of the oustanding optional $6 \%$ convertible debentures series due 1939 have been called for redemption on June 29 at par and interest. Payment
Washington War Power Co. (\& Subs)
Washington Water Power Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1939-Month-1938 ${ }^{1031}$ 1939-12 Mos.-1938. Operating revenues-.-.-
Oper. exps., ninct taxes.

Net oper. revenues
other income (net)
Gross income.
Int. on mtge. bonds. Int. chgd, to construct'

Net income
Dividends appilicabile to preferred stock for the
Balance --148. $\mathbf{~} .1824$
Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.-Transfer Agent-
Company notified the New York Stock Exchange that The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed Transfer Agent of the 1939, and that it has terminated the appointment of The Pennsylvania Co, or Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities as Transfer Agent or such V. V 148, p. 1668

Westchester Fire Insurance Co.-To Pay Extra Div.The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the similar payments were made in éach of the nine preceding quarters.-V.148. page 601 .
Westchester Lighting Co,-Earnings-
PeriodEnd.Mar.31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938
 Sales of gas (cu. fit.) ---2000807900 1821348,700 5931742,900 5605,740000 From sales of electric
$\begin{aligned} & \text { From sales of electric } \\ & \text { From sales of gas }\end{aligned} \$ 3,147,406 \quad \$ 2,973,395 \quad \$ 11,563,328 \quad \$ 11,148,958$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From sales of gas.-.-. } & 1,934,481 & 1,822,777 & 6,670,545 & 6,414,494 \\ \text { Other oper. revenues. } & 23,932 & 24,119 & 90,418 & 42,130\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total oper. revenues } & \$ 5,105,820 & & \$ 4,820,292 & \$ 18,324,292 & \$ 17,605,582 \\ \text { Operating expenses } & 2,732,614 & 2,696,848 & 10,821,823 & 9,879,316\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Operating expenses.-- } & 2,732,614 & 2,696,848 & 10,821,823 & 9,879,316 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 294,770 & 243,319 & 1,505,389 & 1,088,799\end{array}$ Taxes (incl. prov. fo
Federal income tax). Operating income.
Non-oper. revenues -oper. rev, deduct Gross income- Int. on adys. from assoc. Miscell. int, amort of $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income.-....... } & \$ 631,146 & \$ 771,824 & \$ 1,504,883 & \$ 1,973,741 \\ \text { a Incls. maint. exps. of } & \$ 245,830 & \$ 300,781 & \$ 1,240,511 & \$ 1,102,439\end{array}$

## Western Auto Supply Co:-Earnings-

Net Months Ended March 31-

Rif

## $\xrightarrow{\text { March- }}$

Net from railway
From Jan. 1 -
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } . .-- & 3,150,465 & 2,641,038 & 3,676,909 & 2,790,028\end{array}$


Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co.-New Vice-President -
Marvin W. Smith, Manager of Engineering of the company, has been
Western Maryland Ry.-Annual Report-
Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years
Miles of rd. oper. (avge.)
No. pass.car'd earn rev.
No. pass. car'd 1 mile.-
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { No. pass. carried 1 } 1 \text { mile } \\ \text { per mile } & 5,954,231 & 5,943,548 & 5,442,046 & 4,157,700\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { No. pass. carried } \\ \text { per mile of road mile } & 14,931 & 14,904 & 13,646 & 88,346 \\ \text { Total passenger revenue- } & \$ 103,627 & \$ 97,198 & \$ 95,763 & \$ 80,697 \\ \text { Av.rev rec.freach pass. } & 51.598 \text { cts. } & 47.973 \text { cts. } & 52.799 \text { cts. } & 55.427 \mathrm{cts} .\end{array}$


 Maintenance of way \& structu -

General-ansportation for investment (Cr.)-

| $\$ 17,626,269$ | $\$ 16,298,270$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 2,316,881$ | $\$ 2,151,631$ |
| $3,708,120$ | $3,292,741$ |  |
| 473,203 | 440,427 |  |
| $4,473,709$ | $3,972,511$ |  |
| 64,343 | 58,672 |  |
| 555,007 | 556,928 |  |
| 12,843 | 8,865 |  |

Total operating expenses.......... | $9,272,622$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 11,578,422$ |
| $\$ 10,464,047$ | Net operating revenue $\qquad$ - \$4,353,042 Operating income-

Net rental of eqpt. \& joint facil. (Cr.)

$\qquad$ Net income-2-------
Bal. transferred to profit \& loss_..- \$455,461 8.


[^6]|  |  |  | $35$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ain |  |  |  |  |
| aint. of equ |  |  |  |  |
| raffic expenses |  |  |  |  |
| ransportatio |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell oper |  |  |  |  |
| General expenses |  |  |  |  |
| Transpt. for inve | 23 |  |  |  |
| t |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,293,606 \\ 225,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income Equipment rents Joint facility rents (net)- <br> Net ry. oper. income Other income |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,068,606 \\ C r 68,901 \\ D r 39,213 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Cr} 93,404 \\ & \text { Dr } 40.561 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross income Fixed charges |  |  | $\$ 1,117,777$$\mathbf{8 2 9 , 3 2 3}$ | 8846,99824,45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net,income.......- \$104,574 |  | \$14,70 | \$288,454 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Gross earnings (est)
Weymouth Light \& Power Co.-To Pay 75-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, payable April 28 to holders of record April 20 . A dividend of 63 cents per share was paid on Jan. 31, last.-V. 145, p. 627.
Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings-



 Net after rents-

Winchendon Electric Light \& Power Co.-Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the capita
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 28 to holders of record April 20 . Similar payment was made on Jan. 31, last, and compares with \$2 paid on Dec. 28 1933; \$1, on July 29, 1938; \$2 on Apri
Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings-

(L. A:) Young Spring \& Wire Corp.-New Director-
F. J. Beckley, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the corporation, was elected a director, replacing Grant L. Cook, the company's attorney,-V
147, p. 3176 .
(William) Wrigley Jr. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Expenses_-... Depreciation.---Federal taxes (est.)
Net profit.-...--
Shares cap. stock out standing (no par) out $\begin{array}{llllll}x \text { Ings per share...-- } & \mathbf{1 , 9 5 9 , 4 6 7} & \mathbf{\$ 1 . 1 2} & \mathbf{1 , 9 5 9 , 4 6 7} & \mathbf{1 , 9 5 9 , 4 6 7} & \mathbf{1 , 9 5 9 , 4 6 7} \\ \mathbf{\$ 7 . 9 0} & & \mathbf{\$ 0 . 7 8}\end{array}$ Note-No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits Note-No provisi
-V .148 , p. 1982.
Quar. End. Mar.31-
e Net earnings.
e Net earnings..........-
Net income.--------Dividends Deficit_--ut. (par $\$ 2 \overline{5}$ )
Shs. com, ournings per share
Ear
$\qquad$ 1936
$\$ 271.233$
100 $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 0.01 & \$ 0.01 & \$ 0.80\end{array}$ 1937 and $\$ 20,772$ in 1936. x Estimated by Editor. $\$$ V. 148, p. $\$ 825$. 109 in

Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Profit from oper
Prov. for debrec'n--.-.-
Net profit--
x Including company's proportion of net profits or lossen $\$ 388,753-\$ 791,0 \overline{42}$ and controll

## 7 he Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

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

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, April 28, 1939
Coffee-On the 22d inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 35 lots. The old Rio contract was off 1 to 4 points at the close on sales of only four lots. There was nothing done in the new Rio contracts. The firmness of the Santos contract was attributed largely to week-end covering. Brazilian exchange was higher. After Friday's holiday, the first change noted was an increase of 30 reis in the open rate to 18.980. The Havre futures market was unchanged to $1 / 4$ franc higher, with trading reported quiet. On the 24 th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower, with transactions totaling 55 lots, of which 21 lots were switches. The old Rio contracts were 6 points lower to 1 point higher, with sales totaling eight lots, of which 7 lots were in May. The new Rio contract on 10 lots closed 1 point lower. The chief factor operating against values in the futures market today, was May liquidation which forced prices off a bit. Trade and commission houses were on both sides of the market. Brazilian exchange was without any real significance. While the official rate was unchanged, the open rate improved 20 reis to 18.93 milreis to the dollar. Havre closed 1 to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ franes lower. On the 25 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 46 lots. Rio (old) contracts were 2 points lower to 1 point higher, with sales of seven lots. There was no business reported in the Rio new, which ended nominally 2 points lower. The free dollar rate today showed an improvement of 180 reis to 18.750. The official rate was unchanged. Havre closed 1 to $11 / 2$ francs higher. On the local Exchange more than half the trading today represented May liquidation in advance of first notice day tomorrow (Wednesday). In the Santos contract 20 of the 46 lots were in May and all of the Rio sales were in that month. On the $26 t h$ inst. futures closed 3 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 46 lots. The old Rio contracts closed 1 point down to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 39 lots. There were only two contracts traded in the new Rio contract, with prices in this division showing net losses of 3 to 4 points. Short covering in the May Santos position lent strength to the entire coffee list. Only one May notice was issued. After opening 3 to 6 points higher, the market during early afternoon was holding gains of 4 points, with September at 5.88c. Rio contracts were 2 points lower to 4 points higher, with May at 4.03c. as five May notices were issued. Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ francs lower. In Brazil spot Rio No. 7s were off 100 reis and the free market quotation on the milreis was 50 reis weaker at 18.8 to the dollar. Actuals were steady but quiet. Mild coffees were firm.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 8 to 5 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 18 lots. The re-
covery in coffee futures continued despite an easier milreis rate, the rise being led by covering in the spot Santos month. Trading was limited to Santos contracts, which opened 3 to 9 points higher and later stood 5 to 7 points higher, with March at $6.02 \mathrm{c} .$, up 5 points. Two transferable notices were stopped promptly. Havre futures gains of $3 / 4$ to 2 francs were registered. Mild coffees continued firm, with Manizales quoted at $113 / 4$ to $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged. Today futures closed 2 points up to 2 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 273 lots. No business in the Rio contracts. Trading in coffee futures was quiet and iimited to the Santos contract. That division opened 2 to 6 points higher, but later stood 2 higher to 2 points lower, with March at 6c., later stood 2 higher to 2 points lower, with March at 6c., up 2 points. One Santos notice was issued. Havre futures
were $13 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ franes higher. In Brazil the free market quotation on the milreis. was 50 reis better at 18.85 to the dollar. Mild coffees continued firm. Cost and freight orders from Brazil were unchanged from last night, when the spot price on soft Santos 4 a advanced 100 reis.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
May-............................5.80 December 5.95
6.00

Cocoa-On the 22 d inst. futures closed 2 points off to unchanged. The opening range was 1 to 3 points net lower. Transactions for the short session totaled 275 lots, equal to 3,685 tons. London actuals were $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. off while the Terminal Cocoa Market was unchanged to 3d. lower, with transactions totaling only 130 tons. There was some Wall Street liquidatotaling only 130 tons. Thrre was some wall Street liquida-
tion in the May d 3 livery, and considerable switching from tion in the May dslivery, and considerable switching from
that month into forward positions. Local closing: May, 4.20; July, 4.32; Sept., 4.42; Oct., 4.47; Dec., 4.57; Jan., 4.62; March, 4:71. On the 24th inst. futures closed 6 to 4 points net lower. As in most other commodity markets, May liquidation was an outstanding feature on the local cocoa exchange, the selling of this delivery coming principally from Wall Streat interests. The opening range was 2 to 5 points net lower, 53 lots changing hands as the session started. Transactions for the day totaled 797 lots, equivalent to Transactions for the day totaled 797 lots, equivalent to
10,680 tons. London actuals were $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 3 d. lower, while the Terminal Cocoa Market was 3d. to 6d. down, with 700 tons sold. Heavy swapping for actual cocoa was witnessed on the local exchange today. One large manufacturer swapped 269 May futures for physicals, while dealer interests swapped 75 July and 20 September options. Local closing: May, 4.15; July, 4.27; Sept., 4.38; Oct., 4.42; Dec., 4.53; Jan., 4.57. On the 25th inst.futures closed 1 to 4 points net higher. The opening range was 3 points lower to 1 point up. Trading was quite heavy, with transactions totaling 1,192 lots, equal to 15,973 tons.' May liquidation continued a feature, with Wall Street and dealer interests conspicuous a feature, with this movement. There was a heavy amount of switching in this movement. There was a heavy amount of switching was reported as swapping 79 lots of July and 34 lots of May for the actual commodity. Tomorrow will be first notice day for May contracts. London actuals were unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
off, while the Terminal Cocoa Market ruled unchanged to 3d, while the Terminal Cocoa Market ruled unchanged to 2,360 tons sold. Local closing: May, 4.16 3d. up, with 2,360 tons sold. Local closing: May, 4.16; July, 4.30; Sept. 4.41; Oct., 4.43; Dee., 4.56; Jan., 4.61;
March, 4.70. On the 26th inst. futures closed 3 to 6 points net higher. Transactions totaled 976 lots. Trading in cocoa futures continued heavy with the market making a further recovery. During early afternoon prices were 2 to 5 point higher with May selling at 4.19c., up 2 points. Eighty-four transferable notices of delivery on May wers issued, but they wera promptly stopped. Switching out of May into forward positions continued. The size of the May cocoa position has been a source of surprise; no one had thought it as large as it has proved to be. A feature of today's trading was the fresh Wall Street speculative buying interest evinced. Warehresh wacks increased 11,100 bags. They now total 1,328 , house stocks increased 11,100 bags. They now total 1,328 ,837 bags compared with 635,822 bags a year ago.
closing: May, 4.20 ; July, 4.36 ; Sept., 4.46 ; Dec., 4.61 ; Jan., closing: May, 4.20
4.66; March, 4.76.
On the 27 th inst futures closed 5 to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled 198 lots. Circulation of a few May notices upset the cocoa market when no one seemed to want to stop them. Before circulation halted May had dropped 7 points to 4.13 c . Other positions were lower in sympathy Trading was otherwise without feature. Only 125 lots changed hands to early afternoon. The London market was steady. Warehouse stocks increased 300 bags. They now total $1,329,193$ bags, compared with 634,913 bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 4.15; July, 4.31; Sept., 4.42; Oct., 4.47; Dec., 4.57; Mar., 4.72. Today futures closed 12 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 77 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was exceedingly dull, with only 25 lots done to eariy afternoon. There was a little liquidation in May, although no notices were issued. The London market was barely teady. These prices were 1 to 3 points lower this afternoon Warehouse stocks increased 6800 bacs. They now tota 1,334957 bars, compared with 637,445 bags a year ago. Brazil cabled the New York Cocoa Exchange that Germany Brazil cabled the New York Cocoa Exchange that Germany
was buying cocoa in the Bahia market and was paying the was buying cocoa in the Bahia market and was paying the
equivalent of 4.70 c. f.o.b. New York for the cocoa, probably equivalent of 4.70c. f.o.b. New York for the cocoa, probably giving compensation marks in payment. Local closing: May, 4.77'.

Sugar-On the 22 d inst. futures closed 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 110 lots. At one time the market registered gains of 2 to 3 points. These gains were attributed to the report that action on a Cuban duty reduc tion might be expected soon. There was considerable liquidation in the May delivery, and some switching from this contract to forward months in advance of first notice day. The raw market was quiet, most buyers being away for the weekend. For May-Jung shipment Philippines were offered at $2.93 \mathrm{c} .$, while Cubas were offered at 2.05 c . A purchase of Cubas was effected late on Friday at 2.04e., cost and freight. Cubas was effected late on Friday at 2.04c., cost and freight. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ points higher to $1 / 2$ point
lower on sales of 41 lots. Raws in London were unchanged lower on sales of 41 lots. Raws in London were unchanged
at 7 s . 3d. and futures closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. at 7 s . 3 d . and futures closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher.
On the 24 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off. Trading was very light, sales totaling only 101 lots, of which 20 lots were in May at 1.97e. and 1.98c., 30 in July at 2.02c. and 43 in September at 2.06c. It was first notice day for May, but no notices were issued. The outside market' was quiet. With refiners expecting an early change in the Cuban duty, they were not interested in the raw offerings. Meanduty, they were not interested in the raw offerings. Meanwhile they were pushing out sugar in modest volume against
4.40 c . contracts which expire at the close on Thursday. In the raw sugar market refiners showed no interest in offerings today. Asking prices were unchanged with Philippines held at 2.93 c . to 2.95 c . and a limited amount of Puerto Ricos at 2.95 c . Cubas for May shipment were offered at 2.05e. and for June and July shipment at 2.08 c . The world sugar contracts closed $21 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ point higher, with transactions totaling 170 lots. In London raws continued firm. Parcel quantities at 7 s . 3d., equal to 1.34 c . f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 17 s . London futures wer9 $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off. The opening range was unchanged to 1 point higher in the domestic futures market. Transactions totaled 155 lots. The market ruled fairly firm in today's session until announcement by Great Western that 4.20 c . beet contracts, which expire on April 27, would be redated. That of cours took the edge off the refined market, and in turn spoiled prospects for an advance in the raw sugar market. Refiners were showing slight interest in raw offerings today and the tone of the market, reflecting futures, was a shada easier. In the heaviest trading since last September, world sugar contracts heaviest trading since last september, world sugar contracts advancing 2 to $31 / 2$ points, this market moved into new high
ground for the saason. Short covering and new speculative buying were largely responsible for the firmness in values. The world sugar contract closed $31 / 2$ points to 2 points net higher. Raws in London today sold at $7 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $1.351 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 17 s . 3 d . Futures there closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 d . higher. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 2 points up to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 252 lots. The world sugar contract closed 4 to $11 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 317 lots. World sugar contracts continued to spiral upward under broad buying by traders, with the result that during early afternoon the market was 3 to $51 / 2$ points net higher. Restrictions on withdrawals of refined were withdrawn. Prices also advanced in Java. In the domestic sugar market prices rose

2 to 3 points on light buying. Whil, some traders ascribed the market's strength to the rise abroad, others thought it foreshadowed news regarding the Cuban tariff. Raws were easier. Puerto Rico sold at 2.93 c ., off 2 points, and it was belioved May-June Philippines sold at 2.90 c , also off 2 points belised raw London raw sugar sold at the equivalent of $1.401 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound 1 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, closing firm.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 295 lots. The world sugar contract closed 4 points to 1 point net higher, with sales totaling 309 lots. World sugar contracts here soared to highest levels quoted since the trading in the No. 4 contract started on Jan. 1, 1937, as rumors of a squeeze in the May position were circulated. Opening advances wers $21 /$ to $51 / 2$ points, but profit taking later erased a portion of those pains but May sold at 1.49 c Notice was eive that 159 lots will bs tendered on transferable notices o that 159 lots wo delivery on May contracts tomorrow. During sarly afternoon July was selling at 1.44 c ., whilo Sept. traded at 1.28 c London was $21 / 4$ to $31 / 4$. higher, while raws there sold at the equivalent of $1.451 / 2$ c. a pound f.o. b. Cuba, the highest prica paid since 1930 when a peak of 1.72 c . was reached by the market. In the domestic trading prices worked up to yesterday's top prices. In the raw sugar market two lots of 3,000 tons each of Philippines for June shipment were sold at 2.90 p pound. Today futures closed 2 to 1 poin sot at in the domestic contract with sales totaling 35 net 1 in tha $11 / 2$ lots. The world sugar contract closed $21 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ points ne lower, with sales totaling 273 lots. The advance in the worl sugar market, which has been in progress for several weeks was halted by selling, with the result that prices fell severa points. The break began in London and axtended to the New York market. Whether selling was dus to Hitler's speech or to rumors of a meeting of the International Sugar Council did not appear immediately. World futures opened 2 to 4 points lower and this afternoon stood $1 / 2$ to 3 point lower Selling was attributed to nervous longs, while Cuban buying provided support. Although 159 notic ${ }^{2}$ were issued buying provided support. Although 159 notic 3 s were issued they were stopped promptly. It is expected that 18 additional notices will be issued next Monday. Domestic sugar futures were unchanged in dull trading. No further sales of raws were reported. The tone of the entire market was strengthened by decision of refiners to cancel all unshipped balances of refined sugar bought at 4.40 c . a pound.
Prices were as follows: points higher. Trading was very quiet for the short session, though the undertone was fairly firm with prices showing gains at one time of 2 to 5 points, most of which faded ou on some slight selling that developed towards the close. Liverpool lard futures were quite firm, closing 3d. to 6 d hiverpoo lard futures were quite firm, closing 3d. to higher. Hiog prices at Chicago were reported steady at against 10,200 head for the same day a year ago. On the 24 th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the day with prices closing at the lows of the session. Bearish news on hogs did much to influence selling. Export clearances of American lard from the Port of New York today were light and totaled only 16;87. pounds, destined for Antwerp and Hamburg. Liverpool ar futures were unchanged to 3d. higher. " Western hog marketings today were heavy and totaled 73,800 head, against 68,200 head for the same day a year ago. Prices at Chicago closed 5c. to 10 c . Iower on account of heavy hog receipts at the leading midwest markets. Sales were reported during the day at prices ranging from $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.15$. On the 25 th inst utures closed 10 to 12 points net higher. The market recovered most of the previous day's losses as a result of active covering of shorts, who in turn were influenced by the active export demand firmness in orains. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 41,200 pounds, destined for Southampton and Hamburg. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d . lower. Chicago hog prices finished fairly steady, with sales ranging from $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7$. The late top price was $\$ 7.10$. Western hog marketings were heavy and totaled 73,900 head, against 59,000 , head for the same day last year. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. The firmness in grains, a better cash demand for lard and steadier hog markets were the principal factors responsible for the firmness of lard futures. Prices advanced a maximum of 7 to 10 points from the early lows. ard exports today total 150,000 pounds, destined for London and Liverpool. England has been a very large buyer of American lard since Jan. 1. Liverpool lard futures closed 3d. to 6 d . higher per cwt. Hog prices at Chicago closed 10c. higher, sales ranging from $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.15$. Western hog marketings were moderately heavy and totaled 57,900 head, against 41,600 head for the same day a year ago.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net higher. The opening was unchanged to 2 points higher. During the afternoon session the market firmed considerably on some rather vigorous buying part of which was for short some rather Lard exports pesterday totaled 30,000 pounds, destined for Manchester, England. Liverpool lard futures closed unchanged from the previous finals. Hog prices at Chicago declined 5 c . to 10 c . today. Sales ranged from $\$ 6.50$ to
\$7.10. Western hog receipts totaled 56,000 head, against 45,700 head for the sams day a year ago. Today futures closed 8 to 3 points net higher. With grain markets firmar and prospects favorable for continued substantial exports of lard, the market held firmer throughout today's session.
Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 22.871 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family (40-50 pieces to barrel), $\$ 17.25$ per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 22$ per barrel ( 200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Quiet. Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., 13c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 12c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Looss, c.a.f.- 14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} .$, $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 10 to 12 lbs ., $121 / 2$ c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs ., $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $101 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 lbs., $97 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 23 c . Chэese: State
 Helors, Checks to Special Packs: 15 c . to $183 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO May
July--i-
September
October
Oils-Linseed oil deliveries continue better than last week. Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 8.2c. bid; tank wagons 8.2c bid, 8.4c. offer. Quotations: China wood: nearby, tanks 15.9 to 16.1 Coconut: tanks, nearby-. $031 / 8$ bid; Pacific Coast-2 $3 / 4$ bid. Corn: crude, west, tank, nearby-.057/8 bid. Olive: Denatured, drums, carlots, shipments- 82 to 83; spot 84 to 85 . Soy bean: crude, tanks, west-. $047 / 8$ to .05 ; L. C. L. N. Y. -6.7 to 6.8 . Lard: Prime, ex. winter9 c . offer. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light filtered-30c. offer. Turpentine: $301 / 4$ to $321 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins: $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 7.90$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 144 contracts. Crude, S. E. $5 \frac{5}{8}$ c. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 22 d inst. futures closed 7 points lower to 1 point higher. Trading was light, with sales totaling 1,030 tons, which included 520 tons of exchanged for physical rubber. There was some switching of May into forward positions noted also some dealer selling. The market was positions Altogether there was very little to be said for the futures or the outside markets trading little to be said for the futures or the outside markets, trading was so dull. Local closing: April, 15.72; May, 15.72; July 15.83; Sept., 15.84; Oct., 15.85; Dec., 15.87. On the 24th inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points net lower. Transactions totaied 1,580 tons, of which 130 tons were exchanged for physicals. The feature of the trading in futures was commission house liquidation in May contracts, which was not counteracted by any appreciable support. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the outside market declined $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ to $157 \%$ Several dealers in the actual market reported doing fors buinment offerings from a fair amount of factory business. Shipment offerings from the Far East proved limited and too high. Local closing April, 15.60; May, 15.60; July, 15.70;' Sept., 15.74; Dec. 15.77; March, 15.85. On the 25th inst. futures closed 8 to 16 points net higher. Transactions totaled 2,120 tons, which included 760 tons that were exchanged for physicals. Factory interests were reported active in taking the actual commodity against May and July options. Commission houses and trade interests were represented in the switching opera ions from May to the forward positions. Foreign interest one Mar. Dealers in the outside market reported they did March. Dealers in the outside market reported they did a air amount of factory business with the Akron area. Shipment offerings were limited, with most of the offerings taken by the local trade. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked seets in the actual market advanced $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 16 c . Loca closing: May, 15.70; July, 15.82; Sept., 15.89; Dec., 15.92; Jan., 15.95; March, 15.95 . On the 26 th inst. futures closed 6 points net higher to unchanged. Transactions totaled 316 ts. The rubber futures market had a steady undertone in a airly large turnover Commission houses and dealer ding 'May, furnishing the support for selling by the trade. ought May, furnishing the support for selling by the trade The turnover to early afternoon was 2,210 tons, of which 620 tons were exchanged for actuals. It was reported that actory interests in rubber had improved. May sold at 15.71 , off 1 point and Decomber at 15.94 , up 2 points during midday, and closed substantially higher for all deliveries except September, which was unchanged at the close. It was reported that factory interest in rubber had improved. In London prices were steady, unchanged to $3-32$ d. higher. Singapore also was steady. Local closing: May, 15.76; July, $1586^{\text {. Sept. } 15.89 ; ~ D e c ., ~ 15.95 ; ~ M a r c h, ~} 15.98$
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 260 lots. Trading in May dominated the rubber futures market. Early prices were 2 to 13 points lower when 90 May rubber lots, of which 32 were switches, were traded. Transferable notices for 7,000 tons to be delivered on May contracts were issued. This was the first day on which such notices could be tendered. Sales of futures up to early afternoon totaled 2,280 tons, of which 30 tons were exchanged for physicals. London was quiet at $1-16 d$. lower to $1-16 d$. higher. Singapore was dull but steady. Local closing: May, 15.76; July, 15.85; Sept., 15.91. Dec. 15.97; Jan., 15.98; Mar., 16.00. Today futures $15.91 ;$ Dec., $15.97 ;$ Jan., $15.98 ;$ Mar., 16.00. oday futures
closed 5 to 9 points, net higher. Transactions totaled 171
lots. The market opened higher with same positions selling above the 16-cent level, but following the opening the market ran into profit taking, which erased the gains. During early afternoon May stood at $15.78 \mathrm{c} .$, up 2 points, but July at 15.84 was off 1 point. Transactions to that time totaled 1,510 tons, of which 80 tons were exchanged for physicals. Tender on May notices totaled 1,620 tons, making a grand total of 8,620 tons so far. London closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Local closing: May, 15.82; July, 15.90; Dec., 16.02; Mar., 16.09.

Hides-On the 22d inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points net higher, this range covering both the new and the old contracts. Transactions totaled $2,160,000$ pounds. The old contract opened 10 points off, while the new contract opened 5 points higher to 10 points lower. Trading was relatively light, with all of the business transacted in the new contract. There was nothing of interest in the domestic spot hide market. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 8,173 to a total of 1,239,733 hides. Local closing: New contract-June, 9.85 ; Sept., 10.20; Dec., 10.53; March (1940), 10.90. Nominal closing prices for the old contract were: June, 8.95; Sept., 9.20. On the 24th inst. futures clos 3 d 22 to 26 points net decline, this range covering both contracts. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up, and for a time held fairly steady. In the later trading considerable weakness developed and prices closed at the lows of the day. There is an increasing interest reported in the domestic spot hide markets. Sales of spot hides in the Chicago market during the past week are reported at around 70,000 hides, while further trading direct with the tanning interests has been rumored. Stocks of hides in the hands of the big packers are estimated at 500,000 pieces. There was no trading reported in the old contract today, while transactions in the new contract totaled $6,520,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 982 hides to a total of $1,238,751$ hides. Local closing: New contract-June, 9.63 ; Sept., 9.95; Dec., 10.30; March (1940), 10.64. On the 9.63; Sept., 9.95; Dec., 10.30; March (1940), 10.64. On the
25th inst. futures closed 2 to 8 points net higher, this range 25th inst. futures closed 2 to 8 points net higher, this range
covering both contracts. Trading was moderately active, covering both contracts. Trading was moderately active,
with transactions totaling $5,560,000$ pounds in the new contract. No business was reported in the old contract. The new contract opened 4 to 10 points higher. The market ruled within an extremely narrow range, though the undertone was fairly firm throughout the session. No important developments were reported in the domestic spot hide market. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by th3 Exchange decreased by 2,099 hides to a total of $1,236,652$ hides. Local closing: New contract-June, 9.66; Sept., 10.01; Dec., 10.38; March (1940), 10.70. Old contractJune, 8.75; Sept., 9.00 , both nominal. On the 26th inst. futures closed 34 to 27 points net higher. Transactions totaled 246 lots. The recovery in the stock markst met with a sympathetic response in the hide futures market, with prices during early afternoon registering gains of about 19 points. Sales to that time totaled $2,440,000$ pounds, all on the new contract. Overnight sales of spot hides, March take-off, at a flat price of $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. on the Pacific Coast for stgers were reported. In the Argentine frigorifico steers sold to Europe at 10 Certificated hides in Exchange warehouses decreased 2,131 hides. The total now is $1,234,521$ hides. Local closing: New contracts-June, 9.96 ; Sept., 10.35 ; Dec., 10.68; March, 10.97.

On the 27th inst. futures closed 9 to 18 points net higher for the new contract. Raw hide futures after an irregular opening, turned steady on buying attributed to commission houses. During early afternoon September new stood at 10.37, up 2 points and December new at 10.70, also up 2 points. Sales to that time totaled $2,400,000$ pounds, all on the new contract. In the domestic spot market sales of 12,400 hides were reported. They included March light native cows at $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and April light natives cows at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ In the Argentine April frigorifico steers sold at 10c. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased by 3,394 hides to a total of $1,237,915$ hides. Local closing: New Contractst June, 10.11; Sept., 10.44; D9e. 10.83; Mar., 11.15. Today futures closed 20 to 23 points net lower for the new contract, with sales totaling 303 lots. No business reported in the old contract. Traders in hide futures followed the stock market. When securities sold ff, hide future prom 30 or more point號 000 turnover 000 pounds. Nervous longs were credited with selling Some 120,000 pounds were exchanged for physical hides. During early afternoon Juns stood at 9.80 c ., off 31 points. All trades were in the new contract. Sales in the domestic spot market totaled 12,600 hides. Light native cows, April takeoff, brought 91/2c. Local closing: June, 9.90; 'Sept. 10.24; Dec., 10.60.

Ocean Freights-The market for charters was fairly active the past week. However, some ship owners are reported to be unwilling to offer their vessels for hire pending European political developments. The coal strike is also having a detrimental effect. Charters included: Grain Booked: Fifteen loads New York to Liverpool, April, 2s. 11d. Eleven loads, Montreal to Denmark, last half May, 13c.; Copenhagen 16c., Danish outports. Charters-Grain: Gulf to United Kingdom-Continent; May 10-22, basis 3s. $11 / 2$ d. St. Lawrencs to United Kingdom-Continent, May, basis. 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to United Kingdom-Continent,

May 5-18, basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to United KingdomContinent, May-June, basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to United Kingdom-Continent May 25-June 10, basis 2s. 9d. Scrap: Gulf to Japan, May 20s. 6d. Northern range to W3st Italy, April-May. Charters-Time: 11/2 to 3 months West Indios trade, April-May, $\$ 1.50$. Round trip West Indies trade, delivery New York, May, $\$ 1.30$. Round trip East trade, delivery New York, May, ${ }^{\text {Coast South American trade, delivery West Indies, May, }}$ Coast South American trade, delivery West Indies, May,
95 c . Round trip, delivery Gulf, redelivery North of Hat95 c . Round trip, delivery Gulf, redelivery North of Hat-
teras, via Canada, May, $\$ 1.121 / 2$. Three months West teras, via Canada, May, $\$ 1.121 / 2$.
Indies trading, early May, $\$ 1.45$.
Coal-The deadlock in the bituminous coal strike continues, with no signs of a break. With the anthracite miners contract expiring at the end of tho month, many dealers and consumers are rushing to get as much supplies as they can handle. On the first of May prices at Tidewater and "on the line will advance 20c. to 15c. per ton, respectively, on nut, stove and egg, while paa coal will go 15c. per ton higher at both points. It is reported that all types of wholesale anthracite coal in the New York area is being bought up briskly: Operators here yesterday stated that they are running from 7 to 10 days behind or deliveries. Pea coal is very difficult to obtain, it is said, as the railroads are taking very of the pobuction for thair own use According to most of the production for furnished by the Association of American Railroads, figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended April 8th, have amounted to 1,563 ears, as compared with 1,238 cars during the same week in 1938, showing an increase of 325 cars, or approximately 16,250 tons.
Wool-The wool situation has brightened somewhat the past week, with markets generally reported as firmer. It is reported that dearers are finding it more difficuit to secure new wool, whether fleece or territory, at prices that would enable them to secure a profit, even if sold at tops of prevailing spot market. It is reported that wool suppies are maller than a year aco especially dealers' domestic holdmaller Predietion that, esp 1039 clip would come inoldgeneral market comparatively short of supplies, is confirmed general market comparatively short of supplies, is contirmed in part by the Government quarterly stock report which shows that total supplies of apparel wool, scoured basis, foreign and domestic, held by all parties as of April 1, was about $5 \%$ less than at the same period of 1938. The latest developments in Great Britain would seem to indicate that a large portion of British manufacturing equipment will be diverted to the production of uniforms for the conscript army, thus curtailing exports of wool to this country. The demand for war needs also promises firmer prices. This augurs well for the domes $\ddagger$ ic wool situation. Unfilled orders of woolen mills are now reported as beginning to expand. Contracts for men's wear are $150 \%$ higher than a year ago, observers state. Women's wear lines are being shown from two to three weeks earlier, at the request of chains and jobbers.

Silk-On the 24th inst, futures closed 10c. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Transactions totaled only 670 bales, of which 650 bales were done in the No. 1 contract and 20 bales in the No. 2 contract. Weakness 'was most pronounced in the nearby deliveries. The selling was not at all aggressive, but because of lack of appreciable support prices yielded readily to the slightest pressure. Futures at Yokohama ruled unchanged to 10 yen higher, while Kobe was 4 yen lower to 28 yen higher. Grade D declined 10 yen at Yokohama to 1,150 yen and eased 5 yen to 1,155 at Kobe. Spot sales in both markets totaled 500 bales, while futures totaled 7,675 bales. Local closing. No 1 contract: April, 244; June bales. Local closing: No. 1 contract: April, 2.44 ; June, contract: April, 2.37; June, 2.22; July, 2.23. On the 25th inst. futures closed 6 c . higher to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower for the No: 1 contract, while the No. 2 contract closed 4c. net higher to 2c. net lower. Transactions totaled 780 bales, with 680 bales transacted in the No. 1 contract and 100 bales in the No. 2 contract. There were 88 notices issued today. Of the total only 6 appeared on the floor and these were immediately taken by the trade. The total included 86 notices in the No. 1 contract and 2 notices in the No. 2 contract. The April option expired at noon today. Both Japanese markets were closed in observance of Memorial Day. Local closing: No. 1 contract: May, 2.39; July, 2.16; Aug., 2.05; Sept., 1.99; Oct., $1.96 \frac{1}{2}$; Nov.,. 1.941/2. Contract No. 2: June, 2.21 ; Sept., 1.95; Oct., 1.91; Dec., 1.90. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 3c. to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher for the No. 1 contract, with sales totaling 127 lots. The No. 2 contract closed 4 c . to 5 c . net higher, with sales totaling 4 lots. Profit taking gave the silk futures market an early setback of as much as 8c. a pound, but later prices rallied under Japanese and dealer buying, with the result that in early afternoon the market was 1 to 4 c . net higher, with July No. 1 at $\$ 2.17$ and September at $\$ 2$ a pound. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market declined 2c. to $\$ 2.461 / 2$. The Yokohama Bourse closed 4 to 12 yen lower, while the price of grade D silk in the outside market declined 10 yen to 1,140 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contract: June, $2.291 / 2$; July, 2.20; Aug., $2.091 / 2$; Sept., $2.031 / 2$; Oct., $2.001 / 2$; Nov., 2.00; Dec., 1.98. No. 2 contract: Oct., 1.95; Nov., 1.95; Dec., 1.94.

On the 27 inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher for the May delivery, while the balance of the list was 1c. net lower. Transactions totaled 22 lots. Prices of silk futures were
fairly steady throughout the forenoon on sales of 110 bales, all on the No. 1 contract. During early afternoon September No. 1 sold at $\$ 2.04$, up $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and October No. 1 at $\$ 2.00$, off $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The price of crack double extra silk advanced 1c. in the New York spot market to $\$ 2.471 / 2$ a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices closed 13 to 18 yen higher, while Grade D silk in the outside market advanced $121 / 2$ yen to $1,1521 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: May, 2.371\%; July, bale. Local closing. No. $1.991 \%$ Dec. 1.97 , Joday 2.19; Sept., 2.021/2; Oct., 1.9912 , Dec., $1.97 . \quad$ Today totaled 65 lots. Irregularity ruled in the raw silk trading, totaled 65 lots. Irregularity ruled in the raw silk trading, but later prices firmed up on sales of 260 bales. During early afternoon June No. 1 sold at $\$ 2.301 / 2$, up 3 c . The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced 1c. to $\$ 2.481 / 2$ a pound. The price of grade D silk in Yokohama rose $71 / 2$ yen to 1,160 yen a bale. The Japanese market will observe a holiday tomorrow. Local closing: June, 2.291/2; July, 2.19; Aug., 2.09; Sept., 2.041⁄2; Oct., 2.01; Nov., 2.00; Dec., 1.951/2.

## COTTON

Friday Night, April 28, 1939
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 12,397 bales, against 13,296 bales last week and 21,385 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, $3,243,022$ bales, against $6,885,835$ bales for the same period of 1937-38, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of 3,642,813 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | $W \epsilon d$. | Thurs: | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 323 | 158 | 88 | 142 | 77 | 7 | 795 |
| Houston-- | 151 | 927 | 1,034 | 2 |  | 1,355 | 3,549 |
| Corpus Christi_- <br> New Orleans | 805 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 385 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,596 | 744 | 410 | 404 | 5,344 |
| Mobile_- | 68 | 543 | 153 | 387 | 212 | 2 | 1,365 |
| Jacksonville |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 20 |
| Charleston | 88 | - 72 | ---- | 154 | 12 |  | 172 |
| Lake Charles, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Wilmington |  |  |  |  |  | 562 | 562 |
| Norfolk | 1 | ---- |  |  |  | 431 | 431 |
| Totals this week. | 1,436 | 2.088 | 3,871 | 1,509 | 711 | 2,782 | 12,397 |

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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receipts to } \\ A p r .28 \end{gathered}$ | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $T h i s$ Weels | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u \theta \\ 11937 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| Galveston | 795 | 938,077 | 5,407 | 1,862,941 | 505,517 | 739,657 |
| Corpuston Chin | 3,549 | $1,000,101$ 290,382 | 6,444 | 1,778, 695 | 617,042 | $\begin{array}{r}788,571 \\ \hline 4831\end{array}$ |
| Beautiont-- |  | 16,678 |  | ${ }^{11}$,522 | 31,796 | -16,761 |
| New Orleans | - | 784,928 61 61 | 29,170 | 2,052,744 | 489,659 | $\begin{array}{r}772,764 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Pensacoial- |  | 11,354 |  | 76,818 |  | 8,964 |
| Jacksonvill | 20 | 1, 1,98 |  | 12,613 | ${ }_{147,576}$ | 2.694 |
| Shavanah | 172 | 34,198 | 767 | 125,339 | 147,853 | 146,925 |
| Lake Charl | 1 | 38,760 | 41 | 788,836 | ${ }^{3}$ | -18,881 |
| Wirmingto | 562 | 12,796 | 641 | 27,435 | 15,431 | 25,999 |
| Norfolk N | 1 | 14,045 | 264 | -53,665 | ${ }^{28,282}$ | 29,924 100 |
| Boston |  |  |  |  | 1,989 | 3,680 |
| Baltimore. | 431 | 21,935 | 768 | 21,376 | 1,153 | 1,025 |

Totals_........ $12,397{ }_{3,243,022}^{45,944} \frac{1,885,835}{1,982,204}{ }_{2,703,857}$
In order that comparison may be made with other years we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H | 795 | 6.444 | ${ }_{3}^{4,607}$ | 3,132 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  | 7279 |
| New Orleans- |  | - 29,170 | 25,847 | 7,290 | ${ }_{5}$ | 27,199 |
| Mobile- | 1,365 | 1,794 | 7,094 | ${ }^{2} 1037$ | 310 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sa }}^{\text {Savannah }}$ | 172 | 767 | ${ }^{963}$ | 1,247 | 310 | 1,264 |
| Charleston- | 54 | $50 \overline{0}$ | $6{ }^{6} 5$ | 963 | 554 | 104 |
| Wilmington |  | 641 264 | 591 | 296 678 | 353 |  |
| Newport |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other | 55 | 57 | 812 | 73 | 1 | ,326 |
| al |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 37,328 bales, of which 5,819 were to Great Britain, 468 to France, 675 to Italy, 21,750 to Japan, 4,978 to China, and 3,638 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports w 3 re 65,832 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $2,964,822$ bales, against $5,080,253$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for tha week:

| Week Ended Apr. 28, 1939 | Exports to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Britain } \end{array}\right\|$ | France | $\underbrace{\text { Ger- }}_{\text {many }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston |  | 115 |  |  | 11,954 | 2,216 | 46 | 14,731 |
| ${ }_{\text {Comaston }}^{\text {Corpus }}$ Christ |  | 353 |  |  | 5,447 | 2,709 | 1,019 | ${ }^{\mathbf{9}, 528}$ |
| New Orleans. | 3.8778 | -- |  | 675 | 984 |  | 1,993 | 7,530 |
| Moblie- |  |  |  |  | 1896 | 53 | 50 | 841 1.999 |
| San Francisco.-- | 1,100 |  |  |  | 1,469 |  | 80 | 2,649 |
| Total | 5,819 | 468 |  | 675 | 21,750 | 4,978 | 3,638 | 37,328 |
| Total | ${ }^{6.881}$ | 6.279 | 14,409 | 5,103 | 19.402 | 2,615 | 11,143 | 65,832 |
| Total 1937 | $10.31{ }^{0}$ | 4.903 . | 12.54.5 | 5.557 | 62.111 |  | 12.75 ? | 108.184 |



NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the
above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason belng that virtually above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason belng that virtually
all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes over and and it is impossible to give all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes over and and it is impossible to give
returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs 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 awe are recelving regarding the mandter, we wili say that, for the month of March the exports to the Dominion the present season
have been 11,246 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season have been 1,246 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season
the exports were 21,966 bales. For the seven months ended March 31, 1939, there were 124,090 bales exported as against 183,831 bales for the elght months of 1937-38.
In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| $\text { Apr. } 28 \text { at- }$ | On Shipboard Not Cleated for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | Geimany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galvesto | 800 |  |  |  |  | 8,800 | 497,717 |
| Houston | 2,350 | . 173 | + 802 | 11,581 | $\begin{array}{r} 279 \\ 1.573 \end{array}$ | 15,185 | 601,857 |
| New Orlea | 1,700 | 1,496 | 2,858 | 1,594 | 1,573 | 9,221 | 480,438 147,853 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  | 154 | 154 | 33,915 |
| Mobile | 455 | 39 |  | 1,503 |  | 1,997 | 50.280 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,282 107,505 |
| Total 1939 | 5,305 | 1,708 | 3,760 | 20,578 | 4,006 | 35,357 | 1,946,8 |
| Total 1938 | 8,816 | 5,509 | 4.834 | 36,521 | 4,175 | 59,855 | 2,644,002 |
| Total 1937 | 18,200 | 5,586 | 7,824 | 43,619 | 5,335 | 80,564 | 1,467,785 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week continues moderately active, with the markets displaying heaviness during most of the week. The uncertainty and confusion regarding legislation at Washington, and the feeling that the situation will become more confused as time goes on, accounts for the lack of real aggressive trading. The political situation abroad and the coal strike of course are having their adverse influence.

On the 22 d inst. prices closed 3 to 9 points net highor, with th $\boldsymbol{t}$ exception of the May delivery, which closed with a loss of 4 points. Additional May liquidation and covering in later months caused irregular price changes in the cotton futures markat today, Offerings of May were rather liberal from foreign sources, especially Bombay: Opening prices were 3 points lower to 4 points higher. October established a net gain of 10 points in the late trading, and was up approximately $\$ 1$ a bale from its low level of last Monday. On the other hand, May at its low of 8.12c. today was down 13 points from its high price for the movement on Wednesday. Washington news was reatureless as far as the cotton situation was concerned. At Liverpool the Washington impasss was said to be minimizing speculative interast, according to cables received in the trade. The English market was stoady on trade calling, and Bombay buying of the far distant positions. Commodity Credit Corporation reported that through April 20, $4,438,817$ bales of the 1938 crop had been pledged to the loan program. This represented an additional 13,516 bales entered by growers during the week, against 10,885 in the preceding week. Repossessions by borrowing producers for the, week amounted to 592 bales, "making 30,205 bales thus far this season. On the 24 th inst. prices closed 16 to 19 points net higher. The market showed unusual strength today, due to reports of an agreement by the Administration and cotton bloc Senators on a compromise export subsidy plan, which stimulated the most active demand in several months for cotton futures. New crop prices at ons time rose about $\$ 1.50$ a bale and about $\$ 2.50$ a bale from the recent lows. Profit-taking erased part of the gains and the market closed steady at levels substantially above the previous close. The news which accounted for the sharp rise in the domestic market had the opposite effect abroad, owing to fears of increased pressure of American cotton with a proposed subsidy of up to 2c. a pound. Liverpool was unsettled under sidy of up to 2c. a pound. Liverpool was unsettled under
general liquidation, and at one time was approximately the equivalent of 40 American points below Friday's closing levels. The Egyptian market in Alexandria established minimum prices after temporarily suspending trading follow ing an opening decline. Quotations at Bombay also eased. Senator Bankhead, sponsor of the cotton bill, predicted that the domestic price would be stabilized at around 9c. a pound. On the 25 th inst. prices closed 2 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was steady at unchanged to 6 points higher. Trading was active, but ordars were mixed and for the most
part represented liquidation. Foreign interests were on both sides of the market. Bombay sold near months, but there were some buying orders trom that source in distant deliv rries. Liverpool sold here at the narrow discounts under the English market. There were reports of hedges against foreign cotton being transferred here on the theory that if an American ex port subsidy is instituted, the United States markets would prove the most attractive hedging medium. Further news on the export subsidy program was generally lacking. It is expected that a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee will begin discussions Friday on the plan, which is undertsood to call for payment of a subsidy of up to 2c. a pound to sell American cotton in foreign markets at or below a competitiva price with foreign growths in an effort to regain lost exports. Declines of from 5 to 22 points were registered in Southern spot cotton markets, with middling quotations ranging from 8.32c. to 8.97 c . On the 26th inst. prices closed 12 to 6 points net higher. The cotton market displayed a firmer tone today in a moderate volume of business. A short time before the close, active months registered gains of 3 to 10 points over the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday prices were 2 to 8 points net higher. Showing gains of 5 to 8 points in responss to better than expected Liverpool cablos, and buying by the trade and spot interests in the May and July options, futures were moderately active on the opening Short covering and some Wall Strest absorption also was apparent. Contracts were supplied by the South, locals and brokers with Bombay affiliations. Most of the activity centered in the May, July and October positions, with the more distant deliveries quiet. Export subsidy plan rumors dominatad futures on the Liverpool Exchange. Final quotations there were 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Planting in tha eastern cotton belt made a fair to good advance rather generally, and chopping has begun in southern Georgia and South Carolina, according to the weekly weather report from Washington.

On the 27 th inst. prices closed 2 to 7 points net lower, The market developed an easier tone during early afternoon in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 1 to 5 points net lower. At noon the market was 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Futures were slightly easier on the opening, "with initial prices registering no change to a decline of 3 points from the last quotations of the preceding day. The nature of the trading today was practically similar in tone to the general run of dealings in the past few sessions. No real feature was in evidence and the turnover was moderately active. At Liverpool the trade was doubtful as to whether the American export subsidy plan would be put through, resulting in a scarcity of offerings in the futures market today. Local buying and some offtake from American interests advanced prices to final gains of 10 to 13 points.
Today prices closed 9 to 3 points net higher. The cotton market turned firmer this morning in a moderate turnover. Around midday active positions showed advances of 3 to 6 points over the closing levels of the previous day. "Futures were irregular on the opening, with initial prices 3 points above to 3 points below yesterday's last quotations. Trading was limited on the opening, with the old crop positions relatively strong. Buying in these deliveries came from trade sources and Wall Street houses, absorbing scattered offers from brokers with Bombay connections. The distant months met only limited support and showed small losses under selling by commission houses, the South and foreign interests.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Apr. 22 to Apr. $28-$ $\qquad$

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the grade, Basis Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on May 4, 1939. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculturs, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Apr. 27:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inch } \\ & \text { Inchen } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1 & \text { In. } \\ \text { Longer. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inch } \\ & \text { Inc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In-16 } \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 1 \text { inn. \& } \\ \text { Longer } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White - |  |  |  | Spotted- |  |  |  |
| Mid. Fair---- | . 62 on | . 80 on | . 948 on | Good Mid. |  | . 25 on | .37 .23 on |
| St. Good Mid.-- | . 56 on | . 88 on on | . 88 on on | Mid.---------- | . 67 off | . 530 on | . 40 off |
| St. Mid. | . 33 on | . 50 on | . 65 on | *St. Low M | 1.39 off | 1.34 ott | 1.29 off |
| Mid. | Basis | . 17 on | . 31 on | *Low Mid | 2.12 oft | 2.09 oft | off |
| St. Low | . 590 otf | . 43018 | . 32 otr | Tinged- |  |  |  |
| *St. Good Orid. | 1.02 oft | 1.97 off | 1.96 off | St. Mid | . 73 oft | . 63 oft | . 54 off |
| *Good Ord | 2.62 off | 2.58 off | 2.58 oft | * M | 1.48 oft | 1.43 oft | 1.39 off |
| Extra White |  |  |  | *St. Low M1d | 2.16 oft | 2.140 ff | 14 off |
| Good Mid. | . 50 on | . 68 on | . 82 on | *Low Mld | 2.82 off | 2.810 ft | 2.81 oft |
| St. Mid. | . 33 on | . 50 on | . 65 on | Yel. Stained |  |  |  |
| Mid. | Even | . 17 on | . 31 on | Good Mid- |  |  |  |
| St. Low M Iow Mid | . 59.30 off | 1.43 oft | .32 oft 1.19 | *St. M | $\begin{aligned} & 1.63 \text { off } \\ & 2.28 \text { off } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1.59 \text { off } \\ 2.26 \text { off } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 2.56 \\ & 2.25 \\ & \text { off } \end{aligned}$ |
| *St. Good Ord. | 2.02 otf | 1.97 oft | 1.96 oft | Good |  |  |  |
| *Good Ord | 2.62 oft | 2.58 oft | 2.58 oft | Good Mid St. Mid. *Mid. | $\begin{array}{r} .60 \text { off } \\ .81 \text { off } \\ 1.36 \text { off } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} .48 \text { off } \\ .70 \text { off } \\ 1.30 \text { off } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline .38 \text { off } \\ \text { f } \\ \text { 1.26 off } \end{array}$ |

Market and Sales at New York
The total salss 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.


New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on April 28 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \cdot A p r .22 \end{aligned}$ | Monday $\text { Apr. } 24$ | Tuesday Apr. 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wednessday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 27 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. } 28}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May(1939) Clange - | 8.12-8.15 | 8.15-8. ${ }^{\text {8. }}$ - | ${ }_{8.27}^{8.27-8.39}$ | ${ }_{8.38}^{8.31-8.38}$ | 8.36-8.42 | 8.38-8.45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Rangee }}$ Closing | 8.01n | $8.19 n$ | $8.14 n$ | $8.26 n$ | $8.23 n$ | $8.32 n$ |
| Range.. | 7.88-7.91 | 7.98-8.10 | $8.81-8.13$ | $8.02-8.15$ | $8.11-8.17$ | 8.11-8.20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cosing. | 7.55n | 7. | $7.75 n$ | $7.86 n$ | 7.79 | 7.8 |
| Sept.Range . |  | 7.95-7.95 | 7.93 |  |  |  |
| oct... ${ }_{\text {closing }}$ | $7.50 n$ | 7.95 | 7.800 | 7.91n | $84 n$ | 7.88 n |
| Range | 7.48-7.56 | 7.71-7.82 | 7.70-7.80 | 7.71-7.81 | 7.73-7.82 | 7.72-7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 7.50n | 7.68 n | $7.85 n$ | $7.76 n$ | $7.69 n$ | -7.72n |
| Range. | 7.41-7.45 | 7.60-7.76 | 7.60-7.70 | 7.60-7.71 | 7.63-7.72 |  |
| Closing | 7.45 | 7.62 | 7,60 | 7.71 | 7.64 | 7.67-7.68 |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{7.451-7.41}$ | 7.62-7.77 | $7.64 \quad 7.68$ | $7.600^{7.70}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.63 n}$. 7.71 | ${ }_{7.66 n} 7.61 .70$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Closing. }}$ | 7.48n | 7.65n | $7.59 n$ | 7.70n | $7.62 n$ | $7.65 n$ |
| Mar.- ${ }_{\text {Range - }}$ | 7.46-7.52 | 7.67-7.88 | 7.59-7.74 | 7.59-7.67 | 7.61-7 |  |
| Closing | 7.51-7.52 | 7.69 | 7.59 | $7.70 n$ | 7.61 | $7.65 n$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Range-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing, | - | - | - |  |  |  |

## $n$ Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Apr. 28, 1939, and since trading began on each option:

| option for | Ranje for Week |  | Rande Since Bepinntng of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | 8.12 | 45 | 7.81 May 31 | 9.27 July 71938 |
| June ${ }^{\text {July }} 193$ | 7.88 Apr | 8.20 |  |  |
| Aul. 19 |  |  | 7.46 Apro 111939 | 8.12 Oct. 31938 |
| Sept. 19393 | 7.93 Apr. 25 | 7.95 Apr .24 | $7.30 \mathrm{Jan}$. | 8:07 Sept. 301938 |
| Oete Nov. 193 | 7.48 Apr. 22 | 7.82 Apr .24 | ${ }_{7}^{7.26 ~ J a n t . ~} 101939$ | ${ }^{8} .01$ Oct. 241938 |
| ec. 19 |  | 7.72 Apro 27 | 7.26 Jan. 261939 | .7.75 Mar. 141939 |
| Jan. 1940 Feb. 1940 | Apr. 22 | 7.77 Apr. 24 | 7.29 Jan. 271939 | 7.77 Apr: 241939 |
| Mar. 1940 | 7. 46 A orr $2 \overline{2}$ | 7.88 Apr. 24 | 7.36 Anr. 20 - 1939 | 7.88 Apr. 241939 |

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 wè have compiled the following tablo. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.


[^7]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 add the item of exports from the United States for Friday only.



 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { India cotton afloat for Europe-- } & 114,000 & 1,866,000 & 111,000 & 1,466,000 & 1,326,000 \\ \text { American cotton afloat for Europe } & 79,000 & 161,000 & 182,000\end{array}$ | Egypt, Brazil,\&c., afl't for Europe | 79,000 | 161,000 | 19,000 | 179,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stock in Alexandria, Egypt. | 157,000 | 92,000 | 118,000 | 99,000 |


Total visible supply-..........7,971,414 $\frac{1,87}{8,795,638} \frac{11,71}{6,294,119} \frac{3,482}{6,539,849}$ Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:
American-


The above figures for 1939 show a decrease from last. week of 112,139 bales, a loss of 824,224 from 1938 , an increase of $1,677,295$ bales over 1937 and a gain of $1 ; 431,565$ bales over 1936.

At the Interior Towns the movement that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Apr. 28, 1939 |  |  |  | - Movement to Apr: 29, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receitts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks $A p r$. 28 | - Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { A pr. } \\ 2 \theta \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Weel | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am | 120 | 70,987 | 2,834 | 35,972 | 329 | 64,708 | 873 | 39,053 |
| Eufaula - |  | 12,843 |  | 8,733 |  | 12,055 |  | 8,149 |
| Montgom'y | 51 | 86,036 | 2.478 | 67,115 | 207 | 51,825 | 737 | 51,902 |
| Selma | 1 | 44,160 | 88 | 74,299 159 | 29 | 69,049 | 100 | 59,259 |
| Ark., Blythev, Forest City | 1 | 131,518 <br> 38,998 | 321 39 | 159,385 50,207 51 | 98 | $\begin{array}{r}170,624 \\ 60,135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 609 | ${ }_{92,840}$ |
| Forest City |  | 38,998 | 39 36 | 50,207 51 180 | 4 | 60,135 | 242 | 26,731 |
| Helena | 47 | 60,249 | 362 | 51,860 |  | 100,927 |  | 35,316 |
| Hope-- |  | 38,924 | 213 | 47,428 | 7 | 65,820 | 528 | 24,670 |
| Jonesboro-- |  | 19,315 | 155 | 34,607 | 2 | 36,508 | 100 | 24,359 |
| Little Rock | 326 | 104,581 | 524 | 130,274 | 196 | 145,014 | 1,336 | 90,379 |
| Newport Pine Bluff | 211 | 40,176 134,888 | 39 1,987 | - 416,003 | 551 | 46,320 | 337 | 21,692 |
| Walnut Rge |  | -48,575 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-16,257 } \\ \hline 40,925\end{array}$ | 35 | 185,231 61,956 | 1,568 104 | 68,621 32,201 |
| Ga., Albany -- |  | 13,307 | 794 | 14,661 | 145 | 17,273 | 227 | 17,019 |
| Athens -- |  | 31,563 | 335 | -35,996 | 2689 | 45,175 | 430 | 33,003 |
| Atlanta | 1,034 | 114,163 | 3,276 | 93,658 | 2,689 | 222,120 | 2,283 | 180,376 |
| Augusta | 1,203 | 118,293 | 2,559 | 138,624 | 552 | 166;636 | 3,228 | 135,023 |
| Columbu | 200 | 10,900 | 200 | 34,300 | 500 | 29,150 | 700 | 34,600 |
| Macon | 585 | 27,857 | 565 | 29,200 | 193 | 46,435 | 666 | 33,976 |
| Rom | 15 | 16,813 | 40 | 32,714 | 15 | 16,717 |  | 21,864 |
| La., Shrevep't | 102 | 85,995 | 614 | 77,558 | 21 | 147,149 | 777 | 61,625 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 592 | 131,843 | 3,172 | 47,499 | 893 | 257,938 | 3,402 | 55,517 |
| Columbus |  | 27,628 | 628 | 37,970 |  | 40,016 | 427 | 32,038 |
| Greenwood- | 519 | 198,348 | 2,525 | 81,532 | 245 | 299,624 | 1,389 | 66,978 |
| Jackson |  | 32,531 | 759 | 36,653 | 23 | 65,521 | 237 | 25,762 |
| Natchez-- |  | 7,841 | - | 16,122 | 679 | 18,829 | 790 | 10,838 |
| Vicksburg-- | 2 | 28,790 | 211 | 19,771 | 52 | 51,955 | 5 | 14,785 |
| Yazoo City |  | 45,429 | 120 | 45,964 |  | 76,028 | 888 | 28,276 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 4,002 | 159,332 | 4,092 | 3,183 | 2,920 | 177,931 | 2,920 | 4,108 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 99 | 5,45 | 63 | 1,804 | 371 | 8,135 | 149 | 3,774 |
| Oklahoma- 15 towns * | 31 | 338,525 | 981 | 270,360 | 519 | 520,471 | 2,923 |  |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 1,147 | 85,595 | 2,529 | 65,139 | 1,828 | 134,976 | 2,192 | 91,759 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 15,387 1 | 1886,946 | 29,178 | 690,885 | 20,958 | 2549,374 | 33,499 | 609,483 |
| Texas, A bilene | 3 | 21,982 | , | 12,531 | 12 | 45,978 |  | 7,561 |
| Austin..- |  | 15,469 |  | 4,662 | 9 | 17,995 | 69 | 1,461 |
| Brenham | 17 | 14,740 | 50 | 2,906 | 30 | 13,896 | 65 | 2,439 |
| Dallas | 210 | 45,478 | 340 | 40,637 | 44 | 113,903 | 475 | 35,433 |
| Paris. | 61 | 63,229 |  | 42,645 |  | 93,387 | 153 | 23,403 |
| Robstown-- |  | -6,479 | 2 | 729 |  | 15,661 | 94 | ${ }^{7} 7$ |
| San Marcos Texarkana |  | 13,306 <br> 27,529 | 242 | 2,359 <br> 354 | ${ }^{\text {a-4 }} 49$ | a7, <br> 41,839 <br> 18 | 226 | 19,206 |
| Waco | 36 | 54,455 | 9 | 22,876 | 150 | 90,596 | 22 | 13,939 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. a San Antonio.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 36,255 bales and are tonight 505,503 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 8,416 bales less than the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement
for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


* Including movement by rail to Canada

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,376 bales, against 23,066 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 331,156 bales.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended Apt. 28 | Closing Quotxtions for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thirsday | Friday |
| - Galveston | 8.41 | 8.59 | $8: 53$ | 8.6 | 8.62 |  |
| New Orl | 8.67 | 8.84 | 8.77 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 8.97 |
| Mobile | 8.20 | 8.39 | 8.32 | 8.44 | 8.41 | 8.50 |
| Norfolk | 8.81 8.85 | 8.99 9.00 | $\begin{array}{r}8.92 \\ 8.95 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {HOL. }}^{\text {H }}$ | 9.01 9.00 | 9.10 9.10 |
| Montgomer | 88.40 | 8.58 | 8.42 | 8.55 | 8.50 | 8.60 |
| Augusta | $9: 00$ | 9.19 | 8.97 | 9.09 | 9.06 | 9.15 |
| Memphis | 8.40 | 8.60 | 8.50 | 8.65 | 8.60 | 8.70 |
| Houston | 8.45 | 8.60 | 8.55 | 8.65 | 8.61 | 8.70 |
| Little Ro | 8.30 | 8.50 | 8.40 | 8.55 | 8.50 | 8.60 |
| Dort W | 8.20 | 8.39 8.39 | 8.32 | 8.44 | 8.41 |  |
| Fort Worth | 8.20 | 8.39 | 8.32 | 8.44 | 8.41 | 8.50 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Suturday } \\ \text { Apr, } 22 \end{gathered}$ | Monday <br> Apr. 24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Apr. } 26 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { Apr. } 27 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Apr. } 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | 8.29 | 8.43 | 8.42 | 8.52 | 8.49 | 8.57 |
| July. | 8.02 | 8.19 | 8.12 | 8.23-8.24 | 8.23 | 8.31-8.32 |
| August Septemb |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 7.63 | 7.84 | 7.80 | 7.89-7.90 | 7.84 | 7.90-7.91 |
| December. | 7. | 7.71 | 70 | 7.79b-7:80a | 7.7 |  |
| Jan. (1940) | 7.52b-7.53a | 7.71b-7.73a | 7.69b-7.71a | 7.78b-7.80a | 7.72b-7.73a | 7.78b |
| March | 7.60b-7.62a | 7.78b-7.79a | 7.71b-7.72a | 7.79b-7.81a | 7.70 | $7.77 b-7.78$ |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ Mal | 7.59b-7.61a | 7.77b-7.79a | 7.71b-7.73a | 7.79b-7.81a |  |  |
| Tone |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot | Quiet. | Steady |  | Quiet. |  |  |
| ptions | Steady. | Steady. | steadv. | Very stdv | Steady. | stea |

Cotton Loans of CCC Through April 20 Aggregated $\$ 203,321,150$ on $4,438,817$ Bales-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on April 21 that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through April 20, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of $\$ 203$,$321,150.25$ on $4,438,817$ bales of cotton. This includes loans of $\$ 1,373,594.72$ on 30,205 bales which have been repaid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.80 cents per pound.
Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States in which the cotton is stored are given below:

| - | Bas | State | Bales. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abama | 312,935 | New Mexico- | 39,143 |
| Arizona- | 79,559 691.355 | North Car | +22,139 |
| California | 193,822 | South Car |  |
| Georgia- | 175,040 | Tennessee | 316,649 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mississippl }}$ | 290.157 744,840 | Texas | 50 |
| Missouri | 110,278 |  |  |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that moisture is adequate at present in the lower Rio Grande Valley and some improvement has been noted in crop conditions. Due to cold weather in the lower Mississippi Valley, conditions are only poor to fair. As a whole the nights have been too cold in the greater portion of Texas and consequently the progress of cotton has been poor.

| Texas-Galveston_ | Rain Rainfall | High Thermometer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | High | ${ }_{63}{ }_{6}$ | Mean |
| Austin | dry | 88 | 48 |  |
| Austin.- | dry 1.10 | 90 | 48 | 69 |
| Brenham | dry 0.02 | 92 | 54 | 73 |
| Brownsvill | 0.02 3.50 | 86 | 50 | 66 |
| Corpus Chr | 0.06 | 84 | 64 58 | 74 |
| Dallas | $1 \quad 0.04$ | 86 | 58 | 71 |
|  | 1 dry 0.06 | 82 | 50 | 66 |
| Luling | dry 1.16 | 90 | 40 | 65 |
| Nacogdoch | 0.14 | 80 | 42 | 70 |
| ${ }_{\text {Paris }}$ | dry | 84 | 46 | 65 |
| San Antonio | 0.62 | 86 | 44 | 65 |
| Taylor. | 0.66 0.32 | 90 | 54 | 72 |
| Oklahoma-Oklaho | 0.01 | 92 | 44 | 68 |
| Arkansis-Eldorad | 0.36 | 88 | 40 | 64 |
| Fittle Rock | 0.12 | 88 | 44 | 66 |
| Pine Bluff | 0.98 1.78 | 84 | 48 | 66 |
| uisiana-Alexand | 0.29 | 86 | 46 | 65 |
| Amite New | $2 \quad 2.07$ | 87 | 48 | 68 |
| New Orlean | 4.2 .66 | 82 | 62 |  |
| Shreveport <br> Mississippi-Merid | 0.08 | 82 | 42 | 62 |
| Mississippi-Merid Vicksburg | 0.32 | 84 | 44 | 64 |
| Alabama-Mobile- | 0.22 | 82 | 50 | 66 |
| Birmingham | 1.08 | 80 | 56 | 70 |
| Montgomery | 1.86 | 86 | 38 | 62 |
| Florida-Jackson | $2 \quad 0.60$ |  | 62 | 67 |
| Miami - | 1 0.01 | 84 | 68 | 75 |
| Pensacola |  | 76 |  |  |
| Tampa | 0.40 | 86 | 62 | 68 |
| Georgia-Savannah | $2 \quad 0.30$ | 88 | 57 | 72 |
| Augústa. | 0.84 | 82 | 46 | 64 |
| Macon. | 0.32 | 8 | 58 | 70 |
| South Carolina-C | 20.18 | ${ }_{90}^{82}$ | 72 | 77 |
| Columbia | 3.0 .62 | 82 | 54 | 68 |
| North Carolina-As | 3 3 0.50 | 83 | 54 | 68 |
| Charlotte | 3 | 8 | 42 | 62 |
| Newbern | $3 \quad 0.06$ | 84 | 52 | 68 |
| Raleigh | 0.70 | 86 |  | 68 |
| Wilmingto | $2 \quad 0.16$ | 84 | 54 | 69 |
| Tennessee-Memph | 1.04 | 81 | 48 | 66 |
| Nashville | 3 - 0.54 | 84 82 | 44 | 64 |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| Week | Receipts at Ports. |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns. |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | .1938 | 1937 | 193 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| $\mathrm{Jan}_{27 .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $27$ | 43,199 | 120,588 | 61,831 | 3291,719 | 262 | 20 | $\cdots, 798$ | 119,744 | 17,573 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 35,546 | 104 | 54.826. 57820 | ${ }^{3246.532}$ | ${ }^{2598}$ | 2001 | $\mathrm{NII}^{\text {Nin }}$ | 74.203 | 10.309 |
| 17 | 25.681 | 112,608 | - 57.820 | ${ }^{32174.825}$ | 2575,2154 | ${ }_{192688}^{1952,54}$ | NII | (135.433 | 8.472 |
|  | 21,337 | 86,337 | 66,019 | 3138,203 | 2543,310 | 1880,455 | Nil | 59,413 | 19,670 |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 25.736 | 82,658 | 64,149 | 3096.851 | 2500,609 | 1810, | 11 |  |  |
| 10 | 27, 284 | ${ }^{92,683}$ | -87,954 | ${ }^{3051.323}$ | 2479.799 | 1744.860 | Nil | 71,8 | 2.043 |
| 24 | 21,973 | 47,032 | 61,190 | 2986.570 | 2431,771 | ${ }_{1622,611}^{165}$ | Nii | 17,929 | 1 |
| 31 | 19 | 44,595 | 59,427 | 2951,2 | 2397,991 | 1569,244 | Nil | 10,815 | 6,060 |
| ${ }_{7}$ | 11,788 | 51,480 | 50,142 | 290 | 2362.621 | 1503,310 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{21}^{14 .}$ | 21,385 | ${ }_{30,687}^{26,976}$ | ${ }_{40,87}^{42,68}$ |  | ${ }^{233}$ | ${ }^{1440,172}$ | N11 | 3,173 | NH |
| 28 | 12,39 | ${ }_{45,944}$ | -44,904 | ${ }_{2795,440}$ | ${ }_{2289}$ | 1322,016 | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}$ | 14,7400 | Ni1 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,392,943 bales; in 1937-38 were 8,410;924 bales and in 1936-37 were 6,216,627 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 12,397 bales, the actual movement from the plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 36,255 bales during the week.
World's Supply and Takings of Cotton-The follow:ing 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 | 1938-30 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Seas |
| Visible | 8,083,553 |  | 8.829.0 |  |
| American in sight to Ap | 108,518 | 7,858,941 | $1 \overline{136}$ | 14,052,405 |
| Bombay receipts to | 62,0 23 | 1,844,000 | 117 , | 2,005,000 |
| Other Mria ship ts to ${ }^{\text {appr }}$ | ${ }_{29,0}^{23,0}$ | 1,428,800 |  |  |
| Other supply to Apr. 26 \% | 9,000 | , 378,000 | 12.000 | - 394.000 |
| Tot | 8,315,071 | 21,825,764 | 9.141,8 | 23,101,6 |
| Visible supply Apr. 28 | 7,971,414 | 7,971,414 | 8.795,638 | 8,795;638 |
| otal takings to A |  |  | 346 |  |
|  | 237,657 |  | 107.0 | 9,961,189 4.344800 |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil. Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. <br> $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 4.753,000 bales in 1938-39 and 4,120,000 bales in 1937-38takings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern $1937-38$, of which $4,915,750$ bales and $5,841.189$ bales American. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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:

|  |  |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Bombay................. |  |  | 2,000 | 844,00 | 117,00 | 2.005,000 | 71,0 | 2,647,000 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Exports } \\ \text { From }}}{\text { n }}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Since August 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Great } \\ \text { Bruain } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cont- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Jap'n }{ }^{\prime} \\ \text { China } \end{array}\right.$ | Total | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Briain }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Contif } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { apan \& } \\ \text { China } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Bombay- |  | $\begin{gathered} 9,000 \\ 3,000 \\ 12,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,000 \\ & 37,00 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 57,000 \\ 40,000 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61,000 \\ 3 \\ 3,3,0,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 199,000 \\ & 199,000 \\ & 315,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 88,000 \\ 582,000 \\ 1174,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 0 & 1146,000 \\ 0 & 814,000 \\ 0 & 857 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $1938 \chi^{39-}$ $1937-38-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936-37- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oth. India- |  | 16,000 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 23,000 \\ & 29,000 \\ & 23 ; 000 \\ & 2, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 225,000 \\ 174,000 \\ 360,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379,000 \\ & 321,000 \\ & 546,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { co4,000} \\ & 905,000 \\ & 906,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1937-38-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936-37-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } 811-1 \\ 1138 .-39 \\ 1937-38 \\ 1936-37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,000 \\ 17,000 \\ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ | 25,000 15,000 <br> 20.000 | $\begin{aligned} & 48,000 \\ & 37,009 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 286,000 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 267,000 \\ 2078 \\ 428 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$$428.10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 578,000 \\ & 582000 \\ & 8811,000 \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 886,000 \\ 582,000 \\ 174,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

| Alexandria, Eqypt Apr. 26 | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (rant This week Since Aug. | 145.000$7,162.166$ |  | 90.000$9,137.582$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40.000 \\ 9,044,047 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Exports (bales)- | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | This Week | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| To Liverp | 7.000 | 147.127 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 154,989 \\ 147.012 \end{array}$ |  | 30 |
| To Manchester, \&c--- | 12,000 | 149,296 | 12,000 | $147,012$ | 15,000 | 182.306 |
| To Continent and Indi | 1,000 | 23,102 | 1.000 | 23.545 | 2,000 | 39,375 |
|  | 37,000 | 863.5 | 18,00 | 918,610 | 23,000 | 1021347 |

Total exports $\qquad$ $\left.\overline{37,000}|\overline{863.538}|\right|_{18,000} ^{1818,610}|\overline{23,000}| \overrightarrow{1021347}$ Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs . This statement shows that the receipts for the week en
45,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 37,000 bales.
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable toight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:


Shipping News-Shipments in detail:

GALVESTON-To Japan, Aprii 24, Kinka Maru, 4. 242; Akiura Maru, 4,085; Kimikawa Maru, 2,567; April 26, Dengmore, To China, April 24, Kinka Maru, 300 ; Akiura Maru, 499;
Kimikawa Maru, 1,267 ; April 26, Dengmore, 150 Kimika, Aa Maru, 1,267 ; April 26, Dengmore, 150
To Ghent, April 26 , Meanticutt, 227 ; Alioth, 50 .
Ko K
To H
To D

To Rotterdam, April 26 , Meanticutt, 169 .
HOUSTON-To Ghent, April 24, Meanticutt, 23
To Havre, April 24, Meanticutt, 150; Alioth, 18 , 13 , April 4 , Spaarndam,
To Rotterdam, April 24, Meanticutt, 131 ,
To Antwerp, April 24, Aioth, 50
To Enschede, April 24, Spaarndam
To Riga, April 24, Spaarndam, 100
To Tallin, April
To Japan, April
22 , Kpanka Maru, 1,666 ; Akiura Maru, 2,170 ; To Kimina April 22 , Kinka Maru, 900 ; Akiura Maru, 1 ; Kimi-


To Japan, Ap April 22 , Santa Marta, 235
To Arica, Aprí 25, Contessa, 400 .
To Valparaiso, April 25, Contessa, 700.
To Rotterdam, April 22, Edam, 100
To Rotterdam, April 22, Edam, $100 \ldots . .$.
To Trieste, April 24, Maristella, $50 .-100$.
To Copenhagen, April 21, Lazaholm, 10.
To Oslo, April 21, Lazaholm, 20-1 Lation, 18
To Gothenburg, April 21, Lazaholm, 38
To Liverpool, April 18 . West Cohas, $1,359-$
To Manchester, April 18, West Cohas, 2,134
To London, April 20 Nashaba, 385.2
To Havana, April 15, Ulua, 200 -
MOBILE-To Liverpool, April 20, Jean Lafitte, 59
To Manchester, April 20, Jean Lafitte, 243
To Japan, ( $£$ ), 1,469

To Japan, (£), Kamakura M

## Total

Cotton Freights-Cyrrent rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrow

|  | Hioh | stand- |  | $\underset{\text { Hensity }}{\text { High }}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Heght }}{\text { Density }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Stand }}^{\text {ard }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Denstit | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {ard }}$ | Trieste | ${ }_{\text {denssty }}$ | .60c | Piracus |  | ${ }^{1.000}$ |
| Miverpo | . 455 | . 60 c | Fiume | d.45c | .$^{600}$ | Salonica | .850 |  |
| Antwerd | .46c | . 610 | Barcelon |  |  | Venice ${ }^{\text {Copenhagen }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$. 56 c c | .716 |
| Havre | ${ }^{450}$ |  | Japan | * | * | Naples | d. 550 | . 60 c |
| ${ }_{\text {Rentea }}^{\text {Rotteram }}$ | d. 55 c | .60c | Bombay x | 75 | .90c | Leghorn | d.55c | ${ }^{60}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{\text {. } 56}$ | .71e | Bremen | .46c | ${ }_{\text {. } 61 \mathrm{c}}$ | Gothenburg | .56c | .71e |
| im | .61e | .76c | Ham | ${ }^{46 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |  |  |

Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port:
 Total tocks.-.......-
Total imports.--
Bmount afloat

|  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| of which American_,.-. | 132,000 | 122,000 | 116,000 | 111,00 |

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:


## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, April 28, 1939
Flour-With the grain markets showing considerable firmness the past week, the market for flour has been displaving a firmer undertone. However, consumers continue to replenish the supplies only in a moderate way. Should ren trend, consumer buyin grain prices show a stean to large-scale proportions. With increased war tension abroad, the markets are being: watched closely by the trade.

Wheat-On the 22 d inst prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was very light, with prices moving within an extremely narrow range. Opening steady in response to better than due Liverpool quotations, the market developed a firmer tone on buying through houses with eastern connections and short covering apparently induced by reports of dust storms in eastern Kansas. Partially offsetting these bullish factors, however, were reports of generally favorable weather in the domestic grain belt. Clear and warmer weather was forecast for the winter wheat belt, and the weekly report indicated neär or above normal temperatures for most of the area. Overnight rain was light, Liverpool wheat, due $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off, closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher in light trading. Rotterdam was unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Winnipeg closed unchanged to $1 / 8$ e. higher, Kansas City, $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher and Minneapolis unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. On the 24 th inst, prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone heavy. Liquidation of May wheat was again a feature. The selling of May, on which grain could be delivered a week from today, was done by dealers who do not wish to take delivery even though they might receive actual grain now quoted at premium prices compared with the futures contracts. No. 3 yellow hard wheat, for example, sold $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. over May wheat. Liverpool wheat closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. North American export sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels, including a cargo of American hard wheat sold from the Pacific Coast to Shanghai and scattered sales of Canadian wheat to Europe. Shanghai an Argentine wheat arriving in Great Britain Good quality of Argentine whe depressed Liverpool. On the and increased world shipments depressed Liverpool. On the 25 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The sharp upturn in wheat values today was based largely on the bearish weather and crop reports. Definite signs of a setback in prospects for winter wheat in some districts of the Southwest, the first really pessimistic crop news since the growing season began, gave wheat prices the sharpest upturn in weeks during today's session. July and September wheat rose as much as 11 to the best level in almost 3 months. While much as of less favorable growing conditions have been coming reports of less favorable grows for several days, today's news
more or less confirmed tradeybelief that there has been some change, though not radical in the winter wheat picture. Export business was quiet. Canadian sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels and Australia sold 300,000 bushels to China and 200,000 to the United Kingdom. Some mill buying was in evidence and a moderate flour business was reported. On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. After the wheat market established early top levels of 70 c , a
bushel for May contracts and 693 e for bushel for May contracts and $693 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for July, highest in 3 months, prices fluctuated nervously during the session. Early gains of almost a cent reflecting crop developments in the winter wheat belt-were reduced slightly before the close. Domestic export flour demand has diminished, milling interests reported. Some buying apparently represented covering of dealers who had sold short, but there were indications of new purchasing. The upturn yesterday also stimulated some mill and flour business, it was reported. Highs of 70 c . for May and $693 / 4$ for July were reached soon after the opening, and thereafter prices dipped slightly, although maintaining much of the gains. May wheat, however, was still under pressure of selling prior to the delivery date. H. C. Donovan, crop expert, said reports from the Southwest claimed wheat has deteriorated in places throughout the Oklahoma panhandle, southwestern Kansas and as far north as Goodland, all of which is in the best prospect section.
On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The entire list of wheat futures contracts sold above 70c. a bushel today, the highest since January, as the market advanced 1c, in the final hour, due to increased buying inspired by fear of more serious winter wheat deterioration. There was a good international trade, although no domestic export business could be confirmed. Short covéring and purchasing by Eastern and Southwest interests stimulated the price rally. Pit brokers said there were unconfirmed reports of the spread of crop damage northward into Nebraska. Liverpool quotations rose as much ward into Nebraska. Liverpool quotations rose as much ing of Argentine wheat. China continued to buy Australian grain, and was expected to be in the Pacific wheat and flour market for some time, but outside of this international trade was slow. Most dealings on the Chicago Board represented the evening up of accounts preparatory to the Hitler speech, although there was some profit-taking on the basis of gains of more than 1c. the past three days.
Today prices closed $11 / 8$ to $2 \% / 8$ c. net higher. The speech of Chancellor Hitler received a calm reception in the grain market today, with quiet selling predominant as traders market today, with quiet selling predominant as traders
translated into action their belief that the address was less warlike than expected. Prices sagged as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ before renewed buying appeared that almost wiped out the losses at times. Sellers operated with extreme caution because there were conflicting opinions regarding future European developments, and also because little or no moisture relief was received in the domestic Southwest and none was promised for the immediate future. Thus, it was believed, the dry weather situation causing deteriorawas believed, the dry weather situation causing deteriora-
tion in some districts of the winter wheat belt has been aggravated, although there were railroad reports of scattered rains overnight. The Liverpool market advanced' as much as $1 / 2$ c., due largely to continued good international Wheat trade with better continental demand; particularly from Spain. Open interest in wheat totaled $66,545,000$ bushels.

DAILYECLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK No, 2 red


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Corn-On the 22 d inst prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The corn market displayed an easier tone under moderate pressure on the September delivery, which declined $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at $507 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Although there was a report that Argentire harvesting to date was somewhat disappointing, Buenos Aires corn futures closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The Commodity Credit Corporation announced loans were made on $1,673,760$ bushels of corn during the week ended April 20, bringing the total Onder loan in the 1938-39 program to $226,575,386$ bushels. On the 24th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Heavy liquidation of the May delivery was the chief factor in lowering corn prices today in the futures market, and this notwithstanding the fact that No. 2 yellow corn was $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. over May corn. Many traders take on the actual wheat, and this is refs seem reluctant to substantial liquidation of the May reflected in the rather nst. prices closed $1 / 8$ c. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn was fractionally lower at times, but firmed with wheat at the close. Shipping demand was less active and Chicago handlers continued to attract fair sales from the country, with 62,000 booked to arrive in addition to further substantial quantities bought by a large elevator concern. On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Large quantities of
corn, estimated as high as $1,000,000$ bushels, are expected to be moved out of Chicago by boat and rail for the East within the next few days. Lake navigation is under way, the first boats having cleared over the week-end. Corn prices were about steady, with raceipts fairly large.
On the 27th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Corn prices showed little change, with purchasing from industries being offset by unusually large receipts, totaling farms and elevators an increased movement from country farms and elevators. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Slightly lower corn prices reflected continued liberal receipts, although much of the arrivals went direct to the elevators on previous contracts. However, purchases of corn in the country have been expanded recently and a fairly liberal delivery is expected on May contracts next week. Open interest in corn totaled 56,985,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK No. 2 yellow. $\qquad$ Sat. Mon, Tues. Wed. Thurs, Fri, DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF
 May_:



Oats-On the 22 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$, to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Oats again met buying support in the cash market. There were some reports of cold and wet weather in the Central West hindering planting and growing of the new crop. The May contract reached $31 \frac{1}{8 c}$., up $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. over the previous close and at the best level in more than a year. On the 24 th inst prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. May oats fell as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one time from its 1939 high, reflecting a sharp contraction in shipping sales and $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower spot prices. H. C. Donovan, corporation expert, said seeding has not only been seriously delayed in many sections, but some have ailed to germinate. On the 25 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone fairly steady in sympathy with the firm wheat and corn markets. May oats reached a high of $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the best in more than a year. On the 26 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light and of a routine character. with the undertone heavy.
On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was very light, with short covering the principal support to the market. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 c$. net higher. Trading was light in this grain, with prices more or less firm. There was no real feature to the trading.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO May
July
Season's High and When Made-

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May.-
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { ctober_-- } & 29 & 287 / 8 & 287 / 8 & 28 & 28 / 8 & 287 / 8 & 2833 / 4\end{array}$
Rye-On the 22 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was very light, though the undertone ruled firm during most of the session. The market seemed sensitive to the slightest demand. On the 24 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 c$. net lower. With all the other grains ruling heavy and lower, it was only natural that the rye market should register lower prices. There was some May liquidation evident, with demand coming principally from shorts. On the 25 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light and more or less routine, the market's firmer tone influenced by the upward movement in the other one inespecially wheat. On the 26 th inst. prices otosed grains, $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light and without particular feature. The undertone of the market was fairly firm throughout most of the session.

On the 27 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ net higher. Trading was relatively light, though there seemed to be considerable evening up on the part of shorts preparatory, apparently, to the Hitler speech tomorrow. Today prices closed $11 / 8$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This grain was excentionally, firm in sympathy with the strength displayed in the wheat market during the late session. With continued war tension abroad and unfavorable crop advices from important wheat areas in Europe, considerable buying was influenced here, in which shorts played a substantial part.


Closing quotations were as follows:
 Spring pat. high pr
Spring patents
Crears, irst spring


 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Buffalo, } \\ 1,032,000 \text { bushels, against } 2,971,000 \text { bushels in } & & & & \text { Cots } \\ & \text { Wheat } & \text { Corn } & \text { Rye } & \text { Barley } \\ \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushets } & \text { Bushels }\end{array}$
 Ft. Willian \& \& Pt. Arthur $45,605,000$
Other Can. $\&$ other elev- $69,608,000$


 Canadian Total April 22, 1939-204,842,000 $39,766,00020,096,000$

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week nded April 21 and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ A p r .21, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Since July 1, 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week. } \\ & \text { Apr. 21, } \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Since July 1, <br> 1937 |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bughels 69,096,000 | Bushels 49,572,000 |
| No. Amer. | 3,501,000 | 194,146,000 | 149,504,000 | 97,000 129,000 | 69,096,000 | 4,276,000 |
| Black Sea. | 1,424,000 | $80,895,000$ $70,370,000$ | 74,793;000 | 2,889,000 | 106,812,000 | 177,852,000 |
| Argentina Australia | $4,106,000$ $1,894,000$ | $70,370,000$ $82,890,000$ | ${ }_{92,685,000}$ | 2,889,00 | -12,00 | . |
| Australia - | 1,894,000 | 7,344,000 | 12,864,000 |  |  |  |
| Other | 408,000 | 29,376,000 | 22,602,000 | 507,000 | 37,117,000 | 72,748,000 |
| Total | 11.333 .000 | 465.021,000 | 406,866.000 | 3,622,000 | 228,162,000 | 304,448,000 |

CCC Loans on Corn Aggregated $\$ 129,007,296$ on 226,575,386 Bushels Through April 20-On April 21 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that, through April 20 loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate $\$ 129 ; 007$, 29563 n $226,575,386$ bushels. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { State } & \text { Amount } & \text { Bushels } & \text { State- } & \text { Amount } & \text { Bushels } \\ \text { Colorado } & \$ 22,953.09 & 44,878 & \text { Minnesota } & \$ 9.257,579.94 & 16,256,419\end{array}$




- Weather Report for the Week Ended April 26-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended April 26, follows:
At the beginning of the week an extensive disturbance over the Central States moved slowly northeastward, bringing rather general precipitaStan to most or the Atlantic States, the Lake resion, middie erains states,
tion lower Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper Ohio the lower Missouri and upper Mississippip Vaneys, and the upper Lake region, Additional rain in the Lake region and the Northeast attended
the northeastward movement of this "low" while a moderate disturbance the northeastward movement of his ood arste falls to the Atlantic areas. on the Atlantic coast brought most central and eastern districts, and much Cooler weather prevared $\begin{aligned} & \text { warmer weather in portions of the Rocky, Mountain and Plateau regions. }\end{aligned}$ The Atlantic coast disturbance moved rapidiy northeastwast. Lows over following 24 hours, bringing additional rathern Plains and the high-pressure the apea over the northern Plains were other features of the morning map of the 20 thi Cooler weather prevailed in large eastern areas, with subfrezing minima reported locally in Pennsylvania and the upperions and in the
while in much of the Rocky Mountain and Plateau region while in much of the Rocky Mis Vanteys 24 -hour plus changes of 2 degrees to as many as 22 degrees were reported.
The northeastward progress of the southern Plains low during the following 24 hours brought rather general showers to the Central upper Lake region, while increasion from the upper Mississippi Valley westward.
Considerable rain fell in the Lake region, upper Ohio Valley, and in portions of the localy and a locally heavy rain of 3.51 inches was reported st Brownsvile, Tex. The eastward progress of the Plains high brought cooler weather to east-central sections while a reaction southwestward.
noted from the Missouri Valley west ward and
Little preceipitation occurred during the remainder of the week, except for locally heavy rains in Florida, and light, scattered falls in the far West and Northeast. Temperatures were somewhat of the Plateau region Monday, but elsewhere much warmer weather prevailed
but eisewhere much warmer weather prevale ohio, central Mississippi and
The week was cooler than normal in the
Whe lower Missouri Valleys as well as in most Gulf States. It Was also slightly cool for the season in northern New Eng . Throughout the balance of the
locally in the upper Missisipipi Valley country the week was moderately warm, the plue departures ranging from 6 degrees to 9 degrees througho districts. districts.
MOst the country east of the Mississippi River was largely without
Morest freezing weather, except in the extreme Northeast and locally in Appalachain districts. The minima were below freezing in most of the Great
Plains and upper Rocky Mountain regions, but elsewhere, except in rather
Pere Plains and upper Rocky Moumtain regratures were generally well above isolezing. The lowest temperature for the week, as reported fro
frder station, was 16 degrees at Greenville, Maine, on April 25.
order station, was 16 degrees at Greenvile, AT than for several preceding Precipitation in general was thuch dierate in the Ohio Valley and por-
weeks, the amounts being mostly moderate
tions of the lower Mississippi Yalley. Substantial precipitation was noted in many parts or Fllorida and in some Guld sections as well as rather gen-
erally in the Northeast. Throughout the greater portion of the country 20,000
89,000
except locally, with a large portion of the immediate Southwest having a
practically rainless week. practically rainless week
Although the weather
in major agricultural sections latter part of the period was very favorable, and promoted rather the the drying in many places. In the Ohio Valley, the warmth promoted rapid growth of vegetation and plowing and other field operations were resumed
at the close of the week on higher ground. Much soil still remains too
wet in the trans-Mississippi Stater wet in the trans-Mississippi States, and this condition, aggravated by cool badly needed. In the Great plains area, outside work made dryness vance in the northern portions, but in some southern areas, it was too cool for crops, and dryness was unfavorable. southern areas, it was too
from the Rocky Mountains westward, outdoor operations made country from the Rocky Mountains westward, outdoor operations
excellent advance, but in some areas rain would be helpful.
Later reports on the effect of the cold weather on fruit in the Appala-
chain Mountain sections and parts of the Ohio Vall chain Mountain sections and parts of the Ohio Valley indicate that peaches were considerably damaged, but that apples were not seriously affected. coming apparent in localities of Oregon. The continued wet soil throughout central sections of the country has
delayed work, with some areas reporting that little progress had been delayed in outk, with some areas reporting that little progress had been
made However, the soil moisture will pe very beneficial, with the advent of the
warm weather at the close of the week, and additional rains in southern warm weather at the close of the week, and additional rains in southern
sections, principally in Louisiana and Florida, were very helpful sections, principally in Louisiana and Florida, were very helpful
Dryness continues unfavorable in Oklahoma, where several were reported in western parts, while it is still too dry in west-central and southwestern Texas. Warmth and moisture would be helpful in parts of the northern Great Plains, while rains are needed in parts of the Rocky
Mountains, the eastern Great Basin, and in the Pacific States. Small Grains-The warm weather the latter Pacifes.
able for winter wheat in the main portions of the belt, but rain is still needed in the Southwest. In the Ohio Valley progress and condition of winter wheat were fair to good, except on some lowlands, while locally the crop was reported as much as 12 inches high. Progress was rather
poor in the trans-Mississippi States, but it is furnishing pasturage locally
in Iowa. in Lowa.
Little change has been noted in Kansas, where the crop is nearly all proved somewhat in portions of Nebraska. parts, while condition was imin north-central and northwestern Oklahoma, as well as in trop was panhandle of Texas, but it was poor to only fair elsewhere in these States, and con-
ditions were very poor in west-central and southwestern Texas as well as extreme southwestern oklahoma, due to southwestern Texas as well as
dryness. Rain is needed in Wyoming and would be helpful in the eastern Great Basin and the NorthWest, but winter grains are doing well generally in these areas.
In the Spring Wheat Belt seeding is making good ad vance
erally, with this work well along in south Dakota. Some of the early crop is up to good stands and color in North Dakota, and the crop is sproutng well in Montana. Warmer weather would be beneficial in this area and Oat seeding has helpful in some parts.
over half of this work remains to be dony parts of Iowa, but in others rotted in the ground. Seeding is over three-fourths completeted in Illinois, tions of the Ohio valley at the high ground was resumed in of of per porcompleted in Missouri, but oats and barley were coming up to good stands In Kansas. Condition is fair to kood in Texas and Olklahoma, except in
the drier portions, especially in the former State where much has been the drier po
burned out.
Corn-Preparation for corn planting made very little advance in most permitted the resumption of plowing in eastern parts. Plowing has made airly good progress in the Great Plains, with some early hybrid corn
coming up in Kansas. In more southern portions planting made good advance, although in southern Mississippi. Valley sections the crop made only poor progress, with color and stands poor locally. In Tcxas and portions where they were only poor.

Cotton-In the eastern Cotton Belt planting made fair to good advance Carolina. In the lower Mississippi Valley progress of the crop already planted is poor to fair, with much planting and replanting remaining to In Thanting made only slow progress. was too cool for proper growth. Condition of the crop ranged from fair Valley where moisture is at present adequate in the lower Rio Grande planting remain to be done in presthern adequate. Much planting and re-

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Favorable temperatures, except too eold
$20-21$ st. Little rain, except too much locally in southeast Soil ample. Condition and progress of corn generally good. Condition of truck; some pastures need rain. Potatoes fair progress. Frost probably killed early cherries in west, but apples apparently unhurt. favored. Nights too cold for germination and growth, except last few days. More rain needed. Tobacco transplanting active. Cotton planting rapid progress, completed in south; germination of cotton rather poor; chop-Georgia-Atlanta: Unfavorably cold for truck
for pastures and truck, and rain still needed. Cond middle, especially good progress; chopping started in south. Planting corn in mide fair to good progress; chopping started in south. Planting corn in middle and
north and sone cultivated in south. Mostly favorable for potatoes, small grains, sugar cane and yams
ress of cotton rather poor; condition fair. Corn fair. Patato rains. Progharvesting in northeast. Tobacco good growth. Truck Potatoes good, diminishing. Citrus improved by recent rains; considerable new growth. Alabama-Montgomery: More rain needed in coastal areas. Cotton planting fairly active: progress of crop where up rather poor, due to cold Fruits developing nicely. Pastures good, but need rain in extreme south Setting sweet potatoes where soil moist enough.
Nights too cold for germination and plant growth. Moderate frost wark. age in north Thursday, slight in central prowth. Moderate frost dammuch replanting necessary. Progress of corn mostly poor with color, growth and stands poor in north and locally in central. Foor with color generally poor progress, but pastures good to excellent advance.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Unfavorably cold until near end; beneficial
rains in central and south. Progress of cotton only fair: much to plant and some replanting in extreme north and locally elsewhere. Progress of corn fair, except rather poor in south. Good progress planting rice; stand of early planted only fair; some fields flooded. Potatoes generally good Texas-Houston: Too cold for props Morg ain
northeast and Panhandle where soil moisture ample. Progress of winter wheat good to excellent in northeast and Panhandle, and rather poor to only Pair elsewhere: condition fair in Panhandle and northeast where where. Progress of corn only fair, but condition generally good, except in west-central and southwest where poor. Oats generally good, except
tion, except west-central and southwest. Progress of cotton condition, except west-central and southwest Progress of cotton generally
poor as nights too cold; condition generally good in middle coastal plains and fair other areas; some improvement in lower Rio Grande Valley where rainfall adequate at present, but much cotton died during long drought much planting and some replanting to be done in north where wet soi
has delayed work. Cattle fair to good condition; feeding necessary in southwest. Truck mostly
west-central and southwest
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Too cold first half, favorable warmth re-
mainder. High winds unfavorable, and drought being felt, except in moundeast and east-central; duststorms in west severg felt, except in
planting slow progress. Progress of corn fair; condition fairly good;
some replanting. Oats only fair progress and condition; some dying in
extreme south extreme southwest due to drought. Progress of winter wheat dyood in ation in southwest; condition put mostly poor, with considerable deteriorfairly in sood to rather poor elsewhere. in north-central and northwest, but but Arkansas-Little Rock: Good progress planting cotton in southwest in south elsowhere until last 2 days due to cold and wet soil. Progress fair poor to fair first part, good latter some north portions. Progress of corn planted due to unfavorable weather and flooded and cotton must be reTennesse - potatoes recovering from freeze. Transplanting tomatoes. Tennessee-Nashville: Corn planting progressing, but soil too wet in
considerable areas. Cotton planting begun in south. Progress of winter wheat good; condition very good. Potatoes, truck, and progress of winter ing. Tobacco plants about ready for setting. Peaches damaged consid-

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, April 28, 1939
Favored by somewhat more seasonal weather conditions, ratail trade during the past week made a fairly good showing, although the protracted tension in the foreign situation constituted a hindrance to further expansion, as did the scattered reduction in buying power of those parts of the populace dependent on Government relief payments. ReWorld's Fair more approach of the opening of the New York dress accessories. Departmas shown in travel apparel and dress accessories. Department store sales, the country over, for the week ended April 15, according to the Federal Reserve Board, were $20 \%$ below, the corresponding week of last year, when pre-Easter buying was at its peak. For
New York and New York and Brooklyn stores, a decline of $25.8 \%$ For reported, while Newark establishments registered a loss of .4\%.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets improved perceptibly, as both wholesalers and rotailers proceeded to replenish thair dwindling stocks of merchandise, in anticipation of an early seasonal pickup in general business. Buying of summer apparel and accessories was particularly pronounced. A feature of the week was the advance in denim prices amounting to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a yard which was believed in some quarters to be the forereunner of other price increases. Business in silk goods improved moderately, and prices showed a steadier trend, partly as a result of curtailment measures by broad silk weavers. Trading in rayon yarns was a trifle more active as hosiery manufacturers, owing to the recent price advance of raw silk, displayed more interest in rayon yarn offerings. Although operations of the weaving plants showed a further small decline, the yarn demand from that source was somewhat better maintained than heretofore.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets started the period under review in quiet fashion. Subsequently, however, a broad, though largely temporary spurt in buying developed, which, while it lasted, accounted for considerably more than "a full week's output. While the immediate cause for the buying rush was the upward trend in raw cotton prices following the announcement of the Government export subsidy plan, and the proposal for a comprehensive barter agreement with Great proposal for urgency of the purchases was in no small measure, the to the fact that supplies all around had been permitted to drop to very low levels. Chief buying emanated from bag manufacturers, although considerable orders, mostly for quick delivery, were also placed by converters, mond printers Later in the week trading again slowed converters and printers Later in the week trading again slowed down considerably,
pending a clarification of the foreign situation, and of the matter of production curtailment plans on the part of the mills. Business in fine goods continued quiet, and sales were again restricted to small fill-in lots. A better call existed for voiles, and fair-sized interest was reter call poplins and piques. Closing prices in print cloths were as ollows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 53 / 4$ to $57 / \mathrm{c}$. 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$, 51 a 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 47 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}$, , $311-16$ to 334 c .

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabries broadened perceptibly, as lessening fears of foreign competition, and a better flow of goods in distributive channels, caused clothing manufacturers to add to their commitments on the new fal ines. While suitings were most active, there prevailed nereased interest in overcoatings and topcoatings. The advent of more seasonal spring weather also resulted in a growing call for lightweight materials. "Reports from retail clothing centers made an improved showing as more favorable weather conditions tended to further release pent-up consumer demands. Business in women's wear goods profited somewhat by the introduction of the new fall collections, prices of which, in scattered instances, showed small advances but, as a rule, were little changed from those of last year Some initial purchases of the new lines were reported, but generally interest was limited to sampling activities.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens remained inactive, and transactions were confined to small fill-in lots, both in the suiting and household divisions. Reports from foreign primary centers again stressed the scarcity of orders from abroad, and the resultant curtailment in production activities. Business in burlap broadened substantially as users showed more interest in offerings, chiefly in consequence of the persistent strength in the Calcutta raw jute market. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.55 c ., heavies at 6.05 c .

## State and City Department

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## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Report on Disbursements During 1939-Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes on April 25 made public Public Works Administration disbursements for the first quarter of 1939. During this period $\$ 114,000,000$ was quarter of to cities, counties and States which had PWA advanced to cities, counties and in response to requisitions made by them and applied to loans and grants made by PWA as the Federal Government's share in the construction of projects.
To this was added an additional $\$ 140.000 .000$ by the applicants, repre-
senting their share of construction costs of $55 \%$, the major share of cost in senting their share of construction costs osponsibe the major share thing on average
each instance. Thus, $P W$ has been resp each instance. Thus, PWA has been responsibe for releasing an a verage
of nearly $820,000,000$ construction money per week for the first 13 weeks
of 1939 for non-Federal PWA project3. That the current PWA program is providing a positive stimulus to the Nation's industries and national recovery is indicated by a statement of
"Engineering News Record," dated April 13,1939 . This report says,
""Construs "Engineering News Record," dated April 13 , with an overall gain over 1938 of $22 \%$. This means a volume of $\$ 800,000,000$ of which $\$ 592,000,000$ Was pubnic work, the highest first quarter on record or pubic construc-
tion. Private awards, at $\$ 209,000,000$ were $27 \%$ below a year ago
The $\$ 254,000,000$ released for construction as a result of PWA nonThe $\$ 254,000,000$ released for construction as a result of PWA non-
Federal projects, going into employment rolls, orders for construction material and costs of transporting finished goods to construction sites, repre-
sented approximately $40 \%$ of all public works construction for the first sented approxim
quarter of 1939.

## News Items

Arkansas-Revised Survey Prepared on State Highway Fund Obligations-Because of numerous requests for an up-to-date pamphlet on Arkansas highway fund obligations', the Scherck, Richter Co..of St. Louis has revised a review it first presented in November, 1937, which is now available upon request, presenting curront information regarding revenues, service charges, retirement plan, \&c., so as to enable the reader to analyze the values.

Louisiana-Bonded Debt of State and Certain Subdivisions Discussed-A new booklet has just been published by Newman, Harris \& Co., Maritime Building, New Orleans, the fourth edition in a series deáling with the subject, furnishing essential information concerning the bonded debt of the State of Louisiana, the Louisiana State University, the Charity Hospital of Louisiana, the City of New Orleans, the Charity Hospital of Louisiana, the City of New Schoans, Beare Orleans Levee District, and the Orleans, Parish School Board.
Detailed financial information, taken from official and
Detailed financial information, taken from official and other reliable sources, presents a reliable picture of the
status of these public bodies and makes an interesting study other reliable soublic bod
status of these pur for dealers and investors.

Municipalities Using TVA Power Studied-At June 30, 1938, there were 16 towns which had been using Tennessee Valley Authority power for one year or longer. Thera were 19 cooperatives, or electric membership associations, of which 14 had been distributing TVA power for one year or longer. The table which is presented in the current issue of the "Southern Financial Review," published by the Equitable Securities Corp., gives the most important items in connection with the systems of the 16 towns on June 30; 1938. These data were taken from a report published by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Municipal Year Book for 1939 Published-This sixth issue of the "Municipal Year Book" devotes much more space to individual statistics of cities than previous issúes. For the first time the Year Book presents an entirely new statistical section covering police, fire, utility, welfare, health, library and recreation activities.
For police departments are given the number of police employees, entrance and maximum salaries of policemen, salaries of police chiers, total.
salaries, total 1938 expenditures for the department, number of police patrol cars, cities with one- and two-way radio, crime, rates, \&c. Similar information with regard to salaries and expenditures is given for fire depart-
ments and in addition the per capita fire loss for 1938 , average for five years, ments and in addition the per capita fire loss for 1938 a average for five years, of each city over 30,000 .
Another new section is one on financial data for cities over 30,000 which presents, among other items, the adjusted tax rate, direct taxes of a typical
family, and per capita net bonded debt. There is aiso a special new section on the intergovernmental tax exemption probbems, a list of sources of statistics on city activities, and a select list of standard references on
municipal administration.
ver 2,000 municipal officials and about 200 mumicipal administration. authorities aided in preparing the material in this volume. The Year Books is divided intor six general divisions: Resoume of municipal activities in each of 24 fields in 1938, general governmental data, municipal personnel, municipal finance, muncipal activities and sources of informa-
tion. For each of the 1,809 municipalities in the United States over 5,000 population, the Year Book gives a reat deal of information such a a number, salary, term and election date for city council, titles of officials elected by
the people, utilities owned, \&c. Another section of the book gives for each

in which municipal employees are unionized and to what unions they belong.
For each of the 900 cities over 10,000 the Year Book lists the names of 12 chier municipal officials.
Two Peatures which greatly increase the utility of this issue are an index
to the contents of previous issues and a thumb index which gives immediate acess to statistical tables. Book, 1939. International City Managers'
The Municipal
Association, 1313 East 60 th Street, Chicago. 1939. 586 pages. $\$ 5$. New Jersey-Hearing Called on Rail Tax Bill-A public hearing on a Senate bill which would permit railroads to pay $\$ 14,263,000$ in settlement of back taxes totaling $\$ 34$,258,000, exclusive of interest, will be held at 11 a . m. May 4 by an Aseembly committee, Speaker Herbert J. Pascoe announced on April 24. The decision to hold a hearing on the bill, which was passed by the Senate a week ago, was voted by a caucus of Republican members of the Assembly. ""This is extremely important legislation, affecting the interests of all the people of New Jersey and of transportation systems within the "State
which are vital to our economic welfare, s. Speaker Pascoe said. "It is wh the greatest importance that there be a ful and complete understanding
of all
of alt the factors involved, both the point of view of the State and of the or all the
carriers."
New York, N. Y.-First All-Municipal Housing Program Authorized-New York City soon will embark upon the nation's first housing program financed entirely by a municipality, the National Association of Housing Officials said on April 22 . The plan, involving projects which may total $\$ 10,000,000$, will be financed by a special city tax on rented business properties.
The program wis assured by an amendment to the city's administrative
code authorizing the city housing vuthority to issue bonds which, housing code authorizing the city housing a uthority to issue bonds which, housing
officials say, will be liquid ated over a period oot time by the special tax. The first project, expected to be started within two months, will be a
 Houses and Vladeck Federal Houses, in memory of the late city councilman

Hargely responsible for the development of the New York City municipal | largel |
| :---: |
| plan. |

New York, N. Y.-Estimate Board Adopts Total City Budget of $\$ 384,396,271$-The Board of Estimate on April 26 adopted the $1939-40$ budget of $\$ 684,396,271$ at a special sassion. This includes the tax levy budget and other funds, some of which are contributed by the State.
The budget on which the tax levy is based amounted to $\$ 587,518,638$
This compares with the $\$ 593,824,136$, the total of the Mayor's exe cutive This compares with the $\$ 593,824,136$, the total of the Mayors' exee uitive budget recently presented to the Board of Estimate. The tha budget as
adopted is $\$ 2.41,938$ less than the budget of iast year, which was 8589 ,-
osp
 that of last year. Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons asked to be
recorded as not voting recorded as not voting, to the City Council, which is empowered to make further cuts but is not permitted to increase the total.
Comptroller McGoldrick explained that the board had been able to reduce the executive budget by $\$ 6,000,000$. due to the fact that the collections of emergency tax arrears bad come in much better than had been
expected. $\begin{aligned} & \text { reduction of about } 830.000 \text { was made trough voluntary } \\ & \text { cuts. in the salaries of city employees, including fire and department offi- }\end{aligned}$ cials, whose compenensation ien set at a a mandatory figure
Salaries of city employees of $\$ 5,000$ up to $\$ 10,000$ will be reduced $5 \%$ Salaries of city em
above $\$ 10,00010 \%$ :
New York (State of)-Seven Year Trend of Bond Debts and Taxes in Counties Surveyed - The trend of aggregate bonded debt and general property tax for each county in New York State during the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive, is shown in a tabulation prepared by Kidder, Peabódy \& Co., New York City, from State.Tax Commission reports.
Also given for each year is the taxable real estate, per capita taxable per capita, ager ceatata goneral property tax.
Summary.firures are included for the state as a whole as well as for the Summary. figures are included for the state as a whole as well as for the
entire state excluding Neiw York State and New York City bonds. Annother tabulation shows the relative importance of cities, towns and
villages in each of the 57 counties outside New York City.
Leaislature A pproves Four-Year Terms for Senators-The Senate adopted on April 25, a concurrent resolution, already adopted by the Assembly, asking for a referendum on a proposed constitutional amendment which would extend the terms of State Senators from the present two years to four years.
The proposed amendment, originaliy introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Harry A. Reoux, Warren Gounty Republican, would amend
Section 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution. It will require a repassage by Section 2 or Article 3 of the Constitution. it whil require a repassage by In the event of adoption again next year, it will go to the polls at the gen-

New York State-Governor Urges Court Control of Mort gage Cases-Governor Lehman, in a special message to the Legislature on April 20, recommended that the courts be empowered to decide individual cases on mortgages as the best method of "tapering off" the moratorium on foreclosures first enacted in 1933 as a depression emergency measure and continued from year to year since then.
The Governor also expressed the assumption that the present moratorium would be continued for another year. When his message was read in the Governor was so late with it, as the Nunan bill to extend the moratorium until March 1, 1940, had been reported from committee yesterday. The
bill was advanced to the order of final passage today. Under the moratorium there can be no ororeclosure of a mortgage for non-payment of principal instalments where interest and taxes are paid
The Governor said that the point had been reached "where serious consideration is necessary concerning the problem or restoring normal contract
relations between mortgzee and mortgagor'; that it was obvious that the moratorium cannot be continued indefirintell,", and that it was "equally plain that it cannot be repealed out of hand without causing a great deal of hardship and distress among property owners.
The Governor said that "no injustice will be done to any owifer, since the condition precedent to any release will be a demonstration that the new
loan, whether in the full amount of the old mortgage or for part thereof, will loan, whether in the full amount of the old mortgage or for par ther eof, will
not be subject to conditions that are burdensome and impossible to carry The Governor, in his annual meessage to the Leegislature on Jan. 4, recom--mended that the moratorium be extenced, with tae modication wich
be required to pay "a certain fixied amortization" on principle. He strongly
recommended that some provision be made for a "tapering off" of the recommended
moratorium.

New York State-New Law Defines Bond Maturities for Local Units-Governor Lehman has approved the measure setting the maximum maturities on various types of bonds offered by local governments in the State, according to Albany advices. This newly enacted law is in accord with the amendment to the State constitution voted last November and which stipulated that the State Legislature fix the maturities for the various types of bonds issued by the counties, municipalities, towns and districts of New York State.
Purpose of the new law is to assure that bonds issued by the local governments will not remain outstanding after the project for which they were requires the first tunds received by the loccal governmentsgo to debt service,
it is expected to strengthen the fiscal position and credit ratings of the local governments.
The new law provides that bonds are to mature in annual instalments the first of which shall be paid not more than one year after the date of jissue, or not more than two years after the date of certificates of indebtedness or
notes issued in anticipation of the sale of such bonds, and the last of which shall mature not later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose for which the bonds are issued. In no event
is the last instalment to be more than 40 years, except as expressly authoris the last instalment to be more than, 40 years, except as expressly author-
ized and no instalment shall be more than $50 \%$ in excess of the smallest prior instalment.
Periods of probable usefulness have been determined as follows:
Water systems sordition, whether or not including buildings. land or original equipment-
50 years. tion, years.
isewer
surwer systems: For accuisition or construction, whether or not including purification or disposal plant or buildings- 20 years.
Electric light and power systems or gas plants: For acquisition or con-struction- 20 years.
Docks: Construct
Docks: Construction or acquisition- 50 years,
Rapid transit railroads: For acquisition or construction, whether or not including land-50 years.
Bridges and tuinnels, viaducts and underpasses: For construction or acquisition; if the bonds are in excess of $\$ 5,000,000,40$ years; if bonds totaildings: Ac oruisistion or construction, not included in other subdivisions of the law, as follows:
Class $A$ : Buildings b
Claass A: Buildings built of incombustible materiats-30 years. Class B: 20 years. ciass C : Buildings that are neither class A nor Class B B including any such building which is rebuilt or altered so that any addition or vertical or other extension in not fireproof or fireseresisting, as thus defined- 15 years,
Additions to buildings: 15 years. Building alterations: Installation or reconstruction of heating, lighting, ilumbing, , ventilating gelovator and power
plants and systems in class $A$ and $B$ buildings, when not in connection with the original construction of such buildingss io years.
extension, but not including furnishings or equipment, reconstruction or Parkss: 'original improvement and embellishment of parks or playgrounds,
but not including equipment- 10 years. but not incluring equipment-10 years.
ment is sand-5 years more durable coction or reconstruction; if pave
 ings. or improvements in connection therewith, or for any part thereof-
30 years. Land acquisition: Acquisition of land not included in any other subdivision hereof- 30 years.
Dikes and bulkheads; of steel, stone or concrete - 15 years: of wood or sewer and water connections- 10 years.
Curbs, sidewalks and gutters, not included in any other subdivision5 years. ${ }^{\text {Police and fire alarm systems and signal systems- }-10 \text { years: fire and police }}$ apparatus and other vehicles- 5 yeard; equipment, apparatus or furnishings
not included in any other subdivision- 5 years. Judgments: Other than for capital purporses. 5 years. Certain assessable improvements- 10 years. Unspecified objects, 5 years.
Tax and revenue anticipation- 5 years. 18 months.
18 mhenths. provisions of the bill, which takes effect immediately, supersede provisions of any geaeral, special or local taw limiting maturities of obliga-
tions to a percentage of the period of probable usefulness determined by or tions to a percentage of

New York State-Attorney General Declares Republican Budget Illegal-Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., delivered to Governor Lehman on April 26 an opinion'holding that the proposed Republican "lump-sum" budget, pending before the Legislature, is unconstitutional, according to Albany press advices.
In an opinion requested by the Governor, Mr. Bennett ruled that the Republican Legislature is without authority to alter the Chief Executive's
appropriation bill as proposed by 'the four Republican-dominated Senate anpropriation fiscal commititees.
and Assembly
While holdins that the Legislature may strike out, reduce or increase While holding that the Legislature may strike out, reduce or increase
 appropriationsican py plan proposes sicing Governor Lehmans recommended
aid for education. aid for education.
Governor Lehman expressed bis satisfaction with the ruling, declaring he
believed it "inconceivable" that the Legislature would pursue its economy program in the face of the opinion.
law offer Legistare now has an unqualified formal opinion by the chief
law law officer of the State, who not only, was elect
chief legal advisor of the Legislature," he said.

Republicans Decide to Adopt Reduced Budget-Republican legislative leaders are stated to have given notice on April 27 that they were standing firm in the budget dispute and would adopt the reduced State budget in both houses on Friday.
This means that the Court of Appeals will have to decide whether the
Legislature has the power to change the Governor's line-by-line item budget Legislature has the power to change the Governor's line-by-line item budge priations by $\$ 7.000,000$. The sine counspo or rut inche the dighartmental appro-
$89,000,000$ cut in state aid are not involved in the dispute $89,000,000$ cutin state aid are not involved in the dispute. The Republican stand was maintained in the face of the opinion Wednesand also in the face of a sharp attack by Governor Lehman, in the form of another special message to the Leegislature. The Governor accused the
Republicans of attempting to destroy good government by scuttling the Republicans of attempting to destroy good government by scuttling the
executive budget system, of disregarding the will of the people and the executive budget system, of disregarding the will of the people and the
intent of the Constitution, and finally of seeking to weaken the executive
branch of the government.
New York Transit Unification Bills Passed-The Assembly completed action April 26 on New York City transit unification bills by Senator Frederic R. Coudert Jr., Manhattan Republican. One would create the transit unification sinking fund for amortizing and redeeming all corporate stock of the city issued after Jan. 1, 1939, for transit unification, such bonds to be excluded from provisions requiring the several sinking funds to purchase city bonds below par.
Another would empower New York City, in the unification plan, to
authorize the issuance of fax notes, corporate stock or serial bonds instead
or revenue bonds or tax notes in anticipation of taxes, for payment of expenses, while a third would provide that securities of a corporation owning
railroads acquired by New York City ander unification sould be delvered to the custody of the Comptroller, and the city could exercise the same powers as any other holder thereof.
A fourth of the A forth of the Coudert bills would empower New York City to issue
corporate stock or serial bonds for the acquisition of railroads facilities or securities of corporations in the unification plan, and would fix the perio of probable usefulness at 50 years sor acquisition of the rapid transit railIn the at 40 years for street railroads and omnibus lines made by passage of the sinking fund bills in the senate, an attempt was
menator John T. McCall, Manhattan Democrat, to include by amendment a provision perpetuating the five-cent fare. The amendment
was defeated.
United States-Revision of Assessment Review Agencies Recommended- "Wholesale revision" of the present organization for the review of property tax assessments by State and local governments is recommended in a report made to the National Association of Assessing Officers by its Committee on Assessment Organization and Personnel.
The report recommends the consolidation of local review districts, which
total approximately 17,000 in the United States into districts large enough to provide for a full-time administrative assistant. At presents large enough assessment district has its own review agency, and Ausually it is too small to
provide trained persons to hear taxpayers' apeals. provide trained persons to hear taxpayers' appeals.
Local and State boards of review are recompend
report. This type of review organization, as found in most States in the "the weeding out of frivolous appeals and, the correction of simple errors' procedure. At the same time, it guarantees and less expensive than judicial
protection to the tudial procedure. At the same time, it guarantees full protection to the
by holding open a further appeal to a well-qualified State agency.
The report also recommends that the assessor, if not a member of the local review agency, be required to attend its sessions in person or by deputy
Local assessors now are board members in about $20 \%$ of the count Local assessors now are board members in about $22 \%$ of the county assess-
ment mistricts, in about $15 \%$ of the township districts, and about $25 \%$ of the municicipa, dinstricts.
and should be chosen an the basis of their appointed, not elected, to office and should be chosen on the basis of their qualifications for the duties, the
report says. The board of review should ordinarily be composed of three or five members, serving five-or six-year terms, with provision for removal for cause, the report says.
shoumpensation of the review agents, in the opinion of the committee, the district is large enough, an an in some cases not under $\$ 25$, and where serve on local boards of review; the committee pound ande. Persons who reviewsing a day and seldom earn more than $\$ 100$ a year, Mesually receive $\$ \$ 5$ reviewing agencies almo.
typical salary of $\$ 5,000$.
While revie
the report points out ., cannot compensate for poor original assessment the report points out, "a poor review agency, especially when granted

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (P. O. Auburn), Ala.L. N. Duncan that, acting upon the advice of the Public Works Administration Regional Counsel, the meeting of the Board of Trustees to pass on the
bids to be submitted for the various building revenue bonds aggregating Dids to be submitted for the various building revenue bonds aggregating
$\$ 637,000$ has been postponed from the original date of April 28-V. 148,
p. 2464 -up to $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 19 . p. 2464-up to 11 a . m. on May 19 .

MOBILE, Ala.-BOND TENDERSS INVITED-It is stated by H. G . Zeigler, City Compronler, that in accordance with the provedion by of G. the
bond ordinance of the city adopted Jan. 8, 1936, sealed tenders will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 10 , for the purchase by the city for the acThe tenders so made are to shown as available in each sinking fund for the purchase of bonds of that issue, and the price at which the
face value and accrued interest:
$\underset{\text { Pubicical Worinking Funds- }}{\text { Sisich }}$
ponds, series O, dated Jan. 1936 (coupon and(or) registered) \$997.41
 bonds, series $P$, dated Jan. 1,1936 . 1 ,
Public Works refunding bonds. series $R$ dated Jan Public Works refunding bonds. series R, dated Jan. $1,1936 . . .-$
Public Works refunding boods , series s, dated Jan. $1,1936 .-1$


 Public Works refunding or funding (coupon and (or) registered)
bonds, series X, dated Jan. 1, 1936
 bonds, series Z, dated Jan. 1,1936 . 1 . Puonds, series AB, dated Jan. I, 1,136.-an and (or) registered)
Public Works refunding or funding (coupon and bonds, series CD , dated Jan, 1,1936 ,
 bubnds, series II, dated Jan,, , 1933 coupon and (or) registered)
public Works refunding or funding
 General Sinking Funds - Funding (coupon and (or) registered) bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1936, any one or more of the following
series: $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{EF}, \mathrm{IJ}$,
 General corporate bonds, series CI, or funding (coupon and (or)
registered) bodst, series © I, dated Jan. 1, 1936
 Bonds which have been accepted on tenders by the city shall be delivered
on May 25 to the rving Trust Co.. New York or to one of the following
banks in Mobile, viz. TTe Tirst National Bank, the Merchants. National banks in Mobile, viz:: The First National Bank,
Bank or the American National Bank \& Trust $\mathbf{C o}$ Bank or the American National Bank \& Trust Co
Bidders should stipulate in their tenders (1) the series and numbers of
bonds tendered (bonds delivered must be identical with bonds tendered); (2) if desired, that their tenders are for the purchase of all or none of the honds tendered, and (33, the place where delivery of bonds will be made.
A certified check for $1 \%$ of the face amount of bonds tendered for purchase must accompany each tender.

## ALASKA

## FAIRBANKS, Alaska-BOND SALE DETAILS- Blyth \& Co., Inc.,  and street bon about $3.95 \%$.

## ARIZONA

 NOGALES, Ariz.-PRESENT FISCAL STATUS SUMMMARIZED-In common with many other municipalities during the depression years, the
above city was forced to delay the payment of bond maturities. This conabove city was forced to delay the payment of bond maturities. This con--
dition was brought about by special assessment debt, abnormal tax delindition was brought about by special asseavated by the Arizona corporation

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues

REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

tax litigation which delayed tax payments by many of the larger corporations. Bondholders agreed to a mild interest reductax levy of $\$ 28.558$ to of maturities, and the city increased the 1935-36 tax levy of $\$ 28,558$ to
$\$ 53,375.50$ for $1936-37$, and to $\$ 83,645.41$ for 1937-38. Payments of these greatly increased levies have been excellent. 1 to May 31. City taxes are collected by santa Cruz County, The first instalment of taxes is due in November and the second instalment in until some time in June, so that the second half tax collections are not usually reported to the city at the time of the audit as of May 31 it is therefore impossible to furnish complete collections of current and delinquent taxes for the last three years have
totaled $\$ 186,028.51$, against total levies for the three years of $\$ 165,578.71$. totaled $\$ 186,028.51$, against total levies for the three years of $\$ 165,578.71$.
The levy for the fiscal year which, will end May 31,1939 , was $\$ 62,603.10$, of which amount $\$ 25,003.11$ had been collected In Oct. 1934, the city had outstanding $\$ 748,000$ general obligation bonds and $\$ 209,000$ special assessment district bonds-a total of $\$ 957,000$.. The present general debt (incl. $\$ 360,400$ water works bonds) is $\$ 589,000$ and of $\$ 299,900$ or over $31 \%$ in four and one-half years. Santa Cruz County school District No. 1, which includes the City of
Nogales, now has a bonded debt of only $\$ 43,000$. The High School District Nogales, now has a bonded debt of only $\$ 43,000$. has a net debt of $\$ 274,725$,
has no bonded indebtedness. Santa Cruz County
San and the property tax situation within the City of Norales, as well which allocates
entire county, has been greatly benefited by the Arizona law which alt entire county, hartion of the State sales tax with the stipulation that the
to counties a por
county's portion of this tax be first used for the payment of principal and county's portion of this
interest on county debt

ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (P. O. Higley), Ariz.-SUPREME COUT HEARS DAMAGE On A hearings in the State supremsecour $\$ 628,000$ damages and declaration of which the above district is seeking $\$ 628,000$ damages and declaration of
water rights from the Sait River Valley Users Association. Interpretation of the 1924 contract, by which the alssociation's canals within the district were to be concrete lined by the district in return for diverson of portion of
water from dam, is involved in the suit, The association claims it has fulfilled its contract and in a cross complaint asks damages of $\$ 200,000$ because of the district's failure to pay' certain disputed power costs.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY <br> LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of - BONDS TO BE PURCHASED-In connection
 p. $2464-$ it is reported that the 8 tate Refunding
way debt obligations of $\$ 1,673,721.08$ par value at $\$ 1,541,074.35$. pur-
pur
 chases deries A, par value $\$ 590,300$, at $\$ 505,693.80$; series $\mathrm{B}, \$ 90,957.30$
bonds ser
par value at $\$ 55,625.22$; municipal aid certificates, par value $\$ 28.641 .72$
 214.84 : highway refunding bonds series A, par value $\$ 73.001$ at $\$ 000$ at
647.45 toll bridge refunding bonds series A, par value $\$ 191,000$ and

$\$ 189.043 .70$ and Devalls Bluff Bridge refunding bonds, par value $\$ 10,264$ | $\$ 189,043.70$. |
| :--- |
| at |
| 8.611 .77. |

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Nashville), Ark--BONDS SOLD-It is stated by
been sold
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.-MATURITY-It is now reported by Mayor R. E. Overman that the $\$ 27,0004 \%$ semi-annual sewer bonds purchased by Cherry, Villareal \& Co. of Little Rock at a price of 103.51 , as noted here
in February, are due $\$ 3,000$ from Dec. 1, 1939 to 1947, giving a basis of in February,
about $3.25 \%$

## California Municípals <br> BANKAMERICA COMPANY <br> 485 California Street, San Francisco Bell System Teletype SF 469 <br> OFFICES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CALIFORNIA CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

ANDERSON-COTTONWOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O Anderson), Calif-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on April 18 the the refinancing of the district's indebtedness
CALIFORNIA, State of-CITIES SHOW EXCELLENT TAX COL LECTION RECORDS-That California municipals hold an enviable record as far as tax collections are concerned is brought out in a recent bunetio compiled by Frederck L. Bird for the municipal service department of of Over 50,000 Population)," It is mentioned that at least 23 cities had the distinction of closing their fiscal year ending in 1938 with $5.4 \%$ or less of the year's taxes uncollected, thus attaining records of less than one-half of the median desinquency fortered throughout nine States. The in California, the our California cities-Fresno first with a delinquency of $1.3 \%$, then San Francisco with $1.5 \%$, San Jose 1.5\% and Berkeley $1.8 \%$,
Sixth on the list is Sacramento with $2.5 \%$, and Oakland is seventh with $2.7 \%$ Twelfth on the list is Pasadena with $3.8 \%$, 17 th is Los Angeles
with $4.2 \%, 20$ th Long Beach with $4.6 \%$, and 23 d on the list is San Diego with $5.4 \%$. In other words, all of the cities in California with 50,000 or more population rated with th
CALIFORNIA, State of-GOVERNOR VETOES FOUR BOND VALI DATING MEASURESS-Governor Culbert Olson stated recently that he irrigation districts. He declared that the measure would allow district irrigation districts. He dectarer lifly different nature than those authorize by elections. He also reported that he had vetoed three other bond vali-

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 3,876,107$ issue of eneral fund registered warrants offered for sale on April $21-\mathbf{V}$. 148 , . 2464 -was awarde Bruce \& Co., all of San Francisco, at $2 \%$, plus a premium
Dated April 25,1939 . To mature on or about Feb. 27, 1940.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE-It is stated Wy Clyde Errett, Auditor and Chief Accounting Employee, Department of power electric plant bonds, third issue of 1937 , are called for payment on June 1 at the princiapl amount of said bonds plus accrued interest to date caupons, if any, maturing on or after redemption date, at the Bank of
America National Trust \& Saving Association in Los Angeles, or at the

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BONDS calling for the issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in Montebello School District bonds at an election held on April 13.
MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-We are informed by C. F. Joy. County Clerk, that he will
 payable J-D. Dated June 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ June 1,
1946 to 1950 . Prin and int. payabie in lawful money at the County Treasury. The bonds will be sold for cash and at not less than par and accrued rates of interest for differnt maturities of the bonds. A satisfactory legal opinion approving the legality of the bonds will be furnished without charge to the purchaser Enclose a certified check for not less than $10 \%$
par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Supervisors.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (P. O. San Bernardino), Calif.-LIST OF BIDS-The following is an official tabulation of the bids for the $\$ 35.000$
Barstow Union High scheo as described in these columns-V. 148, p. 2464: were awarded on April 17, Bidder-
Lawson, Levy \& Williams_*
Martin-Holloway-Purcell

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Martin-Holloway-Purcell
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Dean Witter \& Co Co

Kaiser \&
Weeden \&
Redfield \&
Redfield \& Co--
Barcus, Kindre

* Purchaser.
SAN DIEGO, Calif. BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by J. M. Ashley, City Clerk, that at the election held on April 25 , the following bonds aggregating $\$ 2,225,000$, were rejected by the voters:
struction, and $\$ 250,000$ water distribution system bonds.
SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-CONFIRMATION OF ELECTION-David A. Barry, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, confirms the report given in our issue of April 18, that an election wilh be held on May 19 to vote on the issuance of $\$ 55,000,000$ in not to exceed $6 \%$ revenue the community of electric power.
Due not later than five years from date of issuance and to be completed Due not later than five y
in not more than 40 years.


## CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA, Conn.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The city plans to issue \$100,000 high schoor builang construction bonas.
OLD LYME, Conn- PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The town plans to
 Bery \& Howard of Hartiord

## FLORIDA BONDS

Clyde C. Pierce Corporation<br>JACKSONVILLE<br>Branch Office: TAMPA<br>First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

DE LAND, Fla.-CERTIFICATES SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by Grant Bly, City Manager, that $\$ 44,000$ water reven
FSCAMBIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Penascola), Board of Public Instruction that the four issues of $6 \%$ semi-ann. school boand aggeregating $\$ 35,000$. offered on April 20 - V. 148, p. 2002 -were
not sold as no bids were received. The issues are as follows: $\$ 10,000$ Pleasant Grove Siecial Tax School District No. 11 bonds. Dated
 7,500 Ferry Pass in special Tax school District No. 6 bonds. Dated
 7,500 Blupf Springs Special School District No. 9 bonds. Dated July Denom. 850 . Prin. and int. payable at any County Depository of
School Funds. or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New York.
FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Apalichicola), Fla.-BONDS SOLD TO PVA-A $\$ 94,000$ issue of court house bonds approved by the voters at an election heid on sept. 20 , haveren purchaserle of the Board of County Commissioner
JACKSONVILLE, FIa.-PAYING AGENT APPOINTED-The Manu$\$ 250,000$ 2.10\% refunding bond $\geqslant$, Third Issue of 1938 .
PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.-FINANCIAL announced that a contract has been awarded to Norman S . Taber \& Co. of New York to make a financial survey before the county takes further steps oo refund approximately $\$ 9,000,000$ of its bonds. It is expected that the
survey will be completed by June 1 , at which time a recommendation will survey will be completed by June 1, at which time a recommendation wil
be made to the County Commissioners for the completion of the refunding.

## GEORGIA

EAST POINT, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk hat the following bonds aggregating $\$ 50,000$ have been sold as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at
par $\$ 21,000$ water works improvement; $\$ 17,000$ library, and $\$ 12,000$
ncinerator bonds.

## ILLINOIS

EAST ST. LOUIS̃, PARR DISTRICT, III-BOND OFFERINGW. C. Fraser, Secretary of Board of Park Commissioners, will receive sealed
bids until $7: 30$ p. m. on May 5 for the purchase of $\$ 150$.oon not to exced $3 / \%$ interest coupon, 19 th issue, park bonds. Dated May 1,1939 . Due
$\$ 75,000$ on Nov. I in 1956 and 1975. Bidder to name singe rate of in-
terest expressed in a multiple or erest, expressed in a multiple or ${ }^{1 / 4}$ or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest
$(M-N)$ payable at the
 the District Treasurer, is required. District will furnisch the legal approving opinion of Chapman \& Cu
to furnish printed bonds.
FAIRBURY, III-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-The sale of Davenport-V. 148, . 1683 -was not consummmated, as the loan was turned own by the voters at the election on April 18.
MOLINE, III-BONDS VOTED-SALE PREVIOUSLY MADE-The as $21 / 2$ s. at par, to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, had previously

## INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ flood prevention bonds offered April 24-V. 148, p. 2305 -were a warded to the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago as 2 s at a price of 101.487 a basis of about $1.84 \%$.
Dated March 15,1939 , and due $\$ 5,000$ on J froly from 1940 to 1945 , incl. Other bids, also for
$\qquad$ First Boston Corp
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank $\qquad$ Rate Bid
101.359
101.108
Fletcher Trust Co, and Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York Other bids:
First Boston Corp $\quad$ Int. Rate
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and National City Bank of Evansville. City Securities Corp
Old National Bank of Evansville
 John Nuveen \& Co
Harriman Ripley \& Co-, Inc Bennett Bros. \& Johnson.-........................................
 Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc-

IOWA
ADAIR, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on May 1 by M. M. Carnes, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 1,600$
town hall bonds. The bonds and attorney's opinion are to be furnished by he town
CORRECTIONVILLE, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,650 \quad 2 \%$ semiannual sewer fund bonds offered for sale on April $24-\mathrm{V}$. 148, p. $2465-1$ was purchased by the Ballard-Hassett Co, of Des
was received, according to Mayor.V. R. Dewey.
HULL, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ water works improvement bonds offered for sale on April 24-V. 148 , p. $2306-$ was aw.
Hanna \& Co. of Burlington, according to the Town Clerk.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City), Iowa-MATURITYwe are now informed by the County Treasurer that the $\$ 26,000$ secondary Moines as 2 s , at a price of 100.1538 , as noted here- V. 148 , p . 2465 -are $\xrightarrow{\text { Vithder- Duncan \& Wood. }}$ Jackley \& Co. White-Phillips $\mathrm{Co}--$.
Humboldt Trust Bank


JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Iowa City), Iowa-MATURITY-Lt is now stated by the County Treasurer that the $\$ 23,900$ funding bonds sold
to W.D. Hanna \& Co. of Burlington, as 0.75 s , at a price of 100.02 as noted here - V. 148, p. 2465 - are due as follows: $\$ 5,000$ on May and Nov. 1 in
1940 and 1941, and $\$ 3,900$ on May 1,1942 , giving a basis of about $0.74 \%$.
MALLARD, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until 8 p. m. on May 1 by A. H. Steil, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 5,000$
issue of town hall bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due on May 1 as follows: issue of town hall bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. . Due on May 1.
$\$ 500$ in 1941, 1943,1945 and 1947 to 1949 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1950 .
MARHSALLTOWN, Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-It is reported that bids were received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 27 by Anne
Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 10,000$ issue of sewer bonds.
SAC CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O, Sac City), owa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be received by the
District Secretary until 7:30 m . on May 1 , for the purchase of a $\$ 30,000$ ue of refunding bonds
SIDNEY, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be received until 8 p. m. on May 1 by Bert Stiles, Town Clerk, for the purchase
of $\$ 3,000$ fire equipment bonds. The bonds and attorney's opinion will be furnished by the town.
SIOUX CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sioux
City), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by H. C. Roberts, Secretary of the Board of Directors, that he will receive both sealed and open nterest rate is not to exceed for the purchase of $\$ 115,000$ building bonds: Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in $1944 ; \$ 60,000 \mathrm{in} 1945$, and $\$ 50,000$ in 1946. district will furnish the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, he purchaser to furnish the bonds and all bids should be so conditioned. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 5,000$, payable to the district
WAPELLO COUN TY (P. O. Ottumwa), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 98,000$ issue of funding bonds offered for sale at public auction on April 24 tumwa, as 0.75 s , paying a premium of $\$ 81$, equal to 100.082 , a basis of 1940.

## KANSAS

HUTCHINSON, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 41,678.63$ issue of $2 \%$ -V.148, p. 2306-was awarded to W. E. Davis \& Co. of Topeka, paying a price of 102.083, a basis of about
from April 1, 1940 to 1949 incl.
Other bids received were as follows
Name of Bidder-
Noden \& Co., Kansas City, Mo..
Soden Bros. \& Co., Kansas City, Mo
Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co., Wichita

KANSAS, State of-LOCAL BOND ISSUES SOLD-The following
isues of bonds have been purchased recently by Beecroft, Cole \& Co. of Topeka
$\$ 25,000$

Brown County public assistance bonds at par, plus expenses,
divided as follows: $\$ 15,00$ as 114 s , due $\$ 5,000$ from Aug. 1, 1940
50,000 Ellis County $13 / \%$ semi-annual bridge bonds at par, plus expenses.
Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in 1940 to 1945 , and $\$ 8,000$ in
Greenwood County $11 / 4 \%$ semi-ännual public assistance bonds at a price of 100.05 , a basis of about $1.23 \%$, Due on Aug. 1 as follows: price of 100.000 in 1940 , and $\$ 10.000$ in 1941 and 1942 .

43,000 Liberal 33\% semi-annual refunding bonds at par. Due as follows: 56,000 Osborne, $2 \%$ semi-annual general obligation electric light bonds at par. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in $1940 ; \$ 5,000$ in 1941 ;
$\$ 6.000$, 1942 to 1947 , and $\$ 11,000$ in 1948 .
Reno County $11 / 2 \%$ semi-annual public works relief bonds at a 28,000 Reno County $11 / 2 \%$ semi-annual public works relief bonds at a
price of 100.453, a basis of about $1.40 \%$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on $F e b .1$
SUMNER COUNTY (P. O. Wellington) Kan.-BONDS SOLD-A to have bseen purchased recently by the Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co. of
Wichita.

## KENTUCKY

CAMPBELL COUNTY (P. O. Newport) Ky.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election will be held on June
issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in road construction bonds.
LEITCHFIELD, Ky.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by Stein semi-annual water works revenue bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. coupon Dec. 1, 1963 . Callable on any interest payment date upon 30 days' pubfor the next seven years; at 102 and interest for the next five years; at 101 and interest thereater, provided the yield on any bond, including such call

## LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA, State of-PARISH REVENUES FROM OIL RESOURCES dealing entirely with oil resources in this State, issued by Brown, Corrigan
\& Co of New \& Co. of New Orleans:
Section 21, Article Section 21, Article 10, of the State of Louisiana Constitution of 1920 and subsequent legislation provides that of the severance taxes collected
by the state, $20 \%$ is returned to the governing authorities (police jury, school board) of the parish from which the revenue has been secured, Thullis
return to any one parish, however, is not to exceed $\$ 200,000$ annuall y . return to any one parish, however, is not to exceed $\$ 200,000$ annually.
The following figures indicate the amount of severance taxes (totaling $\$ 1,679,671$ 40) allocated to the various parishes during the year 1938:

|  | ,744.03 | , |  |  | \$12.18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allen | 1,059.20 | 1beria | 45,823.15 | St. Charle | 94.63 |
| Ascen | 17,804.72 | Ibe | 10,863.11 | St. He | 38.77 |
| Assumptio | 99.89 |  | 1,085.50 | St. Ja | 0.50 |
| Avoyelles | 197.85 |  | 106,183.55 | St. Jo | 6.72 |
| Beaurega | 450.58 | Jeff | 85,591.94 | St. Lan | 27,248.26 |
| Bienvil | 2,397.43 | Lafayet | 12.28 | St. Ma | 4.188.05 |
| Bossie | 21,625.68 | Lafourc | 42,429.38 | St. Mar | 62,426.48 |
| Cadd | 200,000.00 | LaSalfe | 10,617.78 | St. Tamm | 1,640.45 |
| Calc | 164,839.09 | Lin | 11,242.01 | Tangipah | 3,047.14 |
| Cald | 1,351.89 | Livin | 769.86 | Tensas |  |
| Cam | 69,158.36 | Madison |  | T | 37,951.81 |
| 郒oula | 365.16 | Morehous | 36,219.38 | Union | 35,965.37. |
| Claiborne | 106,856.70 | Natchito | 1,688.88 | Vermilli | 3,649.38 |
| Concordia | 832.34 | Orleans | 13.04 | Vernon | 2,434.37 |
| De soto | 7,619.74 | Ouachita | 37,715.52 | Washingto | 1,861.88 |
| East Bat |  | Plaquem | 112,684.18 | Webster |  |
| Rouge | 1,004.91 | Pte, Coup | 346.19 | West Bato |  |
| East Car | 878.37 | Rapld | 4,553.22 | Houge | 150.39 |
| East Feliciana. | 783.33 | Red F | 10,419.37 | West Carrol | 708.82 |
| Evangeline | 1,133.06 | Rich | 4,231.21 | West Feliciana | 11.92 |
| . Franklin | 210.8 | Sabin | 26,282 |  | 3,505 |

Although a severance tax is collected on the production of of ${ }^{4}$ t gas, sulphur, stone, sand, graver, shells, sall,
total tax collected oil now accounts for over $80 \%$. The increasing benefits to the parishes of these tax receipts from oil from the oil severance tax: $1937, \$ 1,430,690.10 ; 1936, \$ 1,147,912.70$;
$1935, \$ 712,065.47 ; 1934, \$ 433,095.68 ; 1933, \$ 334,285.58$. The program of oil exploration in Louisiana by the major oil companies coyers practically the entire state and new fields are constantly being
discovered. This not only insures increased revenues for those parishes discovered. enjoying these tax receipts, but also additional parishes will participate now enjoying these tax receipts, but also additional parishes will participate
in the future. The fact that proration is in effect will secure for the parishes the prospect of a substantial and steady income for many years to come.
NEW ORLEANS, La.-BOND CALLS-The Board of Liquadation, at par and accrued interest, the following bonds of the city: for payment
As of July $1-\$ 62,5005 \%$ Audubon Park bonds, numbered 76 to 200 , As of Oct. $1-\$ 110,0004 \%$ floating debt bonds, numbered variously from 13 to 230 .
ST. MARY PARISH, THIRD WARD SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Secretary to the superintendent of schools that the $\$ 92,000$ school by the awarded on April 18 to Jac. P. Ducournau of New Orleans, and Barrow,
Leary \& Co. of Shreveport, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s , as noted here- 148 ,
 May 1, 1940 to 1959.
VERMILION PARISH GRAVITY SUB-DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO, 2 (P. O. Abbeville, La. BOND OFFFERING-It is reported that
sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m . on May 20 , by the Secrotary of the Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable semi-annually. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable se
Dated April 1, 1939. Due in 1941 to 1964 .

## MAINE

BATH WATER DISTRICT, Me.- NOTE SALE DETAILSS-The as $1.82 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p. 2465 -were sold at par and mature $\$ 4,000$ annually from 1940 to 1944, inclusive.
MAINE (State of)-BOND CALL-Belmont Smith. State Treasurer, states that $\$ 75,000$ State of Maine, Kennebec Bridge Loan bond
Nov. 1,1926 , Nos. 901 to 975 , will be redeemed on May 1,1939 .
MAINE (State of)- $\$ 9,000,000$ BOND ISSUE RECOMMENDEDThe on April 20 the authorization of an issue of $\$ 9,000,000$ bonds to finane a five-year highway and bridge construction program. A constitutional amerdment increasing the State bond debt limit to $\$ 45,000,000$ would be necessary.endment would be submitted for approval of the voters at the
september election.

## MARYLAND

DENTON, Md.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 34,000$ refunding and impt. bonds offered April $21-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 2466 -were awarded to the Mercantile at a price of 101.619, a basis of about $2.61 \%$. Dated
$\$ 2,000$ on May 1 from 1945 to 1961 incl. Other bids:
Midder-
Alex. Brown \& Sons
Baker, Watts \& Co
Mackubin, Legg \& Co $\qquad$



CUMBERLAND, Md.-ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETAILS-DEBT ANALYZED-In connection with the proposed sale on May 8 of $\$ 80$, oxceed $5 \%$ interest water improvement and work relief bonds, not to exceed o in $V$. 14, , p. 2466, we learn that payment of principal and
viously reported
semi-annual interest will be made at the City Treasurer's office. Successful semi-annual inter stal opinion at his own expense, if one is desired. Bonds will be exempt from city, county and State taxes. The $\$ 130,000$ water issue is secured by receipts of Water Department and additionally secured
by unlimited taxation on all of city's taxable property in case of insufficient
water receipts. Printing of bonds to be paid for by city. No interim certificates to be issued.
DEBT ANALYSIS-In connection with the above offering, C. C. Collings \& Co., investment bankers of Philadelphia, have prepared a compre-

## MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, Mass.-NOTESOFFERED-Town Treasurer received sealed bids until noon on April 28 for the purchase of $\$ 8,250$ sewer extension notes
dated May 1, 1939 and due from 1940 to 1947, incl. Bidder was required do name the rate of interest.
BEVERLY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ revenue notes offered April 26 were awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston at $0.10 \%$
discount, plus $\$ 1$ premium. Dated April 26,1939 and due on Dec. 5,1939 . discount, plus \$1 premium. Dated April 26, 1939 and due on Dec. 5,1939 . The Beverly National Bank of Boston, second high bid.
of $0.10 \%$. The Beverly Trust Co. was next at $0.11 \%$.
WOSTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 5,000,000$ notes offered April 26 were awarded to the First Boston Corp., which named an interest rate of 6. $48 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 26$. Dated April 28,1939 and due Nov. ${ }^{7}$,
1939 . Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.. New York, only other bidder, named a rate of $0.53 \%$, plus $\$ 29$.
BROOKLINE, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Albert P. Briggs, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on May 1, for the purchase
at discount of $\$ 500,000$ notes, dated May 1, 1939 and due Nov. 21, 1939 . EVERETT, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 300,000$ notes offered April 27 was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston at $0.25 \%$
discount plus $\$ 2$ premium Dated April 27,1939 and due on Nov 20 .
1939 . Leavitt \& Co. of New York, second high bidder, named a rate of 1939 난.
FALL RIVER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Eugene J. Cote, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (DST) on May 2 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 500.000$ revenue anticipation notes, dated May 4, 1939 and
payable Feb. 27, 1940 , at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes payable Feb. 27, 1940, at the National shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes
will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Ban
HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass--NOTE SALEThe $\$ 200,000$ current year tax anticipation notes offered April $26-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , Pield at $0.081 \%$ discount. Dated April 27, 1939 and due Nov. 8, 1939. The First National Bank of Boston bid $0.11 \%$.
LYNN, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ coupon land anu buildings $11 / 1 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.219 , a basis of about $1.47 \%$ Dated May 1,1939
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 from 1940 to 1954 , incl. Principai and interest (M-N) payable at the First National Bank, of Boston, or at Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.

First Boston Corp
Halsey'
Stuart \&
Halsey, Stua
Tyler \& Oo
Estabrook \& MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-BOND OFFERING-William E. noon (DST) on May 8 for the purchase of $\$ 2,880,000$ Metropolitan Sewerage lature as follows: Chapter 478. Acts of 1935 . Due March 1 as follows 10,000 bonds; Chapter 478, Acts of 1935 . Due March 1 as follows.
$\$ 6,000$ from 1940 to 194 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1950 to 1959 incl
270,000 bonds; Chapter 433, Section 8. Acts of 1937. Due March 1 as 270,000 bonds; Chapter 433 , Section 8. Acts of 1937 . Due March 1 as
follows: $\$ 14,000$ from 1940 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 13,000$ from 1950 $2,500,000$ to 1959 inds inc Chapter 459, Acts of 1938 . Due $\$ 125,000$ on March 1 All of the bonds will 1940 fully
Alle rate of interest, expressed in rered and bidder is required to name a M-S. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable to order of the Treasurer and Receiver General, is required.
successful bidder will be egality of the issue.
MEDFORD, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John J. Ward, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (EST) on April 27 for the purchase of $\$ 160,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds. Dated May $1,1939.1$ Denom,
$\$ 1,000$ Due May as follows: $\$ 20,000$ in 1940 and 1941, and $\$ 15,000$ rom a multiple of $1 / 1$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the National shawmut Bank of Boston, and the bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to their genuineness by the afore-
mentioned bank. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. MEDFORD, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 160,000$ coupon municipal
elief bonds ofered April 27 were awarded to a group composed of Kennedy Spence \& Co.; Tyler \& Co., and Frederick M. Swan \& Co., all of Boston,
jointly, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.70, a basis of about $1.36 \%$. Dated May 1 , 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$ in 1940 and 1941 able at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Legality approved by
Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. The First Boston Corp., Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. The F .
second high bidder, offered a price of 100.239 for $11 / 2$.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Mass.- NOTE SALEV. $148, \mathrm{p}$. 2466 -were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at 0.106\% discount Dated April 28,1939 and due April 26 ; 1940 . The
National Shawmut Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.123 \%$.
MILTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-Notes in the total amount of $\$ 115,000$ were recently sold by the municipality as follows:
$\$ 100,000$ to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at $0.10 \%$ discount. in anticipation of tax collections.
15,000 to the First National Bank of Boston at $0.06 \%$. Due in two
months and issued in anticipation of bond financing.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered April 24-V. 148, p. 2466-were awarded to the First
National Bank of Boston at 0.54\% discount. Due Nov. 23,1939 . E. H.
NEW MARLBOROUGH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 10,000$ Co. of Hartford at $0.36 \%$ discount. Blair \& Co., Inc., New York, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.37 \%$.
NEWTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50.000$ coupon water main bonds offered April 25 were awarded to Estabrook \& Co. of Boston as $11 / \mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{s}}$, Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 4.000$ from 1940 to 1944, incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1945 to 1954, incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. R R L . Day \& Co. of Boston, second
high bidder, offered to pay 101.059 for $13 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. NORTHAMPTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 125,000$ revenue notes offered April $24-\mathrm{V}$. 14, p. 2466 was awarded to the Boston Safe
 Boston, next highest bidder, nam.
tional Bank of Boston bid $0.12 \%$.
QUINCY, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon street construcNational Bank of Boston as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.584 , a basis of about National Bank of Boston as $1,4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.584 , a basis of about
$1.14 \%$. Dated May 1, 1939, and due $\$ 20,000$ on May 1 from 1940 to
1949 , inclusive.

Other bids.
Bidder-
Tyler \&
Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, and Kidder, Peabody
Co Bond, Judge \& Co., and Perrin, West \& Winslow. Kennedy, spence \& Co.Halsey, Stuart \& C
First Boston Corp.
Estabrook \& Co
 bonds offered April $24-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p. 2466 - Were awarded to Arthur Perry
\& Co of Boston as $11 / \mathrm{s}$ at a price of 101.115, a basis of about 1 Pery Dated May 1,1939 and due $\$ 10,000$ on May 1 in from 1940 to 1949 incl.
Tyler \& Co of Boston, second high bidder, offered to pay 101.09 for $1 / \mathrm{s}$. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 400,000$ revenue notes was sold privately on April 26 at $0.10 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 22,
1939. City Treasurer George W. Rice says this sale brought to $\$ 3,500,000$ the amount the city has borrowed on short-etrm notes this year. The city
Council has authorized the city to borrow up to $\$ 0,000.000$ during 1939 Council has authorized the city to borrow up to $\$ 10,000,000$ during at either $0.10 \%$ or $0.11 \%$.
STONEHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered April 21 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at 0.12\%
discount. Due Nov. 15,1939 . The Second National Bank of Boston, discount. Due Nov, 15; 1939 . The Secon.
next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.126 \%$

WOBURN, Mass.-BOND SALE-Bond, Judge \& Co. of Boston purchased on April 14 an issue of $\$ 60,000214 \%$ works Pro
tion project bonds at a price of 100.60 . Due in 10 years.

## MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.-PLANS $\$ 220,000$ REVENUE ISSUE FOR PARKING LOT-Uner the provisions of a bill recently enacted by the
State Legislature (see item captioned "Michigan, State of'), the city is State Legislature (see item captioned Nichigan, state
empowere to insuus 820,000 revenue bonds in connection with construction
of parking facilities.
BAY CITY, Mich.-NOTE OFFERING-O. A. Kasemeyer, City purchase of $\$ 68.400$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest general obligation tax antici-
 pation notes. Nov 27, 1939, it the City Treasurer's office. City to furnish
on or before
notest notest, buyer to furnish
FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. OSecretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. on May 1, for the purchase

 ton State Bank, Farmington. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, pay-
abbe to order op the District Treasurer. must accompany each proposal. Purchaser to pay the cost of printing the boinds and cost of attorney's
opinion approving the legality of the bonds. The school district is authorized and require by law to levy upon all taxanle property therein, such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonstitution. An additional
within the limitation prescribed by the State Conte 3.38 mill levy has been yoted for a five year period. 1939 to 1943 , both incl.

GRAYLING, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-George A: Granger, City chase of $\$ 154,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon municipal light and public wor
$\$ 34,000$ general obligation bonds. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1942$ to
1948 incl.; $\$ 2,000$ from 1949 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1955 120,000 tortgage revenue bonds. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1942$ to 1945 incl. $\$ 7,0001951$ and $1952 ; 88,000,1953$ to, 1955 incl.; $\$ 9,000$ in 1956 and 1957 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1958 and 1959.
Dated on or before July 1, 1939 , Denom. \$1,000. Rate or rates of interest at the Citty Treasurer's office. The general obligation bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's taxable property; the gation of the city. City will pay for the printing of the bonds and will
furnish approving legal opinion of Miller. Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of furnish approving legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone or
Detroit. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.
LINCOLN PARK SCHOOL DIST, Mich:-TENDERS WANTED cates of indebtedness dated Nov. 1, 1935, and second series, dated May 1, 1937, all due on Nov. 1, 1945, until 8 D . m . (EST) on May 4. Amount on for five days and state complete details, including price at which certificates will be sold to the district.
PREVIOUS TENDERS ANALYZED-In connection with the above
notice Matthe Carey, refunding agent 1149 Union Guardian Bldy Detroit, has issued a statement giving in detail nature of tenders received Detroit, has issued a statement giving in
at the last previous call on Oct. 6,1938 .
MICHIGAN (State of)-CITIES AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE REVENUE allowing cities to issue revenue bonds to finance the purchase or construction of municipal parking facilities is the first law of its kind to be enacted by
any State. the American Society of Planning Officials reported April 25. The law piaces the operation of parking lots or other fasilitites on the same status, with regard to revenue bonds, as sewage disposal, water supply or
any other municipal activity financed by such bonds. Bonds of this type must be retirid from earrings of the project for which they are issued. Creek. which had sought a Federal grant to asist in construction of a
$\$ 220,000$ overhead parking structure. Public $W$ orks Administration officials doubted the legality of a revenue bond issue to finance the city's share of the cost, and the Leegislature amended an existing law to make bonds issued or hins purposelegal
MIDDLEVILLE, Mich-BOND SALE-The Issue of $\$ 18,000$ sewer bonds offered April 24--. 148, p. 2466 -was a warded to the Farmers
State Bank of Middleville. Dated April 1, 1939, and due $\$ 1,000$ on State Bank of hidalevile.
April 1 from 1940 to 1957 , inclusive.
The bonds were awarded as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus $\$ 8$ premium, equal to $0.00 \%$. Other bids:
Bidder-

## Crouse \& ${ }^{-} \mathrm{CO}$

John Nuveen \& C
Yyan, Suldherland \& $\&$ Co
Coses

$\$ 50,000$ coupon SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND SALE-ThC
 Varies as follows: to May 15 , 1941, the callable date, and thereafter the rate each year 1943 and $1944,1 \% \%$; $\$ 5,000$ maturing each year, 1445 and 1946 ,
 $\$ 104.65$ for the entire issue to bear $2 \%$ interest. Some of the other bids Braun, Bosworth \& Co. Toledo: 1941 maturity, 13/4\%; 1942-43, 2\%;
 Halsey, stuart \& Co., Chicago: 1941 -50 incl. maturity, $21 / 4 \%$, premium McDonaid, Moore \& Hayes, Grand Rapids: $1941-42$ incl. maturity, $21 / 4 \%$;
1943-47, $21 / 2 \%$; 1948-50, $2 \% / 4 \%$ premium $\$ 304.50$.

## MINNESOTA

CANTON (P. O. Canton), Minn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated sealed and oral bids until May 5 at 7 p p mper for the purchase of a $\$ 0.000$
isue

 suitable bank or trust company designated by the successful bidder To The
printed bonds and approving oninion of Filecher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman
\& Barber of Mine \& Barber of Minneapolis, will be furnished to be paid for by the purchaser
at a cost of $\$ 125$. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the Town reasurer.
CLAY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 118 (P. O. Dilworth),
 $\$ 11,588$ refunding bonds. Dated APrill 1939 . Denom. $\$ 500$, one for
$\$ 588$ Due April 1 , as followst $\$ 58$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,00$ in 1941 ,t 1951
The bonds shall bear interest at the rate designated by the successful The bonds shall bear interest at the rate designated by the successful
bidder. Frin and int. payanole at any suitanhe bank or trust company
designated by the succosful bidder as possible after the date of sale and not tater than will be delivered as soon Moorread, or at the option of the purchaser, at Minneanolis or St. Paul. Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber, of Minneapolis. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$ payable to the District.
DULUTH, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by C. D. Jeronimus, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a . m . on
May 8 , or the purchase of an issue of $\$ 150.000$ coupon permanent improve-
 Trust Co, New York, The bonds may be registered as to principel. The
 fix and determine by ordinance the amount of the tax to be levied in each year sufficient to care for the payment of the interest as it accrues upon such
bonds.and for the arcumulating of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at maturity. The bond forms will be furnished by the city at
its own expense, and no allowance will be made to any bidder who mat its own expense, and no allowance will be made to any bidder who may,
prefer to furnish his own forms. The approving opinion of Chapman prefer to furnish his own forms. The approving opinion of Chapman
Cutter of Chicago will be furnished the purchaser
to the purchaser at atery to be made to the purchaser at the First and American Nat
a certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the city.
FREEBORN COUNTY (P. O. Abert LLe a), Minn- - BOND OFFERING It it reported that sealed and oral bids wiil be received until May 8 , at
$1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., by A . O . Hartz, County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ 20.000$ issue
 Prin and int. payable at the Count Treasurer's office. The bank bonds Fietcher, Dorsey, Barker, Bolman \& Barber of Mineapolis, Will be
furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the County Treasurer.
TO MNNESOTA, Stat of INSUURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO INVEST purchase the certificates of Federal savings and loan associaticns, says an
opinion just handed down by Edward J. Devitt, Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota
In order to get the matter straightened out Insurance. Commissioner Frank handed down by Mr. Devitt and holds that insurance companies are entirely within their rights by investment of their funds in such certificates. The opinion, addressed to Commissioner Yetka, as a whole, follows: Burnquist, Attorney General, and marked for my attention, you state and ask: domiciled in the state of Minnesota can invest funds in Federal companganies oan associations. We ask particularly whether such investments are regulated and covered by the provisions of Chapter 101, Session Laws of Minnesota, 1933.' ance companies organized under the law
Federal savings and loan associations."
MORA, Minn--BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 5, , by w not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a revenue bonds. Dated May 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 600$. Due $\$ 600$. May 1 , to prior payment and redemption at par and accrued interest on May 1, 1944, and any subsequent interest payment date. The bonds are to be
made payable at any suitable bank or trust company as designated by the made payable at any suitable bank or trust company as designated by the purchaser. Legal opinion to be paid for by the purchaser.
NEW GERMANY, Minn.-BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is stated by the April 18, will be sold to the state.
NEW ULM, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,0 \mathrm{CO}$ issue of coupon was a warded at public auction jointly to C. S. Ashmun \& Co. of Minneapolis and Mairs-shaughnessy \& Co. of st, Paul, as 2s, paying a premium of $\$ 2,401$, equal to 101.9208 , according to the City Clerk.
Other bids were officially reported as follows:
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Bidder- Republic Co., Minneapolis_._-_ Rate Bid } \text { Premium } \\ & \text { Central }\end{aligned}$
 Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis---
$\$ 2,400$
2,050
1,975
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { First National Bank, st. Paul } & 2 \% & 1,500 \\ & 2 \% & & 975\end{array}$ POLK Co., and Bigelow Webb\& Co., Minneapolis $2 \% \% 11,425$ (R. O. Fertile), Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ issue of building bonds offered for sale on April 21-V. 148 , p. 2307 - was awarded to the $2.68 \%$. Dated March 1, 1939. Due from March 1.1941 to 1945 , incl. The other two bidders both agreed to pay par and accrued interest for
3s. They were. Justus $F$. Lowe Co. of Minneapolis, and the American State Bank of Moorhead.
RAMSEY COUNTY (P.O. St. Paul) Minn.-LIST OF BIDS-In bonds to R . W. Pressprich \& Co. of New York, and associates, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at
a price of 100.80 , a basis of about $1.60 \%$, as noted here-V. 148 , p. 1686 a price of 100.80 , a basis of about $1.60 \%$, as noted here-V. 148 , p .1686
-we are now furnished the following list of the other bids received:
Bidder-Bidder-
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes \&
Co.: H, C. Wainwright \& Co., and Schwabacher Lehman Brothers; Enstabrook \& Co.; Stone \& Webster Halsey. Slodget, Inc., and Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood
 Lazard Freres \& Co.; The Boatmen's Nationa Bank;
the Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Inc., and AllisonPhelps, Fenn \& Co. (New York) Stern Brothers \& Co. (Kansas City), and Wells Dickey Co -1 ...Smith, Barney \& Co.. New York City; First Natl. Bank \& Trust Co.,MMinneaporis; Cllinois Company
of Chicago, Chicago., and First National Bank of of Chicago, Chicago., and First National Bank of
St. Paul
The First National Bank of Chicago; The Northern Trust Co., Chicago; First of Michigan Corp., Blyth \& Co., Inc.: Paine, Webber \& Co., and Eastman, Dillon \& Co-n-ration; C. S. Ashmun \& Co.,
The First Boston Corporan
and Mairs-Shaughnessy \& Co
$13 \% \quad 1,116.50$

ST. CHARLES, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-It is reported subscriptions until May 5, recor m . Win recerve sealed ops and popular of $3 \%$ semi-annual paving certificates of indebtedness. Dated April 1,
1939 . Due serially from 1 to 10 years from their date. Callable at the 1939. Due serially from 1 to 10 years from their date. Callable at the
option of the city on any interest payment date. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. Delivery of the certificates to be payabe at the City Treasurer's office. Delivery of the certif
SAUK CENTRE, Minn.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 4,300$ Local Improvement District No. 11 certificates of
indebtedness offered for sale on March 30, as hoted here-V. 148, p. 2004 were purchased by the First State Bank of Sauk Centre, as 234 s , at a price
of 100.11 . Dated March 31,1939 . Due from Jan. 1,1941 to 1945 ; optional
prior to maturity.

## MISSISSIPPI

CLAIBORNE COUNTY (P. O. Port Gibson), Miss.-BONDS SOLD -It is stated by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that $\$ 50,00031 / 3 \%$ Dated March 1, 1939. Legal approval by Charles \& Trauernicht of
St. Louis. St. Louis.
CORINTH, Miss. BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids
Will be received unti May 1 , by the City Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 57,600$
refunding bonds. Due in from one to SHARKEY COUNTY (P. O. Rolling Fork), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-
It is stated by R. E. Durst, Clerk of the Chancery Court, that $\$ 240,000$
$414 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds have been purchased by the J. S. Love $41 / \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds hav
Co. of Jackson. Dated April 1, 1939 .
WINONA, Mis-BOND SALE DETAILSS-It is reported by the City Clerk that the $\$ 34,0004 \%$ semi-ann. industris plant bonds purchased
jointly by M. A. Saunders \& Co. of Memphis Bank of Memphis, as noted here-V. 148, p. 2467 -were sold at a price of
100.617 , and mature on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 to 1942 , and $\$ 1,500$ in 1943 to 1962, giving a basis of about $3.94 \%$. $\$ 1,00$

## MISSOURI

ELDON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. EIdon), Mo.-BONDS SOLDIt is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that $\$ 28,000$ con-
struction bonds which were approved by the voters on April 14 , have been FREDERICKTOWN, Mo,-BOND SALE DETATLS-We are now jointly by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, and the New
Era Bank of Fredericktown, as noted here-V. 148, p. 2307 -were sold in conjunction with a $\$ 15,000$ issue of refunding bonds, both of them being taken as $3 \mathbf{s}$, for a total premium of $\$ 350$, equal to 101.00 . Coupon bonds,
dated Feb. 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due from 1946 to 1951 incl. Interest payable F -A.
LAKEWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clayton), Mo.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on April 11 the voters rejected a, pro-
MORLEY, Mo. BONDS VOTED-At an election held on April 11, the voters unanimously approved the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ in high school, con-
struction bonds, to be issued in connection with an expected Public Works Administration grant on the project.
STURGEON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sturgeon) Mo.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the District Secretary that the $\$ 11,000$ school bonds purchased by the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, as noted here-V. 148, p. 2307-are dated Nov. 1,1937 , and mature
on March 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1940 to 1955 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1956 to 1958 . UNION, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by H. O. Maune, Oity bonds were purchased recently by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, at a price of 100.16 . a basis of about $2.23 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Dated April 1.1939 . Due on April 1 as follows:. $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 to 1953 ,

## MONTANA

MISSOULA, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by J. I, McDonthe purchase of an issue of $\$ 91,195.84$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. refunding the purchase of an issue of $\$ 91,195.84$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. refunding
bonds. Dated May 15,1939 . Amortization bonds will be the first choice
and serial bonds will be the second choice of the City Council. The bonds, and serial bonds will be the second choice of the City Council. The bonds
whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable affer five year whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable arter value with from date. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with
accrued interest to date of delivery. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$,
payable to the city.:

## NEBRASKA

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P. O. Reynolds, Neb.- BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of $\$ 8,000$ in construction
NIOBRARA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Niobrara), Neb.BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the Secretary of the Board noted here-V. 148, p. 2308-were purchased by Greenway \& Co. of onaha, as 31/2s, paying a prem 1945 to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 and 1954 on April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 and Dated
giving a basis of about $3.44 \%$. Coupon ponds in $\$ 1,000$ dens. 1939 . Interest payable A.-O.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-CORRECTED BID-The First Boston Corp. New York, in bidding for the $\$ 2,00,000$ municipal improvement bonds
offered April 20 , offered to pay a price of 101.288 for $21 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, not 100.28 as tly reported by the City Treasurer as previously detailed in V. 148, p. 2467 , went to First of Michigan Corp,
and Mackey, Dunh \& Co., Inç., both of New York, jointly, on a bid of 100.61 for 2 s .

NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE OFFERING-City Treasurer will receive
sealed bids until 10 a. m. (EST) on May 2 for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
notes, due Feb. 28,1940 .

## NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Stanely F. on May 1 for the purchase of $\$ 44,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or Due $\$ 2,000$ on May 1 from 1940 to 1961 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int.
(M.-N) payable at the Atlantic Highlands National Bank, Atlantic Highhe oonds will be payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of $N$. Y. City will be fur-
nished the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, pay to order of the boroun, mur
BEACHWOOD, N. J.-REFUNDING APPROVED-Borough's proposal to issue a total of $\$ 43,500$ refund CAPE MAY, N. J.-ORIGINAL SALE RESSCINDED-NEW AWARD
MADE-The private sale of $\$ 295,0004 \%$ refunding bonds to M. M.
Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia-V. 148 , p. 2308-was rescinded and the Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia-V. 148, p. 2308 -was rescinded and the
issue subsequently awarded to the Warren A. Tyson Co. of Philadelphia issue subsequently awarded to the wantioned firm made an offer of 98.07 , at a price of hing been submitted to the city under seal on April 17. The bonds are dated Feb. 15,1939 and mature Feb. 15 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1942$ :
$\$ 35,000$ from 1943 to 1945 incl.; $\$ 40,000$ in 1946 and $\$ 45,000$ from 1947 $\$ 35,000$ from
to 1949 incl.

Financial Chronicle
April 29, 1939

MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Maplewood), N. J--BOND
 exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows. $\$ 89,000$ public impt. bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: 6,500 sewer bonds. $\$ 3,00$ frome bond for 1950 to 194 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1943 to 1962 incl. 6,500 sewer bonds. One bond for $\$ 850$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1939. Bidders to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (J-D) bayadie at the is required to considerr the bonds as constituting a single
issue. The price for which the bonds may bo sold cannotexced $\$ 96,500$. Ascertified check for 81,910 , payabien to order or the township must accompany each proposal. Leeai opinion of Reed, Hoyt,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.-BOND OFFERTNG-Joseph D. McKee, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. (DST) on May 4 for the purchase
of $\$ 2555,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as Pollows:
$\$ 55,000$ wat
water impt bonds of 1939. Due in annual instalments from 1940 91,000 to 1962 inct. bonds of 1939 . Due in annual instalments from 1940 to 45,000 impt. funding bonds of 1939 . Due in annual instalments from 9,000 impt. bonds, part of authorized issue of $\$ 121,383.69$. Due in 55,000 water impt bonds part of authorized 55,000 water impt. bonds.. part of authorized annual instalments from 1940 to 1961 incl. bined of the bonds are dated May 16, 1939. Denom, with payments due annually on May 16,000 . The com-
 1961 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1962 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 17 of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (M-N 16) payable at the
Trirst National Bank \& Trust Co., Montclair, or at the Town Treasurer's required to be obtained at the sale of the bonds is $\$ 255,000$. They are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxee on all of the town's
taxable property. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order of the town must accompany each proposal. Legat opinion of successful bidder.
NEWARK, N. J.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council recently adopted on final reading an ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 510,000$
bonds, proceeds of which will be applied to settlement of the State highway bonds, proceeds of which will be
claim compromised at $\$ 750,000$.
NORTH WILDWOOD, N. J. - PROPOSED REFUNDING-The clty mission a proposal calling for the issuance of $\$ 340,000$ refunding bonds, to take up existing floating debt and other liabilities of the city.
OCEAN CITY, N. J.-CORRECTION-The report published in-V. 148,p. 249 - with reference to cancelation of original award and subsequent May. N. T. We aunicipality of make this correction particularly. in view of the ract that the municipality of Ocean City, N. J. completed an a
$\$ 650,000$ bonds on April 12, as noted in detail in-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .2308$.
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP (P) O. Merchantville), N. J.-PLANS consider an ordinance providing for the issuance of $\$ 325.00041 / 2 \%$ refunding
 bonds.
incl. and $\$ 25,000$ in . 1965 . Refunding $h$
Funding Commission, according to report.
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-George A. Kress, City Treasurer, will receive esealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (DSST) on May 2 for the
 $\$ 17,000$ streat paring bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due March 1 as follows: 11,000 street improvement assessment bonds. Denom . 1 Di, 000 . Due
, 000 street improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Duie $\$ 500$ on March 1 from 1940 to 1947 , inclusive.
All of the bonds are dated March 1, 1939 and will be sold as constituting a single issue. with combined maturities, due each March 1 as follows:
$\$ 3,500,1940 ; \$ 6.500,1941$, and $1942 ; \$ 7,500,1943, \$ 6,500$ in 1944 and $\$ 500$,
 in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1 10th ot or $1 \%$. Bidis must be made for all of the issues multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $M$-s) payable at the multiple of 14 or 11 10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-S) payabie at the
First National Bank, South Ambor, or at the South Ambor Trust Co., Co.
South Amboy. The bonds are payable from unlim ited ad valorem taxes
 bonds offered, payable to order or the City Treassurer, is required. (The above bonds were previously offered on April 4 and sale postponed,
owing to lack of a quorum.-V.148, p. 2156.)


## NEW YORK

ARCADE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ coupo or registered


 R. D. White \& Co-
Maniacturers \& Trade
Blair \& Co., Inc. ra Haupt 8 Co

A.C. Ally \& Co., Inc-
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co

CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, BROWNVILLE, LYME AND ORHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{1}$ (P. O. Clayton), N.Y. bids until 3 p . m. (EST) on May 3 for the purchase of $\$ 310,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated May 1 ,
 rate of interest, expressed in a multuple of $1 /$ or 1 10th of $1 \%$. Principal
and interest Mi-N) payable walorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder A certified for $\$ 6,200$, payable to order of the district, is required.
CORTLANDT (P. O. Peekskill), N. Y.- BOND SALE-R. D. White registered public works bonds, paying a price of 100.27 for 2.10 s , a basis
of about $2.04 \%$ Dated May 1 , 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due May 1 as
follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from i945 to 1951 incl. Prin. and int. ( $M-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the Westchester County National Bank, Peeeskiill. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New
York City. Other bids: Bidder-
George Be B \& Go- Gibbons \& Co. and Sherwood \& Reichard
 Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc
Manufacturers \& Trälers Trust $\qquad$
 EDEN EVANS, BOSTON AND NORTH COLLINS CENTRAL
 Weitold, Inc., both of New York, in joint account, as 2.30 s, at a price of
100.30, a basis of about $2.27 \%$. Dated May 1,1939 and due May 1 as Pollows: $\$ 10,000.1940$ to 1943 incl.; 812,000 , 1944 to 1948 incl.; $\$ 14,000$
from 1949 to 1953 incl., and $\$ 15,000$ from 1954 to 1962 incl
Re-offered Prom 1949 to 1953 incl, and 815,00 from 1954 to 1962 incl. Reorfere
by the bankers to yield from $0.40 \%$ to to $2.30 \%$, according to maturity
Other bids:
Bidder
Rollins \& Sons, Inc., A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.,
and B . Van Ingen \& Co. Inc
Int. Rate" Rate Bid Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co..Adams. McEnUnion Securitites Corp. and Estabrook \& Cooil Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& ${ }^{\text {B }}{ }^{-}$ $2.40 \%$
$2.40 \%$
$2.40 \%$
$2.40 \%$ Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and Kidder, Peabody
$\&$ Co
$2.60 \%$
100.66

GISANBY, N. Y.-SALE OF WEST RIVER ROAD NORTH WATER offered April BONDS-The $\$ 24.000$ coupon or registered water bonds Co. and Sherwood \& Reichard, both of New York, jointly, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a
price of 100.39 , a basis of about $2.22 \%$. Dated April 1 , 1939 and due $\$ 1,000$ on A pril 1 from 1940 to 1963 , inclusive.
GREECE (P. O. 2505 Ridge Road West, Rochester), N. Y.-BOND SALE- The issue of 832,000 coupon or registered home relief bonds of
 incl., and $\$ 4,000$ in 1948 and 1949. Other bids:
Bidder- Int. Rate. Premium R. D White $\mathrm{C}^{2}$

Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co
Blair
\& Co
Co

, hne-............................... JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The Union Securities Corp. of ment bonds as 1 s, at a price of 100.131 , a basis of about $0.96 \%$. Dated May 1, 1939 . Denom, sin ncl. Principal and interest water sil Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder ${ }_{-1}$ Other bid
Bidder- Irrust Co., Johnson City-_ Int. Rate Rate Bid
 Sherwood \& Reichard and George B. Gibbons \& Co Adams, McEntee \& Co., $\qquad$ 100.03
100.21
100.07 LOCKPORT, N. Y- $\$ 700,000$ BOND SALE SCHEDULED-H. approved by the Common Council last ${ }^{\text {December is scheduled to be sold }}$ in the near future. Kiw
MALONE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-George B. Bradish, Town Clerk 30,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest . (EST) on May 3 for the purchase or Dated April 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due $\$ 6,000$ on Apri' 1 from 1940 to 1944, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a mul-
tiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the Farmers Pational Bank of Malone, with New York exchange. The bonds are fied check for $\$ 600$, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandweater \& Moore of N. Y. City MAMARONECK Y .
Or sale within the next few months $\$ 57$. 000 village hall purchase and rener vation bonds and $\$ 15,000$ garbage bonds.
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Rochester), N. Y-BOND OFFERINGIt is reported that the county will receive sealed bids until MaY 8 for the
purchase of $\$ 970,000$ welfare and Works Progress Administration project ponds. Purpose of financing is to refinance notes already issued for the MOUNT VEPNON
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y-SINKING FUND MAY ABSORB $\$ 236,000$ passed by the City Council on April 26 will be absorbed by Sinking Fund No. 4 . The different issues making up the grand total are as follows: $\$ 90,000$ water bonds, due in 30 years; $\$ 7.5,000$ home relief, due in 10 years; $\$ 65,000$
highway impt., due in 20 years, and $\$ 6,000$ assessment bonds, maturing in highway im
five years.
NEW YORK CITY POWER AUTHORITY (P. O. New York), N. Y.Feinber has introduced a billi (S. Int. No. 2107 ) in the upper house of the State Legislature which amends the proposed public authorities law to provide for crearice within the city, to operate necessary plant and facilities to collect charges sufficient to pay interest and principal of debts and expenses including retirement reserves, and authorized the issuance of not more than $\$ 50,000,000$ bonds.
NEW YORK, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph D. McGoldrick, City in the Municipal Building until noon on May 2 for the purchase of $\$ 35$, 700 .000 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 15,000,000$ bonds for rapid transit, dock improvements, and water sup-
ply. Due $\$ 375,000$ annually on May 1 for 40 years. $12,150,000$ bonds for school construction, water supply and various other municipal purposes. Due $\$ 405,000$ annually on May 1 for
750,000 bonds for various municipal purpsoes. Due $\$ 50,000$ an7,700,000 nually on May 1 for 15 years.
bion for and dock improvenents, water supply, school construc-
tion 100,000 nually on May 1 for 10 years.
 amount paid for Every bidder must deposit $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for in the proposal. Bids will be accepted in series at one rate of interest for each series. Bids on separate yearily maturities will not be accepted. Bidders
not exceeding $4 \%$, which the bonds offered for sale are to bear. stating a net yield but not stating a rate of interest will not be considered. Bidders for the entire issue offering to purchase all or any part may also (The last previous long-term financing operation by the city was concluded on Jan. 31 , when $\$ 30.800 .00$ bonds were sold as 3 s and 33 s to the
National Oity Bank of New York and associates on a net interest cost basis National City Bank of New
of $3.08 \%-V .148, ~ p .767$.

OVER $\$ 300.400,000$ BONDS MATURE IN NEXT FIVE YEARS-In
announcing details of the May 2 offering. Comptroller McGoldrick also announcing details of the May 2 offering, Comptroller McGoldrick also eighth of the current total bonded debt of $\$ 2,497,434,777$ in the period
from Jan. 1,1939 to Dec. 31,1943 , inclusive. The total debt includes both that within as well as that outside the constitutional limitation. Redempcity substantial leeway in future capital programs to be financed through sale of bonds, the Comptroller said. Funds to retire the $\$ 303,216,808.56$ of bonds maturing in 1939-1943, incl., will come from the following sources:
$\$ 180,462,535$ from budgetary appropriations; $\$ 75,679,273$ from sinking $\$ 180,462,535$ from budgetary appropriations; $\$ 75,679,273$ from sinking
funds and $\$ 47,075,000$ from assessments. of the total of $\$ 2.497,434,777$
of bonds presently outstanding, investors hold $\$ 2,055,70040$ and sinking of bonds presently outstanding, investors hold $\$ 2,055,700,406$ and sinking
funds have $\$ 441,734,370$. Mr. McGooldrick issued a table showing the aggregate outstanding (the last maturing bonds will be paide off in pressent and also the proportion of the annual requirements to come from sinking unds, from budgetary appropriations and from assessments.
NEW YORK (State of)-CITIES ACCELERATETAX COLLECTIONS
$B Y$ ALLOWING DISCOUNTS FOR PREPAYMENT-Discounts for prompt tax paying are resulting in high Pollections for 13 cities in New Yow fork State, this year, it was reported recently, to the International City Man-
agers' Association. New Rochelle, one of the 13 , found county taxes paid up five months in advance of the due date, the total amount in excess of
one million dollars. This city allows a discount of $2 \%$ per annum on the second, third and fourth instalments from date of payment to respective due date. Of the other cities, Albany, which gives a $1 \%$ discount for payment within five weeks, and $1 / 2 \%$ within two months, collected nearly
$80 \%$ of the 1939 tax budget during the first discount period. Syracuse collected more than $45 \%$ of its total taxes within the discount period, Utica $30 \%$ and Kingston $35 \%$. Collections in other cities following the
discount plan ranged from 4 to $10 \%$ in the "special rate" period. Cities discount plan ranged from 4 to $10 \%$ in the "special rate" period. Cities
in a number of other states allow the discount, although authorities have
pointed out that it actually must be figured into the tax bill to start with.
ONEIDA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Robert H. DeWitt, City Comp ${ }^{-}$
 $\$ 12,409.37$ fire truck bonds. Dated Feb. 1 . 1939 . D
Bidder is required to name a single rate of interest, of not more than $5 \%$, at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 240$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion
of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of N . Y. City will be furnished the successful of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful
bidder. Bids for the issue will be received until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 2 .
PATTERSON ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Patterson), N. Y.-BIDS RETURNED UNthe notice of sale prompted the Town Board to return unopened the bids submitted for the $\$ 9,000$ certificates of indebtcdness which were scheduled ber sering will be made. CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Arthur L. Newcomb, Town Supervisor, $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest highway improvement registered certifcates of indebtedness. Dated May 1 . 1939 . Denom. $\$ 3,000$. Due
$\$ 3,000$ on May 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed 3,000 on May 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl. Rate of interest to be expressed
n a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (annually on May 1) payable at the First National Prank of Brewster, with New York
exchange. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable. to order of the town, is exchange. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable.to order of the town, is
required. Legal opinion of Ryder \& Donohoe, Esqs., of Carmel will be
rnished the successful bidder.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 56,000$ coupon or registered ncinerator plant bonds offered April 26-V. 148 , p. 2468-were awarded York, jointly, as 1.80 s, at 100.074 , a basis of about $1,79 \%$. Dated
Jan. 15, 1939 and due Jan. 15 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,000$ from 1941 to 1950 incl. Re-offered to yield from $0.40 \%$-to $1.80 \%$, according Bidder-
Union Securities Corp
Manufacturers \&
Halsey, Stuart \&
C. F. Herb \& Co
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co
. F. Becker \& Co
A. C. Allyn \& Co-- Coblo


PORT LEYDEN; N. Y.-BOND OFFLRING-J. W Attorney, states that the village proposes to offer for sale about May 16 an
RAMAPO UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Spring
 Bennett \& Co, New York, as 2.10 s, at a price of $100: 629$. Dated May 1 ,
1939 and due May 1 as follows: $\$ 5,750,1940 ; \$ 6.000,1941$ to 1948, incl.; 7.000 in 1949 and $\$ 6,000$ from 1950 to 1054 incl

QUEENSBURY, N. Y-SALE OF WEST GLENS FALLS WATER DISTRICTBONDS-The $\$ 18,000$ coupon or registered water bonds offered
April 25 were awarded to E . H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. of New York as 2.20 s , at a price of 100.239 , a basis of about $2.17 \%$. Dated March 1 . 1939. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 from 1940 to 1957 incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Glens Falls National Bank \& Trust Co., of the town, payable primarily from taxes on taxable property of the district in the town, out if not paid therefrom, all of the town's taxable property is subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to provide for principal and interest requirements. Legality
of New York City. Other bids:
Bidder- Securities Corp
 Sherwood \& Reichard and George B. Gibbons \& Co. R. D, White \& Co -
Roosevelt \& Welgold, Inc.
Ben


WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. and White Plains), N. Y. bonds of 1939 offered April $26-\mathrm{V}$. 148, p. 2468 -were awarded to the County Trust Co. of White Plains as 0.75 s , at a price of 100.074 , a basis of about $0.71 \%$. Dated May 1, 1939 and due on May
in 1940 and $\$ 50,000$ in 1941 and 1942 . Other bids:
$\stackrel{\text { Bidder }}{\text { For } 3 / 4 \%}$ Bonds- Rate Bid $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Chase National Bank, New }\end{gathered}\right.$
 For 1\% Bonds $\quad$ A. 100.209 New York
New Trust Co.
Marine Trust Co., Buffalo
and R. D. White \& Co.
 Geo. B. Gibbons \& Oo., Inc., Manufacturers and Traders
 WHITESBORO, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Harry W. Eldredge, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p . m. (EST) on May 2 for the
purchase of $\$ 15,000$ not to exced $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered public improvement bonds. Dated April 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 1,500$ on expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$ ) payable at the Whitestown National Bank, Whitesboro, with New York approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 300$,
payable to order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

## \$40,000 <br> NORTH CAROLINA Highway 4 s <br> Due July 1, 1947, at $1.75 \%$ basis

F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY<br>Richmond, Va.<br>Phone 3-9137<br>A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## NORTH CAROLINA

FRANKLIN, N. C. - BOND SALE-The two issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 3,000$, offered for sale on Apriil $25-\mathrm{V}$. $148, \mathrm{p} .2469-$ Were awarded jointly
to Vance, Young \& Hardin and the Wm . B. Greene Co., both of Winston-
Salem as follow: Salem, as follows:
$\$ 12,000$ street and sidewalk improvement bonds as $31 / 8$, paying a price of
100.05, a basis of about $3.49 \%$. Due from 1940 to 1949 , inclusive. 23,000 water and sewer improvement bonds for price of 100 . nclusive. interest cost of about $3.96 \%$ on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 5,000$ as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, due $\$ 500$ rom May 1,1942 to 195 t , the remaining
$\$ 18,000$ as 4 s , due $\$ 1,000$ from May 1,1952 to 1969 , inclusive HICKORY, N. C.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 47,000$ issue of coupon refunding bonds orfered for sale on April $25-148$, ${ }^{1}$. ${ }^{2469-w a s ~ a w a r d e d ~ t o ~}$ of about 3.04\% on the bondd divided a ar follows: $\$ 17,000$ as 31 , 1 , due on
April $1, \$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1951 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1952 to 1954 ; the remaining April $1, \$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1951 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1952 to $1954 ;$ the
$\$ 30,000$ as 3 s , due $\$ 2,000$ from A pril 1 , 1955 to 1969 , inclusive. The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:
Bidder- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bickson \& Co.; Interstate Securi- }\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1st } 33,000\end{array}\right]\end{aligned}$ ties Corp.jand Southern Invest. Co-.-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance } \\ & \text { Bt } \\ & \text { List 27, } \\ & \text { Balance }\end{aligned}$

Equitable Securities Corp., and Vance | Balance |
| :--- |
| 1st 19,000 | Wm. B. Greene Co., and Crouse \& Co- Balaniee Chas. A. Hinsch \& Co., and Seasongood Balance \& \& Mayer Roth \& Irving, and Provident SavWeil Roth \& Irving, and Provident Sav-

ings Bank \& Trust Co. $\quad 31 / 4 \%$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Ings Bank \& Trust Co-e-ful bid) } & 1 \text { st } & 17,000 & 3.1 / 4 \% & 47,056.40\end{array}$
 LEICESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Asheville), N. C.-BOND April 25-V 148 issue or Co. of Askeville as sis at par. No other bid was received. Dated May 1, 1939. Due serially in 30 years.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY (P. O. Hertford), N. C.-BOND SALEThe \$463,000 issue of coupon road and bridge refunding bonds offered for Inc. of New York, and Kirchofer \& Arnold of Raleigh, at a price of 100.138, a net interest cost of about $4.22 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 135,000$
as 4 s , due on May $1: \$ 10,000$ in $1940 ; \$ 12,000,1941$ to $1943 ; \$ 14,000$, May 1: $\$ 16,000$ in 1950 to 1952 , and 1954 to $1962 ; \$ 18,000$, 1963 and Other bids for the bonds were as follows:


## NORTH DAKOTA

GRANVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Granville) N. Dak.BONDS SOLD-it is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Education that
$\$ 12,0004 \%$ semi-ann. auditorium and gymnasium bonds have been purhased by the State Land Department.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

# MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. <br> 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND 

## OHIO

BUTLER COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Hamilton), Ohio UNSUCCESSSFUL sewer and water supply bonds which were awarded on March 10 to a grou composed of P. E. Kline, Inc., Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger and Katz
$\&{ }^{\prime}$ Brien, all of Cincinnati, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 101 , a basis of about $2.14 \%-$

CINCINNATI, Ohio-REFINANCING APPROVED-City Council Inancothern Railway bonds, duein 1959 and now held by the sint \$75 pund Sinking Fund Trustees stated that new bonds bearing only $2 \%$ interest could be issued.
CLEVELAND, Ohio-ORDINARY OPERATING EXPENSES STA-BILIZED-Ordinary operating expenses of city departments within the last three years, according to a study made by Mayor Harold H. Burton covering such expenditures during 20-year period from 1919 to 1939 . Study, which includes city's usual governmental services, but omits ex-
penses for utility services, relief, Works Progress Administration sponsorship, and payments of interest on bonded deot, reveals that ordinary operaing expenses in 1919 were about $\$ 9,000,000$, rose to peak of $\$ 17,550,000$ in 1928 and have since leveled off to around $\$ 16,000,000$ in 1937 . Despite mental services, operating expenses in recent years have been below pre depression totals, although during the 20-year period the population has
increased about $18 \%$, to 930,000 in 1939, afrom 790,000 in 1919; and city's
area has increased about $30 \%$, to 73.3 square miles, from 56.6 square miles.
Ordinary operating expenses in 1939 are estimated at $\$ 15,915,661$, as compared with dctual expenses in 1938 of $\$ 15,953,003$
CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ohio-BOND SALE-The awarded to Merrill, Turben \& Co. of Cleveland as $18 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 580$, equal to $\$ 3,720$ April 1 and $\$ 4.000$ Oct. 1 . $1942 ; \$ 4,000$
1939 and due as follows:
April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1943 to 1946, incl.; $\$ 4,000$ April 1 and $\$ 3.000$ Oct. 1 . April 1 and 0 ct. 1 from 1943 to 1946, incl.; $\$ 4,000$ April 1 and $\$ 3,000$ oct. 1 . bond sale:
 CLYDE, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Village Council CLYDE, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Village Council is issue of $\$ 15,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest electric light plant bonds. Dated
June 1. 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1954, ncl. Principal and interest (J-D)
DEFIANCE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-D. W. Schultz, City Auditor, $975.456 \%$ special assessment street improvement bonds. Dated May 1939. One bond for $\$ 975.45$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due May 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,975.45$ in $1940 ; \$ 2,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1944 , incl. Interest M-N. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$,
EUCLID CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 36,855.75$ refunding notes offered April $22-$ V. 148, p. 2157 -were awarded to the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, the only bidder, as 4 s .
Dated March 31,1939 . Due March 31 , 1941, although callable after
KENTON UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE DE TAILS-The $\$ 185,00021 / 2 \%$ school construction bonds purchased at par by Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo-V. 148, p. $2310-$ mature Sept. $^{\text {mat. }}$ Se
as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1940 to 1960 , incl., and $\$ 8,500$ in 1961 and 1962 .

MORELAND HILLS (P. O. R. D., Chagrin Falls), Ohio-BOND 1845-were awarded to Saunders, Stiver \& Co. of Cleveland as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.60 , a basis of about $3.39 \%$ Dated Jan. 1,1939 and due
Jan. 1, as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1941 and $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1950, inclusive. NEW.STRAITSVILLE, Ohio-BOND SALE-John S. Wilson, Village Clerk, reports that an issue of $\$ 15,0005 \%$ water works bond
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-City Auditor will receive chase of $\$ 40,0004 \%$ refunding bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom $\$ 1,000$. Du $\$ 4,000$ on Sept. Ifrom 1490 to 1949 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that. fractional rates are expressed in Bank, Norwood. All bidders must satisfy themselves as to the legality of the bonds before submitting offers. No conditional bids will be con sidered and the favorable opinion of Peck, Shaffer \& Williams of Cincin-
nati will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

PERRY COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. New Lexington), Ohio-BONDS AUTH-ORIZED-The State Tax Commission has authorized the issuance of $\$ 16,280$ PUBLIC INSTITUUTIONAL BUILDING AUTHORITY OF OHIO (P. O. Columbus, Ohio NO DECISION ON FKNANCINGPROPOSALS decision had yet been reached on the proposals for financing the Authorit $\mathrm{y}^{\prime}$ ' proposed $\$ 7,500.000$ hospital building program. An outine of the various SYCAMORE, Ohio
SYCAMORE, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-The voters will be asked on onds
TAYLORSVILLE (P. O. Philo), Ohio-BONDS SOLD-Fox, Einhorn at par. Dated April 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 250$ from 1941 to 1944 , incl.; $\$ 300$ in 1945 and $\$ 500$ from 1946 to 1949 , incl. Principal and
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 999,000$ deficiency bonds offered April 25-V. 148, p. 2158-were awarded to a syndicate composed of
Mitchell, Herrick \& Co., McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., Otis \& Co., all of Cleveland; Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, Inc., Cincinnati; Hawley, Huller \& Co. and Johnson, Kase \& Co., both of Cleveland, as 3s, at a price of 101.03 a basis of about $2.86 \%$. Dated April 1, 1939, and due April 1 as follows
$\$ 199,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 200,000$ from 1946 to 1949 , inclusive. Other bids: Iraver- Int.Rate. Rate Bid Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Ryan, Sutherland , Doll, Weil, Roth \& Irving Co., and Van A. C. AHyn \& Co., Inc., First Cleveland Corp., Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co., Charles A. Hinsc ing \&'Co., Middendorf \& Co: and Widmann \& Holzman .--
Bancohio Securities OO.- and Fox, Einhorn \& Co..
Inc., and associates $3 \%$
100.34
$31 / 4 \% \quad 101.06$
101.04 Other members of the BancOhio group were: P. E. Kline. Inc. Inc.; Ford R. Weber \& Co.; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Lowry Sweney, Inc. and Edward Brockhaus \& Co.
TROY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luckey), Ohiotion last August were sold as 3 s , at a price of 101 , to Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of Toledo.
Yorkville, Ohio-BOND offering-James Garvella, village
 ond for $\$ 500$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 in
940 and $1941 ; \$ 1,500$ June 1, $1942 ; \$ 2,000$ on June 1 from 1943 to 1949 ncl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional ate are expressed in a multiple of $\$ 250$, payable to order of the village, is required. (It was originally intended to a ward the above issue on April 17, but the
sale had to be postponed owing to a "legal error."-V. 148. p. 2470.)

## OKLAHOMA

ATOKA, Okla.-BOND DETAILS-In connection with the $\$ 5,000$ unding bonds which were exchanged with the holders of the old bonds, as interest, are dated Dec. 2,1938 , and mature $\$ 1,000$ annually on Dec. ${ }^{2}$ it

HOLLIS, Okla.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 13,000$ sewe and $\$ 8,000$ city hall bonds have been purchased by the First State Bank
$\&$ Trust Co. of Hollis.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

## Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T Ok Cy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

JACKSON COUNTY UNION GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT NOO. 212 bill be received until 1 p . m. on May $1 \mathrm{by}-\mathrm{H}$. D. Eley District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 13,000$ issue of building Honds Bididers to name
the rate of interest. Due as follows $\$ 2,000 \cdot 1943$ to 1948 , and $\$ 1,000$ in the rate A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required. (These are the bonds that were or
the sale of which was postponed.)
the sale of which was postponed.)
LAWTON, Okla. - BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ issue of library bonds offered for sale on. April $25-\mathrm{V}$. . AL8.D. 2470 - Was awarded to the Security
Bank \& Trust Co. or Lawton, according to report. Due $\$ 3,000$ from 1943 Bank \& Trust
to 1947 incl.
MOUNDS, Okla-BONDS EXCIIANGED-We are inform ed by E. M
Rucker, Town Cleris, that an issue of $\$ 43,059.39$ refunding bonds has been exchanged with the holders of the or iginal bonds.
OKLAHOMA, State of-BOND ISSUE VALIDATED BY SUPREME
OURT-We quote in part as follows from the Oklahoma City 'Daily CoURT-We quote in part as follows from the O The state Supreme Court Monday declared valid the $\$ 18.000,000 \mathrm{re}$ funding bond issue which goes into effect next Monday, but three of the judges warned in special opinions that they acted solely to protect the credit
of the State and did not feel that the issue complied with the constitution of the state and did not feel that the issue complied with the constitution
The decision overruling a protest. by A. Voswell. Oklahoma City that the bond issue violated the constitutional provision that no state debt shall be created in excess of 8400,000 without a vote of the people was
based on a group of former decisions by the State supremie Court. based on a group of former decisions Mr . the Thesday to file a petition for re
 group of State officials will leave for Ne.
which have already been printed and sold.
hich have already been printed and sold.
Justice Thurman S . Hurst, in a specialy concurring opinion, said, "I concur in the conclusion. However, 1 am of the opinion that. our prior decisions should now be overruled so that in the future no debt will be created in violation of our constitution.
a narrow and strained construction that defeats their very purpose. The resurt is that we now have a debt of some $\$ 25.000,000$ incurred without
vote of the people for casual deficits or failures of revenue or for expense not provided for,' in the face of plain language that 'such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in aggregate shall not at any time exceed $\$ 400,000$.'

## OREGON

CROOK COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Prineville), Ore--BOND SALE-The $\$ 95,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on April $22-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p . $2311-$ was a warded to a group composed of Camp \& Co, Atkinson, Jone
$\&$ Co.; Baker, Fordyce, Tucker \& Co., and Tripp \& McClearey all of Portland, according to the County
from May 1, 1941 to 1947, inclusive
JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35 (P. O. Rogu River), Ore. PRICE PADD-It is now reported that the \$8. 2,000 Rogun River, Gre.-PRN that were purchased by Trip
as noted hei bere last September, were sold at par
JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Madras) Ore. as noted here, was not consummated, and the bonds were sold later to due $\$ 2$. 1945 to 1948.
LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corvallis), Ore to be held on June 19 the voters will pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 170,000$ in school building bonds.
LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO: 58 (P. O. Cascadia), Ore May 13, by Mrs. Eugene Ellis, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 16$. O 00 Dated May 1942 to 1947 , and 92.000 in 1948 to 1950 . Prin. and int. payable at the The bonds were authorized at an election held on March 27. The approv-

POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Perrydale),
 rants to the Baker. Fordyce, Tucker Co., of Portland, as 3s, at a price o 100.26, as noted here, was, not consummated as the issue had not been advertised for a sufficient period prior to the dateo of sale. However, th bonds were readvertised for sale as of march 30 an.
by the above company; as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a a price of 100.05 .
WARRANT SALE HELD UP-It is also stated by the District Clerk that the district has held up final action on the $\$ 4,000$ interest-bearing warrants that were scheduled for sale on Apr
$\$ 1,000$ from June 1, 1940 to 1943 , inclusive.

SALEM, Ore--BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of coupon genera p. 2158 - Was awarded jointly to the Baker, Fordiyce, Tucker Co., and
Tripp \& McClearey, both of 'Portland, paying par for the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 5,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 to $1944 ; \$ 8,000$ as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due due $\$ 1,500$ in 1952 to 1959 incl. Other bids were: Price Bid
Bidder-
Comp
and
E. M. Adams \& Co., Portland

Par

## PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 55,000$ cons
DAUPHIN COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT (P. O. Harrisburg), Trace, County Comptroller, until 11 a . m . (EST) on May 12 for the pur
 ollows: $\$ 21,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 22,000$ from 1945 to 1949 incl registered as to principal only and will be issued subject to approving legal opinion or Townsend. Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check
for $3 \%$ of the bonds bids for, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is
EAST MCKEESPORT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Robert P. Bevil, May 9 for the purchase of $\$ 23,000$ coupon funding street and sewer
bonds. Dated March 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. There bonds were
previously offered March 21 and the ese postoned -V. 148, p. 1846
 incl.; 82,000 in 1953 and 81.1000 in 1954 . Bidder to namea a single rate of


 to order of the Borough Tr Treasururer, is required.
GREEN TREE (P. O. Grafton), Pa.-BOND SALE-The \$40,000 coupon bonds offered April $25-1,148$, p. 2311 , were a warded to Singer.



Bider MONONGAHELA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-M. G. Borland, City
 purchase of st0.000 not to exceed 4 io interest coupon bonds, of which


 are payaile from ad valorem taxes levied upon all of the city's taxable
 free of alltaxes, except kift, succession and inheritance taxes, 1evied pursuant to any present or tuture law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONTELAUNEE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Box 106,

 100.52, a asis of about 2.44\%. Dated April 15

PARKER (P. O. Parkers Landing), Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15.000$ coupon city bonds offered April 22 -V. 148, p. 2007 - were awarded to the First National Bank of Freeport as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus $\$ 126$ premium, equal
to 100.84, a basis of about $3.37 \%$. Dated Jan. 2,1939 , and due $\$ 1,000$ Bidder - . S. K. Cunningham \& Co. $\qquad$ Int. Rate
$31 / 2 \%$
$312 \%$
$33 \%$ remium
$\$ 28.50$ offered April 25, Pa.-BONS SALE-The issue of $\$ 8,000$ coupon bonds basis of about $3.96 \%$. Dated April 1,1939 and due $\$ 2,000$ on April. 1 PURCHASER-The bonds were purchased by S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh.

## RHODE ISLAND

CRANSTON, R. I.-BOND OFFERING-William M. Lee, City Treasrer, will receive sealed bids until noon (DST) on May o for the purchase of
$\$ 500,000$ coupon sewerage 1 oan, Act of 1939 , series A, bonds. Dated
May 1 , May 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as' follows: $\$ 17,000$ from 1942
to 197, inc multiple of is of $1 \%$ Registerable as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest. Prin, and semi-ann, int. payable at or the First National Co., Providence. These bonds will be valid generai obligations of the city and all its taxable property will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest, except that taxable in-
tangible personal property is taxable at the uniform rate of 40 cents for tangible personal property is taxable at the uniform rate of 40 cents for
each $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation. The bonds wil be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. The legality of this issue will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston, a copy of whose opinion will
the bonds when delivered, without charge to the purchaser. NEWPORT, R. I.-BOND SALE—The $\$ 200,000$, coupon storm re-
habilitation bonds offered April 20 were awarded to Foster \& Co. and Wood,
Struthers \& Co., both' of New York, jointly, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 101.16, a basis of about $1,58 \%$. Dated May, 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1
as follows: $\$ 15,000$ from 1940 to 1952 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1953 . Principal
and interest (M-N) payable at City Treasurer's offce or at the Firin and interest (M-N) payable at City Treasurer's offce or at the Frincipal NaGray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. Alt taxable property in the city will nd interest, except that taxable intangible personal to pay both principal the uniform rate of 40 cents for each $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation.
Other bids were as follows:
 Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds. WESTERLY, R. I.-NOTE OFFERING-James M. 'Pendition, Town at discount of $\$ 100,000$ current year tax anticipation notes, dated May 3 1939, and payable Nov. 3,1939 . Notes will be authenticated as to genuneness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston under advice of

## SOUTH CAROLINA

EASLEY, S. C. - BOND SALE DETALLS-It is now reported by the


GREENVILLE, S. C. - BOND SALE DETALLS-It is now reported by the City Clierk and Treasurer that the s35.000 swimming poor bonds purMarch, were sold for, a, price of 100014 and mature on March 1 Ias follows:
$\$ 1,500$ in 1941 to $1947 ; \$ 2,000,1948$ to 1953 , and $\$ 2,500$, in 1954 to 1958 , giving a basis of about $4.495 \%$.
PARIS PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9-C (P. O. Greenville) S. C.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 15,000$ school bonds were purprice of 100.233 a basis of about $3.48 \%$. The purchaser also agreed to pay for the printing of the bonds and the cost of the legal opinion. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ Dated April 15, 1939. Due on April 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1947 to 1956
SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.-BOND pril 27-V $\$ 148$, p. 2471 -was awarded to Halsey Stuart \& Co. Inc. Ape Peoples Nationai Bank of Rock Hill and Hamilton \& Co. of Chester,
as 23/s, paying a premium of $\$ 1.073 .28$, equal to 100.688 , a basis of about
$2.69 \%$. Dated May 1, 1939. Due from May 1,1947 to 1957 , inclusive.

CUSTER CITY SOUTH DAKOTA
CUSTER CITY, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by J. F.
 approved by the voters on April 18 .
ESTELLINE, S. Dak.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City
 sale has been fixed as yet.
McINTOSH, S. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Citty Auditor

PENNINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Rapid. City) S. Dak. -PRICE

 2. 4 s.

PAASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Rapid City), S. Dak.-PRICE
 V. $1488 . \mathrm{p}, 2471$
1951, inclusive.

## TENNESSEE

BRADLEY COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Tenn-BOND OFFERING-

 125,000 funding bonds. Dated April 1, 1939. The amount of bonds to be
 orized under Chapter 480, Private Acts of 1939 .
CLEVELAND, Ten.-BODD ELECTION-It is reported that an election will be held on Miay
$\$ 50,000$ in school bonds.
COFFEE COUNTY (P. O. Manchester), Tenn- - BONDS SOLD-A
 purchase
101.66.
A. KNOXVILLE, Tenn.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by A. P. Frierson, Director of Finance, that he will receive sealed tenders maturing on Jan. 1, 1958 , to the amount of $\$ 50,000$, for the purchase by same. Sealed tenders will be received until 10 a. m. on May 9. Tenders shall be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bañk or
trust company for $1 \%$ of the face amount of bonds tendered for purchase. Bidders may stipulate, if desired, that their tenders are for the purchase of all or none of the bonds tendered, and shall state the time and place for delivery of the bonds, the interest rate and numbersers of bonds offered. The
city prefers that delivery be made at the Hamilton National Bank city prefers
Knoxville.
McKENZIE, Tenn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that Co. of Nashville, as noted here last December, were sold as 45 and are more fully described as follows: Dated Dec. 1 , 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1939 to $1944, \$ 3,000$ in 1945 to
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The two issues of coupon bonds
 100.05, a basis of about $1.99 \%$. The bonds are as 100,000 Crump stadium bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ from April 1,1940 to 1959 incl. SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Blountsville), Ten'n.-BOND SALE DETAKLS-It is now reported by the County Judge that the $\$ 12,500$ school were sold through Minnich, Wright \& Co., Inc. of Bristol. Dated Jan, 1 , 1939. Due on Jan. 1, 1944.

UnENNESSEE, State of Tount TWO CoUNTİES DESIRE TO MERGEthe first Assembly of the county consolidation law. Hobart Adkins, Knoxville attorney, filed with the Governor an application petition which carried the signatures of about, half the county's 1,500 voters. IP the consolidation is
approved, he said, Knox County would become the largest in the State and will have an increased legislative delegation. Forty-one per cent of Union County was submerged. When Norris
reservoir was formed, the Knoxvile man said, and explained that 'taxes
are insufficient to maintain schoils on a parity with other counties and to are insufficient to main
operate county offices.

## TEXAS

FLORENCE HILL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. County'superintendent of Schools that the $\$ 10,000$ construction bonds
whin Which were sold, as noted here in February, were purchased by the State Permanent School Fund, as 4 s . Denom. $\$ 500$ Dated Oct. $1,1.1$
Due $\$ 500$ from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1958 ; callable on and after Oct. 1,1943 .
FORNEY COMMISSIONERS' PRECINCT (P. O. Kaufman), Texas BONNE S SLD - It is stated by Monroe Ash Morth. Kauntman, Juge, thas
$\$ 175,000$ road bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Nov. 12 , have been sold to Callihan \& Jackson of Dallas.
HAMILTON, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on March 28 the voters dereated the proposed issuance or s10, 000 in electric
light and power system revenue bonds, according to Mayor William light and
JACK COUNTY (P. O. Jacksboro), Texas-BONDS SOLD-An issue of \$110,000 court house and jail bonds apporved by bybe voters at an election
held on Sept. 17, has been purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita at par according to the County Judge.
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Beaumont), Texas-PRICE PAIDIt is now reported by the County Auditor that the $\$ 200,0003 \%$ semi-ann.
road and bridge refunding bonds sold to a syndicate headed by Fenner \& road and bridge refunding bonds sold to a syndicate headed by Fen
Beane of Dallas, as noted here in February, were purchased at par.
JOSEPHINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST. (P. O. Josephine),
 and equipment bonds purchased
in March, were sold as 4 s at par.
LA GRANGE, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by the City Secretary that at an election held on April 18 the voters turned
proposal to issue $\$ 220,000$ in electric light and water system bonds.
LLANO COUNTY (P. O. Llano), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the County Judge that $\$ 75,000$ roac
voters last December, have been sold.
LOTT, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary states that $\$ 8.000$ $4 \%$ water works s.
Due in 30 years.
MATAGORDA COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$ O Bay $C$
 it
bonds approved by the voters ata an election held on April 15 , have been
purchased by Rauscher, Pierce \& Co. of Houston. Due serially in 20 years.
MINERAL WELLS, Texas-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by Mayor John C. Miller that he will receive sealed offerings until May 8 ,
at 5 p. mef of refunding bonds series 1935, dated April 1, 1935 . All offer-
ings should be firm for a period of 10 days. ngs should be firm for a period of 10 days.

NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE (P. O. Denton), Texas-BONDS PURCHASED FRCM RFC-It is reported that $\$ 139,000$ Reconstruction Finance Corporation by a banking group, of which Garret
 to $1950, \$ 6,000$ in 19.196 . Prin. and int. payable at the Chase Nationa Bank, New York, or at the orfice of the Treasurer of the Colleeke. The bonds have been issued under authority or the constitution and lize ies or the
State, and constitute a diret special obligation of the Board op Regents of the College, and are specifically secured solely by an exclusive first lien and
pledge of the gross revenues of Marquis Hall. after deducting only reason pledge of the erross revenues of Marquis Hall. after deducting only reason-
 RULE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rule), Texas-
$B O N D S$ SOLD-It is stated by the superintendent of schools that $\$ 11.500$ construction bonds have 48
RUSK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rugk) Texas BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Distriet secretary that $\$ 20,000$ construction bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Education as
4 s at par. Denom. 8500 . Due from June 2, 1939 to 1963; callable in whole or in part on any in
DEXAAS, State of-WARRANTS CALLED-GENERAL FUND DEFICIT REPORTED-Announging a call of \$1,420,155 in state general
 compared with $817.110,005$ on Apri1 5 .
The call incher The new call number was 18,475 .
The deficit in the Confederate pension fund was reported to be $\$ 2,956,453$ WHEELER, Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 53,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. waterworks and sewer system revenue bonds
been contracted for, according to Mayor Holt.
WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Floresville), Texas-WARRANTS SOLD J. A. Phillipi is Investment Co. of Houston, according to purchased bounty the the

## UTAH

OGDEN, Utah-PRICE PAID-It is now stated by the City Recorder that the $\$ 30,000$ refunding bonds purchased jointly by the First Seccurity
 Jan. 1, 1951 to 1953 incl.
UTAH, State of -BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on May 2, by E.E. Monson, Secretary of the State Board of Loan Commissioners,
Dated March 1,1939 . Dunchase of an issue of $\$ 1,000$. Due March 1, as follows: $\$ 50,000$
in 1940 to $1942, \$ 100,000$ in 1943 to $1945, \$ 125,000$ in 1946, $\$ 150,000$ in in 1940 to 1942 , $\$ 100,000$ in 1943 to $1945, \$ 125,000$ in 1946, $\$ 150,000$ in
1947 to 19544 and $\$ 170,000$ in 1955 Bidders to name rate of interest in
Bers and multiples of $1 / 4$ of ' $1 \%$. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will
moffice or at the National City Bank, New York. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a
certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to Reese M. Reese.

## VERMONT

LUDLOW SCHOOL DISTRICT, Vt-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon refunding to
$2.08 \%$. Dated April 1,1939 and due April 1 as follows: $\$ 2$, 000 from 1940 to
1949 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1950 to 1959 incl. Other bids: BidderSecurities, Inc $\qquad$ Int Rate Rate Bid
 RICHFORD, Vt,-BOND oFFERING-Bids will be received until noon, May 6 for $\$ 40,000$ municipal bonds, payable $\$ 3,000$ each year Nov. 1 ,
1943 to 1955 and $\$ 1,000$ Nov. 1, 1956. Bidders are to name rate of interest and premium.

## VIRGINIA

BLACKSTONE, Va.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now report by the Town Manager that the $\$ 30,000$ a $\%$ semi-ann. sewer and water bonds
purchased at par by Scott, Horner \& Mason of Lynchburg, as noted here, purchased at parided as follows:
$\$ 21,000$ sewer bonds: Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 to 1951 9,000 water bonds. Due on $0 c t$. $\mp$ as follows: $\$ 1,000$ ind 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$ n 1954, 1956, 1058 and 1960 .
FREDERICKSBURG, Va.-BOND ELEGTION-It is reported that an election will be
HENRICO COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT NO, 1 (P. O. Highand Springs), Va.-ADDITIONAL ANFORMATH ontemplating the issuace of bon "Wall Street Journal" of April a 24 : A. An The Henrico County, Virginia, Board of Supervisors has passed a resolu-
ton to sell $\$ 700,000$ bonds to pay for the construction of water and sewerage ens from the mains into the various homes are estimated to cost a total of $\$ 868,750$. A Public Works Administration grant of $\$ 168,750$ has been given the county to supplement the bond issue. into homes are estimated to cost $\$ 118.750$. The resolution further directe
bonds of $\$ 1,000$ denominations.
SCOTT COUNTY (P, O. Gate City), Va.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of supervisors that
refunding bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Dec. 15,
have been purchased by the First \& Peoples N National Bank of Gate City.
SPENCER, Va.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that the $32,0004 \%$ semi-annual sewer revenue bonds purchased by Magnus \& Co.
of Cincinnati, as noted here in January, are dated July 1,1938, and mature on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1968 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1969 and 1970 .

## WASHINGTON

CENTRALIA, Wash.-BOND REFUNDING CONTEMPLATED-The City Commission is said to be planni
QUINCY. Wash-MATURITY-It is now reported by the Town Clerk Creek State Bank of Ephrata, as 4s, at a price of 100.56 , as noted here- V . Creek ptate are due as follows $\$ 2000$ in 1940 and $1941 ; \$ 300,1942$ to WESTPORT, Wash.-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received ntil April 26 , for the purchase of a $\$ 50,000$ issue of $6 \%$ semi-annual water system bonds, according to John D. Ehrhart, Town Attorney. Dated
May 1, 1939 . Due in 1942 to 1959. These bonds were approved by the
voters on April 1.

## WISCONSIN

BARRON COUNT Y(P O Ban ssue of coupon highway improvement, series $D$ bonds offered for sale on
waukee, and T. E. Joiner \& Co.., Inc. of Chicago, jointly, as 1s, paying a waukee, and $\$ 101$, equal to 100.084 , a b
premium of
1943. The other bids were as follows: Paine, Webber \& Co., Chicago...
Harley, Haydon \& Co. Madion



FOUNTAIN (P. O. New Lisbon), Wis-BOND OFFERING-It is stated that both sealed and oral bids will be received until May 10, at 2 p. m. byn. road bonds. Dated May 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2.000$
ann May 1, 1940 to 1954. Prin. and int. payable at the Hustler-Camp Douglas
 value of we the the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago,
together with
will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the town. GALESVILLE, Wis.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by
the Village Clerk that the $\$ 23.000$ sewage plant bonds purchased by T..$~$ the rer \& Co. of Chicago, as noted here in January, were sold as 4 s and they Joiner
mature from Nov. 1, 1941 to 1967 .
These bonds were sold at a price of par.
KENOSHA, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by A. E. Axtell, Director of For the purchase of the following issues of coupon or registered refunding bonds, aggregating $\$ 108,000: \$ 30,000$ high school 1 st series of
$1925 ; \$ 33,000$ high school, series of $1926 ; \$ 35,000$ school, series of 1923 and $\$ 10,000$ school, series of 1930 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed The bonds will not be so.d for less than par, and the basis of determination shall be the lowest rate of interest bid by the successful bidder, provided that the maximum rate of interest to be borne by the bonds shall be $4 \%$.
Bidder must pay acciued interest at the rate borne by the bonds from the Bidder must payds to the date of payment of the purchase price. The call for bids is on this basis: a par bid with the rate of interest which the bidder will accept over the period stipulated by the bonds. Principal and interest
payable at the City 'Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman \& payable at the City 'Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman \&
Cutler; of Chicago. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the city. LUCK. Wis.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 29,400$ issue of water and sewer \& Co. of St. Paul
MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee) Wis.-LARGE NOTE
ISSUE CONTEMPLATED-A special dispatch Irom Milwaukee to the ISSUE CONTEMPLATED-A special dispatch from Milwaukee to the "County Auditor Frank Bittner has requested the Milwaukee County Board to approve issuing $\$ 6,700,000$ notes, including $\$ 2,700,000$ to finance direct reilief and $\$ 4,000,000$ for deficiencies in tax collections. The issue
has been recommended to carrry the county to 0 ct. 15 , when the county has been recommended to carrry the county to oct. 15 , when the county
Auditor forecasts $\$ 2,500,000$ may be necessary for relief costs. AThe proposal is to issue the notes June 15 , and under the county financial program, to have them mature July 1, 1940, but callable ar obligations of 1940. Wuring 1938 the county

MANITOWOC COUNTY (P. O. Manitowoc) Wis.-BOND OFFERING -it.is stated by Albert W. Tetzlaff, County Clerk, that he will receive payable M-N.' Dated May 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due May 1, 1945. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. No bid for less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery will be considered. The bonds may be registered on option of the holder. Proceedings preliminary to the issuance of the bonds were sisiomitted under and pursuant to the provisions of subsection (3) of section 67.02 and subsection ( 5 a) of Section 14.53 of the Wisconsin statutes, and such preliminary proceedings
have been approved and certified by the Attorney General. Bids are to have been approved and certified oy the Ats and approval of bonding attorneys, and said bonds shall be in the form approved by the Attorney General. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bid TAYLOR COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$ : O. Medford) Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated
$2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on May 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 50,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. high-
Drom way improvement bonds. Dated Aprit 1, 1939 . Due in four years fro
date. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

## WYOMING

RIVERTON, Wyo. $-B O N D$ ELECTTON-It is stated by the Town Clerk that an election will be held on May
issuance of $\$ 15,000 \mathrm{in}$ water main bond

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-INTEREST PAYMENT-In a notice to surer $\$$. Low announces that the province will pay interest to debenture holders at $3 \%$ in respect of the half y $\in$ ar ending May 1,1939 , being at the
rate of $\$ 15$ and $\$ 7.50$, respectively, for each $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ denom. rate of $\$ 15$ and $\$ 7.50$, respectively, for each $\$ 1,000$ a at $\$$ py branch of
Holders will be paid on presentation of their debentures at any the Imperial Bank of Canada in Canada. BUCKINGHAM, Que.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 40,000$ improve-
ment bonds offered April 20-V, 148, p. 2312 was awarded to Banque Canadienne Nationale of Montreal at a price of 98.32 . Dated May 1
1939 and due in 20 years. Wood, Gundy 8 Co bid a price of 96.04 . PORT ELGIN, Ont.-BOND SALE-Wood, Gundy \& Co. of Toronto purchased an issue of $\$ 45,00031 / \%$ improvement bond.
QUEBEC, Que.-BONDS PUBLICLY oFFERED-A syndicate headed by L. G. Beaubien \& Co., Montreal, made public offering in Canada the past we $4 \%$, according to maturity. All of the bonds are dated May 1,1939
and thetotal consisted of $\$ 508,9003 \mathrm{~s}$, due on May 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl.:
and
 as lawfur money only. Denoms. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Legal opinion: J as to principal ony. Nadea, K . C , for the city, and Dupre, De Billy, Prevost \& Home of Quebec, for the selling agents. Financing was undertaken by the city to provide as follows: $\$ 2.459 .400$, of two $6 \%$ bond issues maturing May 1 ; the financing of capita expenditures; the funding of an amount on deficit account and the funding expenditures; the funding of an amount
SELLING AGENTS-In addition to L. G. Baubien \& Co., the selling group included the following: Banque Canadienne Nationale; Wood,
Gundy \& Co., Ltd:; The Provincial Bank of Canada; Savard, Hodgson \& Gundy \& Co., Ltd; ; The Provincial Bank of Canada; Savard, Hotsson
Co., Inc.; Royal Securities Corp.; Rene-T. Lecler, Inc.; Lucien Cote, Inc.;
La Corporation de Prets de Quebec; J. C. Boulet; Dube, Leblond \& Cie, La., Corporation de Prets de Quebec; J. Caf Boulet; Dube, Leblond \& Cie,
Inc. Lagueux \& DesRochers; J. E. Laflamme; Credit Anglo-Francais; Clement, Guimont, Inc.: Garneau, Boulanger; W. C. Pitfield \& Co.,
McLeod. Young, Weir \& Co.; Greenshields \& Co., Inc.; Nesbitt, Thomson McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks \& Gordon; Ross Bros. \& Co.; Hamel, Fugere \& Co.; Canadian Alliance Corp.; Jos.; Morency; Bruno Jeannotte; Desjardins, Couture, Inc.
ST. JEROME, Que.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 41,00031 / 2 \%$ improvement
oonds offered April 24 were awarded to Banque Canadienne Nationale of Montreal at a price of 97.02, a basis of about $3.85 \%$. Due serially on
Mug. 1 from 1940 to 1960 , incl. A. E. Ames $\&$ Co. of Montreal, second high Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1960 , incl.

TIMMINS, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 28,7134 \%$ improvement from 1939 to 1948, inclusive.
VERNON, B. C.-BOND SALE-Laurence Smith \& Co. of Vancouver purchased $\$ 45,0004 \%$ improvement bonds at a p $p$


[^0]:    for footnotes see tod of following column.

[^1]:    Holdinos in U. S. Treasury
    Net gold cotn' and bullion.
    Net gold coin and bullon
    Net silver coin and bulllon
    Net United States botes Net United States notes-
    Net National bank notes. Net Federal Reserve notes.
    Net Fed Res. Net Fed Res. bank notes. Net subsidlary silver...
    Minor coln, \&o........
    Total cash in Treasury
    Cash balance in Treas.
    Deposit in spectal deposi Government securitles.
    Dep. in Fed. Res. banks. Deposit in National and other bank depositaries-
    To credit Treas. U. 8 .
    To credit disb. officers To credit disb. officers.
    Cash in Phillppine Islands Deposits in foreign depts.
    and in banks.
    Deduct current llabilities.

    | Jan. 1, 1939 | Feb. 1, 1939 | Mat. 1, 1938 | Apr . 1, 1939 |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 83,429,513 \end{gathered}$ | 858,587,198 | $875,221,622$ | 831,245,886 |
    | 583,261.924 | 637.844.408 | 592,888,791 | 596,663,825 |
    | 2,491,527 | 3,623.898 | 3,320.367 | 2,384,120 |
    | 734.862 | 1,368.000 | 896.108 | 856,916 |
    | 13,906,557 | 12,692,280 | 13,618,888 | 11,778,618 |
    | 173.551 | 501.841 | 379,491 | 295,603 |
    | 3,698.214 | 4,083.105 | 4,125,44] | 44,540,781 |
    | 18,606,135 | 22,237,808 | 20,122,158 | 20,805,820 |
    | $\begin{array}{\|r} 1.461,300,283 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r} 1,540,938,538 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,510,572,866 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{*} 1468.571569 \\ 156,039,431 \end{array}$ |
    | 1,305,260,852 | 1,384,899,107 | 1,354,533,435 | 1,312,532,138 |
    | 887,915,000 | 876,117,000 | 873,336.000 | 866,226,000 |
    | 1,032,692,926 | 792,001,112 | 1,222,484,220 | 1,387,927,429 |
    | 17.802.508 | 27.312 .957 | 30,603,012 | 30,940,167 |
    | 39,396.930 | 36.484.149 | 35,046,257 | 35,035,940 |
    | 2,201,038 | 2,283,746 | 1,526,379 | 2,200,298 |
    | 198,430 | 197,480 | 265,343 | 219,394 |
    | 3,285.467.684 | 3,119,295,551 | 3,517,394,646 | 3,635,081,368 |
    | 201,961,759 | 186,306,854 | 173,969,712 | 245,602,535 |

    Avallable cash balance $\overline{3.083,505.925} \overline{2,932,988,697} \overline{3,343,424,934} \overline{3,389,478,831}$

    * Includes on April 1, $8560,790,866$ silver


    ## CURRENT NOTICES

    - James Talcott, Inc. has been appointed factor for Bearden Rug \& Mat

    Co., Lynchburg, Tenn., manufacturers of rugs, and mats.
    -Manufacturers Trust Co. is Paying Agent for $\$ 250,000$ Jacksonville (Florida) 2.10\% Refunding Bonds, Third Issue of 1938.

[^2]:    
     $\dagger$ Now Hsted on New York stock Exchange
    \& Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to $\mathbf{7 7 . 4 2 3 4}$ grams of pure gold.

    - Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

[^3]:    

    Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.-Merger Halted-
    An injunction was issued on April 25 by Vice-Chancellor Charles M. Egan temporarily restraining stockholders of this company, a New
    corporation with offices in New York City and a plant in Troy, N. Y., from voting on a proposed merger. East Orange, who applied for the restraint holds 20 shares of preferred stock. He asserted that a plan under con

[^4]:    Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earnings-
     Operating revenues,
    Operating expenses,--
    Inc. avail. for fixec Inc. avail. for fixec chgs.
    Fixed charges
    Deficit after fixed chg
    $-\mathbf{V} .148$, p. 2434.
    

    ## Missouri Pacific RR.-Interest Payments-

    The Federal Court at St. Louis has entered an order authorizing Guy A.
    Thompson, trustee to pay semi-annual interest due May 1, 1939, on the Thompson, trustee to pay semi-annual interest due May 1, 1939, on the
    third mortgage bonds in the amount of $\$ 76,560$ as well as semi-annual third mortgage bonds in the amount of $\$ 76,560$ as well as semi-annual
    interest due the same date on Pacific RR, of Missouri real estate security interest due the same date on mortg in amount of $\$ 19,975$.

    Earnings for March and Year to Date
    $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { March- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 6,607,429 & \$ 6,584,274 & \$ 8,444,939 & \$ 6,976,39\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway_...-- } & \$ 6,607,429 & \$ 6,584,274 & \$ 8,44,939 & \$ 6,976,394 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 1,135,721 & 1,076,101 & 2,228,722 & 1.446,331 \\ \text { Net after rents_-.-.-- } & 25,694 & 214,494 & 1,153,625 & 504,730\end{array}$
    
    

[^5]:    Net income after income interest -

[^6]:    Total........177,653,249 177,004,174 Total......-177

[^7]:    | Total all futures__.. 13,750 | 18,850 | 13,700 | 8,600 | 53,150 | 24,650 | 233,900 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | * Includes 15,500 | bales against which notices have been issued, leaving net |  |  |  |  |  |

    ## open contracts of 119,000 bales.

[^8]:    Total,56towns $26,082{ }_{4461,070} 62,3372795,440|34,498| 6402,558 \quad 66,732 \mid 2289,937$

